

A CATALOGUE

OF

Notable Middle Templars,

WITH

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

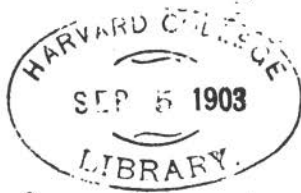
BY

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NOTE.

The merit of this work in MS. was, by Master C. H. Hopwood, K.C., of the Bench of the Middle Temple, brought to the knowledge of the Masters of the Bench, and they, relying upon his Report, and their confidence in the Author, ordered that it be printed at the expense of the House.

June, 1902.

“But who may those, who, trained to thought severe,
Judges and Statesmen, Orators and Wits,
In bright succession through the Ages, here
Have won renown and fortune, benefits
Untold conferring, number? Stately flits
Before my wondering vision the long train,
Guardians of England’s Law and Conscience—and her brain.”

P R E F A C E.

IN the following pages will be found a List—fairly complete, it is believed, if not exhaustive—of such Englishmen or others, being British subjects (*a*), as have been considered deserving of a place of record in any standard work of British Biography, and whose names are to be found also in the Admission Books of the Middle Temple (*b*).

The List extends to nearly one thousand names. Of these a very large number are, of course, those of distinction in the records of the Law—Judges, Advocates, Jurists and the like; but the majority,

(*a*) Two noteworthy exceptions to this rule will be found, on pp. 95 and 163 respectively, in the persons of the Venetian Ambassadors, Antonio Foscarini and Pietro Mocenigo.

(*b*) This has been the general principle of selection. A departure from it, in the direction of a more liberal inclusion, has, however, been made in a few instances apparently overlooked in the Biographies alluded to.

it is somewhat remarkable to note, will be found to possess other claims to distinction, and to consist of those who, after admission to the Inn, either wholly or partially abandoned the Law, and found more congenial scope for their abilities in other pursuits. And of these not only is the number, but the variety, remarkable; for amongst them will be noticed representatives of almost every department of intellectual activity—Philosophers and Moralists, Orators and Wits, Historians and Antiquaries, Poets and Dramatists, Artists and Musicians, Journalists and Critics, Mathematicians and Men of Science, Grammarians and Philologists, Essayists and Novelists, even Theologians and Divines; while, of those whose fame rests more upon their actions than their writings, occur the names of Statesmen and Politicians, Soldiers, Sailors, Courtiers, Ambassadors, and even of Merchants and Agriculturists.

This feature of the Catalogue goes to establish the fact that the Inns of Court, whilst primarily “institutions set apart for the study and practice of the Law,” have at all times kept up the character originally attributed to them as the resort also of students whose object was general culture as much

as professional training (c). That they were also Societies to which it was deemed no small honour to belong is shown by the presence amongst ordinary members of many of the chief public men of the time, at their respective dates—Royal and Noble personages, Statesmen, Soldiers, Sailors, Courtiers, Ecclesiastical and other Dignitaries (d)—who were admitted apparently *honoris causa*, though there is no express mention of the fact on the Registers.

Another, and not the least interesting feature of the List, is the presence upon it of a number of members from the British North American Colonies before their separation from the Mother Country, who, on their return home, took a leading part in bringing about that separation, and in the framing of the Federal and State Constitutions, a part for

(c) Fortescue (*De Laudibus*, cap. 49) relates that the curriculum of students at the Inns of Court included not only the study of the Law, but such subjects as "sacred and prophane History," and that even the lighter accomplishments of Singing, Dancing, and all kinds of Music were practised; while Sir George Buck (*Appendix to Stow's Chronicle*, p. 1069) reckons the Inns amongst the "Universities of England."

(d) Including one Mitred Abbot (p. 18).

which the legal knowledge acquired at the Inn doubtless qualified them.

The period over which the Catalogue extends embraces exactly four centuries, extending back from the end of the past year (1901) to the year 1501, the date of the earliest of the Inn Registers. It is, of course, only reasonable to suppose that there were many distinguished Middle Templars before that time, but unfortunately no means exists of tracing any beyond a few of the judicial class, who have been identified from entries in the Year Books and other legal records. Tradition has, indeed, connected two of the most interesting names in English literature—those of JOHN GOWER (1325—1402) and GEOFFREY CHAUCER (1340—1400) with “the Temple,” but there is nothing to show to which of the Inns (if either) they belonged. They are, therefore, excluded from the Catalogue (e).

(e) The writer of the Article on Chaucer in the *Biographia Britannica* makes him of the Middle Temple. Urry, in the Preface to the poet's works, places him in the Inner; but there is no authority for either statement. Other attempts have been made to attach him to the latter Inn, but the evidence is quite insufficient. The same is true as to Gower.

A gap in the Registers, by the loss of a volume, unfortunately occurring between the years 1524 and 1551, may account for the absence of the names of some who might be entitled to a place upon the Catalogue.

The Biographical Notices which accompany the names, and which have been added chiefly for the sake of ready reference, contain only the salient facts in each instance. Fuller information must be looked for elsewhere, if required (*f*). Care has, however, been taken to give such special information in each case as the Registers afford, especially as to parentage; and, in the case of such members as have been Authors, a sufficient reference has been made to the titles and nature of their works as to show the extent of the contributions of the Inn as a body to the general literary wealth of the country.

The Notices are arranged alphabetically, but an

(*f*) Particularly in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, from which the Notices have been largely compiled, and with which the articles (many of them written before the appearance of that comprehensive publication) have been in all cases compared. In the Lives of the Judges on the List the work of Mr. Foss has been largely consulted.

Index, or Collected List, of Members, both of those noticed and others incidentally mentioned, has been added for the sake of ready reference, under their Names, Titles and Sobriquets.

It is hoped that a volume containing such information, and in which is preserved, in a compact and convenient form, some record of their more notable predecessors, may not be unacceptable to present and future members of the Inn.

J. H.

MIDDLE TEMPLE LIBRARY.

August, 1902.

NOTABLE MIDDLE TEMPLARS.

A.

ABBOT, CHARLES, *first* BARON COLCHESTER of COLCHESTER.
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. 1757—1829.

Admitted 14 October, 1768.

Second son of the Rev. John Abbot, S.T.P., of Colchester. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford, where he had a distinguished career, and where he was Vinerian Scholar, 1781. He was called to the Bar 9 May, 1783, but finding the practice of the law distasteful, in 1794 he accepted the office of Clerk of the Rules in the King's Bench, which he held for seven years. In 1795 he entered Parliament as member for Helston. Here he devoted his attention to many practical improvements in legislative procedure, and he was the author of the first Census Act. In 1801 he became Chief Secretary for Ireland, where he applied himself to departmental reforms, till in the following year he was recalled to succeed Sir John Mitford in the Speakership of the House of Commons (11 Feb. 1802). This position he occupied for fifteen very eventful years, retiring in 1817, with a peerage as Lord Colchester. On attaining to the Speakership he was elected a Bencher of the Inn, and was appointed Reader in 1805. He died suddenly on the 7 May, 1829. His *Diary and Correspondence* were published by his son in 1861.

ABBOTT, CHARLES, *first* BARON TENTERDEN of HENDON.
JUDGE. 1762—1832.

Admitted 16 November, 1787.

Second son of John Abbott, of Canterbury—"filius natu minor humilibus sortis parentibus, patre vero prudenti, matre piâ ortus," as he described himself—where he was born, 7 Oct. 1762. He was educated at the Grammar School there, and subsequently at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he had a distinguished career. From the Middle Temple he passed to the Inner, where he was called to the Bar in 1796, and speedily acquired a large practice, taking part in most of the important State Trials of the time. He was also Counsel to the Bank of England and other great commercial bodies. In Feb. 1816 he was appointed a judge of the Common Pleas, and in the same year advanced to the Court of King's Bench with the honour of knighthood. Two years later he succeeded Lord Ellenborough as Chief Justice of that court, and in 1827 was raised to the peerage. He died 4 Nov. 1832.

Notwithstanding his application to the law, he never relinquished his study of classical literature, and found time for researches in botany, etc. He was the author of the following works: *Rules and Orders on the Plea Side of the King's Bench* (1795); *Jurisprudence and Practice of the Court of Great Sessions of Wales in the Chester Circuit* (1795); *Treatise on the Law of Merchant Ships and Seamen, in four parts* (1802). This last is a legal classic of which many editions have been published.

ABDY, EDWARD STRUTT. TRAVELLER AND AUTHOR. 1791—1846.

Admitted 19 June, 1813.

Fifth son of the Rev. Thomas Abdy Abdy, of Coopersale, near Epping, Essex. His maternal grandfather was James Hayes, a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1813, and obtained a Fellowship. He died at Bath 12 Oct. 1846, and is remembered for a work upon America, entitled, *Journal of a Residence and Tour in the United States* (1833—1834), published in 1835; also for a treatise on *The Water Cure*, translated from the German of Von Falkenstein (1842).

ALAND, JOHN FORTESCUE, first BARON FORTESCUE of
CREDAN. JUDGE. 1670—1746.

Admitted 3 July, 1688.

Second son of Edmund Fortescue, of London (who took the name of Aland on his marriage), and a descendant of Sir John Fortescue, Lord Chancellor under Henry VI. He was born 7 March, 1670. He was called to the Bar 13 May, 1695. Subsequently he joined the Inner Temple, where he was Reader and Treasurer in 1716. On 22 Oct. 1714, he was appointed Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales, and on 21 Dec. 1715, Solicitor-General to the King. On 24 Jan. 1717, he was made a Baron of the Exchequer and next year transferred to the King's Bench. He finally (in 1728) became a judge in the Common Pleas, from which position he retired in 1746, and died the same year, 19 Dec.

Lord Fortescue edited a work of his great ancestor, entitled, *The Difference between an Absolute and Limited Monarchy*, prefixing a preface, and after his death a collection of reports taken by him was published, entitled, *Reports of Select Cases in all the Courts of Westminster Hall; also the Opinion of all the Judges of England relating to the Grandest Prerogative of the Royal Family, and some Observations relating to the Prerogative of a Queen Consort*. Folio. In the Savoy. 1748.

ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD, DUKE of CLARENCE
and AVONDALE, and EARL of ATHLONE. 1864—1892.

This ever-to-be-lamented prince, heir prospective to the throne, whose unfortunate death occurred the 14 Jan. 1892, was admitted to the Inn 10 June, 1885, and called to the Bar and to the Bench the same day, in accordance with the precedent of his royal father, now his Majesty King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, who was admitted, called and elected to the Bench, 31 Oct. 1861. He was born at Frogmore, 8 Jan. 1864, and baptized 10 March following in Buckingham Palace chapel. At the time of his admission he was an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he entered Oct. 1883. He was buried at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, 20 Jan. 1892.

ALEXANDER, SIR WILLIAM. JUDGE. 1754—1842.

Admitted 3 May, 1771.

Son and heir of William Alexander, of Edinburgh, where he was born in the year 1754. He was called to the Bar 22 Nov. 1782. After practising in the Court of Chancery with high reputation as an equity and real property lawyer for nearly twenty years, he was rewarded with a silk gown in 1800. He became one of the Masters in Chancery in the year 1809, and Chief Baron

on 9 Jan. 1824, on which occasion he was made a Privy Councillor and knighted. In Dec. 1830, he resigned to enable Lord Lyndhurst to take his place as Lord Chief Baron, and retired to his estate at Airdrie, in the county of Lanark. He died in London 29 June, 1842.

ALLEN or ALLIN, ANTHONY. LAWYER AND ANTIQUARY. d. 1754.

Admitted 26 October, 1704.

Fifth son of William Allen, of Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, where he was born about 1684. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, where he graduated in 1707. After his call to the Bar on 22 June, 1710, he became a Master in Chancery. He was Reader at the Inn in 1745 and Treasurer in 1749. He died 11 April, 1754, and was buried in the Temple Church.

He compiled a biographical account of the members of Eton College in five volumes, and also collected materials for a dictionary of English obsolete words.

ALVANLEY, BARON. See ARDEN, RICHARD PEPPER.

AMBLER, CHARLES. LAW REPORTER. d. 1794.

Admitted 29 July, 1736.

Second son of Humphrey Ambler, of Stubbings, Bisham, Berks. He was called to the Bar 2 July, 1742, and entered at Lincoln's Inn, 1757. He became King's Counsel 6 May, 1761, at the same time as Sir William Blackstone (*q.v.*), and subsequently Attorney-General to the Queen. Ambler's Reports embrace a period of nearly fifty years (1737—1784), and, as he himself reminds us, give us the decisions of five Chancellors, several Masters of the Rolls, and more than one body of Commissioners. As originally printed in 1790 Ambler's Reports were considered of imperfect authority, but the edition published in 1828 by Mr. Blunt has removed defects. Mr. Ambler died at Maidenhead on 23 Feb. 1794.

AMESBURY, BARON. See DUNDAS, CHARLES.

AMOS, ANDREW. LAWYER. 1791—1860.

Admitted 29 June, 1832.

Youngest son of James Amos, of Devonshire Square. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated Fifth Wrangler in 1813. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1818, and migrated to the Middle Temple. He was successively Recorder of Oxford, Nottingham, and Banbury. He sat on various Criminal Law Commissions between 1834 and 1843, and took part in the compilation of their important reports. On the foundation of the London University he became the first Professor of English Law there, with Mr. Austin (*q.v.*) as his colleague in the department of jurisprudence, and his lectures attracted great attention. In 1837 he was made a member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. On his return to England in 1843 he was nominated one of the first of the new County Court Judges, sitting for Marylebone. In 1848 he became Downing Professor at Cambridge, an appointment he held till his death in 1860.

He left behind him many books on legal and constitutional and literary subjects, the chief of which are—*The Great Oyer of Poisoning: an Account of*

the Trial of the Earl of Somerset (1846); *Ruins of Time exemplified in Sir Matthew Hale's Pleas of the Crown* (1856); *The English Constitution in the Reign of Charles II.* (1857); *On the Reformation Statutes of Henry VIII.* (1859); *Gems of Latin Poetry* (1851); *Martial and the Moderns* (1858); and a Law Treatise on *Fixtures*, in conjunction with Mr. Ferard. Besides these he published many lectures and pamphlets, and in 1825 he edited for the University of Cambridge Fortescue's *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, with a translation and notes.

ANDREWS, GEORGE.

LAW REPORTER.

Admitted 2 July, 1728.

Only son of George Andrews, of Wells. He was called to the Bar 20 June, 1740. He is chiefly known by his *Reports of Cases argued in the Court of King's Bench during the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of the Reign of George II.* (1737—1738), before Sir William Chapple (*q.v.*), Chief Justice, and other Judges, first published in 1754 and again in 1791.

ANNALY, BARON. See GORE, JOHN.

ANSTEY, CHRISTOPHER.

POET.

1724—1805.

Admitted 22 December, 1746.

Son and heir of the Rev. C. Anstey, D.D., of Brinkley, Cambridgeshire. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted Fellow and graduated 1746, but was prevented taking up his M.A. degree. In 1756, having succeeded to the family estates, he resigned his Fellowship, and devoted himself to the cultivation of letters and the duties of a country gentleman. In 1766, he published the work by which he is chiefly remembered, *The New Bath Guide*, a series of letters in verse, which obtained great popularity. He subsequently published *The Patriot*, a *Pindaric Epistle*, on Prize-fighting (1767); *An Election Ball* (1776), and other occasional verses, but these productions added little to his previous reputation. He died at Bath in 1805, and was buried in Walcot Church.

ANSTEY, THOMAS CHISHOLM.

LEGAL WRITER AND POLITICIAN.

1816—1873.

Admitted 6 June, 1835.

Second son of Thomas Anstey, of Anstey Barton, Van Diemen's Land. He was born in London in 1816, and called to the Bar 25 Jan. 1839. Early in his legal career he was appointed Professor of Law and Jurisprudence in the Roman Catholic College in Bath, having become a convert to Romanism. In 1845 he published the lectures he there delivered, and about the same time, *A Guide to the Laws affecting Roman Catholics*, and many pamphlets on Roman Catholic questions. He became a strong supporter of Daniel O'Connell, and was elected to Parliament for Youghal in 1847. In Parliament he signalized himself by intemperate attacks on the Government, notwithstanding which he was nominated Attorney-General of Hong Kong in 1854. There he got into dispute with the Governor, and was suspended in 1858. After this he proceeded to India and practised in Bombay, where with some intervals in England, he spent the rest of his life, and died on 12 Aug. 1873.

His political tracts and pamphlets are mostly forgotten, but his papers read before the Juridical Society on *Blackstone's Theory of the Omnipotence of Parlia-*

ment; *Judicial Oaths as administered to Heathen Witnesses*, and *The competence of Colonial Legislatures to enact Laws in derogation of Common Liability or Common Right*, are still of interest.

ANSTIS, JOHN.

HERALDIC WRITER.

1669—1744.

Admitted 31 January, 1689-90.

Son and heir of John Anstis, of St. Neots in Cornwall, where he was born on 28 Sept. 1669. He was called to the Bar 19 May, 1699, to the Bench 8 June 1722, appointed Reader in the following year, and elected Treasurer in 1730.

Being heir to a good fortune, he devoted himself at first to politics, and during the reigns of Queen Anne and George I., represented St. Mawes and Launceston in Parliament. In 1703 he was appointed Deputy-General to the Auditors of the Imprest, and in the following year, one of the Commissioners of Prizes. His distinguished attainments in Heraldry recommended him to Queen Anne, who on the 2 April, 1714, gave him a reversionary patent for the office of Garter King-at-Arms. When the vacancy occurred, however, his claim was disregarded, as he had meanwhile fallen under suspicion of being concerned in plots for the restoration of the Stuarts, and had been imprisoned. Nevertheless, having succeeded in clearing himself of all complicity with Jacobite designs, and having proved the validity of the Queen's patent, on the 20 April, 1718, he was admitted to the office.

He died at his seat at Mortlake, in Surrey, on Sunday, 4 March, 1744, and was buried on the 23rd of the same month, at Duloe, in Cornwall. Of his merits as an heraldic writer, it has been observed that "he joined the learning of Camden with the industry, without the inaccuracy, of Dugdale."

His published essays are: *Curia Militaris, or a Treatise on the Court of Chivalry*, in 3 books (1702), 8vo. [of this work only a fragment, a copy of which is preserved in the British Museum, is known to exist]; *Letters to a Peer, concerning the Honour of Earl Marshal* (a fragment printed in 1706); *The Form of the Installation of the Garter* (1720), 8vo; *Brook's Errors of Camden* (1724); *The Register of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, usually called the Black Book, with Specimen of the Lives of the Knights Companions* (1724); *Observations introductory to an Historical Essay on the Knighthood of the Bath* (1725).

Besides these he is the author of several detached pieces, and of some curious works in MS.

ANSTIS, JOHN.

GENEALOGIST.

1708—1764.

Admitted 16 October, 1730.

Son and heir of John Anstis (*q.v.*). He was a gentleman-commoner of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and in 1727 became associated with his father in the office of Garter King-at-Arms. He was called to the Bar 29 Oct. 1731, and to the Bench of the Inn 14 April, 1749. He had been elected F.S.A. in 1736. He was Reader at the Inn in 1753, and died the following year (5 Dec.).

ARCHIBALD, SIR THOMAS DICKSON.

JUDGE.

1817—1876.

Admitted 11 November, 1840.

Third son of the Hon. Samuel George William Archibald, LL.D., Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, where he was born in 1817. At the Temple he was a pupil of Serjeant Petersdorff, whom he assisted in his well-known *Abridgment*. He was called to the Bar 30 Jan. 1852, and in 1868 became Junior Counsel to the Treasury. In 1872 he succeeded Mr. Justice Hannen (*q.v.*) as a

Justice of the Queen's Bench, and at the same time became a Serjeant. In the following year he was knighted, and two years later transferred to the Court of Common Pleas. He died 18 Oct. 1876. He was joint compiler of the *Digest to the Law Times Reports*, 1840—1845.

ARDEN, RICHARD PEPPER, *first* BARON ALVANLEY of ALVANLEY. MASTER OF THE ROLLS. 1745—1804.

Admitted 7 June, 1762.

Second son of John Arden of Pepper Hall, near Richmond (Yorks.), born in 1745. He was educated at the Grammar School of Manchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was Twelfth Wrangler in 1766, and was called to the Bar 10 Feb. 1769.

By family influence he obtained the Recordship of Macclesfield before he was much known at the Bar. In 1776 he was made a Welsh Judge, and in 1780 obtained a silk gown. In 1783 he became Solicitor-General, and entered Parliament as member for Newtown in the Isle of Wight. In 1784 he was raised to the Attorney-Generalship, which he held for five years. He was Reader at the Middle Temple in 1787, and Treasurer of the Inn in 1791.

In 1788, chiefly through the influence of Mr. Pitt, he became Master of the Rolls, and in 1801 succeeded Lord Eldon (*q.v.*) as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, being at the same time raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Alvanley of Alvanley in Cheshire.

Lord Alvanley's judgments whilst Master of the Rolls are found recorded in *Brown's Chancery Cases*, and *Vesey Jun.'s Reports*; whilst Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in *Bosanquet and Puller's Reports*.

ARNOULD, SIR JOSEPH. JUDGE AND AUTHOR. 1814—1886.

Admitted 10 November, 1836.

Only son of Joseph Arnould, M.D., of Camberwell, where he was born 12 Nov. 1814. He was educated at Charterhouse and Oxford, where he had a distinguished career. After his call to the Bar 19 Nov. 1841, he varied his legal with literary work, and contributed to the *Daily News*, and other journals. Whilst in the Temple he shared chambers with Alfred Domett (*q.v.*). In 1859 he obtained a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Bombay, and was knighted. The Arnould Scholarship at the Bombay University commemorates his connection with that city. He retired from his judgeship in 1869, and died at Florence in 1886.

He is known as the author of a work on the *Law of Marine Insurance* (1848), and a *Memoir of Lord Denman* (1873). Also of a report of *The Judgment in the Kojah Case* (1866).

ARUNDELL or ARRUNDELL, SIR JOHN. 1576—about 1656.

Admitted 8 May, 1594.

Son and heir of John Arundell, of Trerize (Trerice), Cornwall, and grandson of Sir John, known as "Jack of Tilbury" *temp.* Henry VIII. He himself went by the appellation of "Jack for the King" in reference to his loyalty in the Civil Wars, in which he took a leading part in the West, holding Pendennis Castle for the King for five months in 1646, as recorded by Clarendon (*q.v.*). His losses in the war reduced him to poverty, and he did not live to see his fortunes repaired at the Restoration. His son Richard, however, ennobled in 1664 as Baron Arundell of Trerice, recovered the estates.

ASGILL, JOHN.

WRITER.

1659—1738.

Admitted 4 May, 1686.

Second son of Edward Asgill, of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, where he was born. He was called to the Bar 6 May, 1692, and practised with much success in Ireland, where he became a Member of Parliament. In the first Parliament after the Union he was elected for Bramber, but being then a prisoner in the Fleet, he was unable to attend. By a resolution of the House, however, he was discharged from custody, and permitted to take his seat. Subsequently he was expelled for the publication of a book or pamphlet deemed blasphemous, and replaced in the Fleet. Here he remained till his death in 1738.

He was the author of the following publications: *Several Assertions proved, in order to create another Species of Money than Gold and Silver* (1700); *Argument proving that Men may be translated to Heaven without dying* (1700); *An Essay on a Registry for Titles of Lands* (1701); *Reflections on the Same*; *De Jure Divino, showing the Title of the House of Hanover to the Succession of the British Monarchy* (1710); *His Defence on his Expulsion from the House of Commons, with Introduction and Postscript* (1712); *The Pretender's Declaration* (1713); *The Succession of the House of Hanover vindicated* (1714); *The Metamorphosis of Man* (1727).

ASHBURTON, BARON. See DUNNING, JOHN.

ASHLEY or AYSHLEY, ROBERT.

SCHOLAR AND TRANSLATOR.

1565—1641.

Admitted 8 October, 1588.

Second son of Anthony Ashley, of Dimeram (Damerham), Wiltshire, where he was born in 1565. Wood says that he became a gentleman-commoner of Hart Hall in 1580, and was there trained up in the arts and learned languages. From college he proceeded to New Inn, whence he entered at the Middle Temple, and "being made a barrister, he was engaged and denominated among the professors of the common law. But finding the practice thereof to have ebbs and tides, he applied himself to the learning of the languages of our neighbours, the French, Dutch, Spaniard, and Italian, to the end that he might be partaker of the wisdom of those nations. . . . At length he travelled into France, Holland, etc., and spending some time among the learned and in the public libraries thereof, he returned a very knowing and compleat gentleman" (see Advertisement to his *Almansor*). After his return he took up his residence at the Middle Temple (a), where he lived many years, and at his death, which occurred in the year 1641, he bequeathed his whole library to the Honourable Society of his Inn, "to be unto them as the foundation of a library, together with £300 in ready money." The books thus bequeathed, and which formed the nucleus of the present Middle Temple Library, consisted of a well-chosen collection of works on all subjects of contemporary and earlier literature, English, Spanish, French, and Italian, and include some rare and choice editions.

Mr. Ashley was the author of the following translations: *A Relation of the Kingdom of Cochin-China* [from the Italian of Christopher Barri] (1633); *Urania, or Celestial Muse* [from the French of W. de Saluste], London (1589); *Of the Interchangeable Course* [from the French of Louis le Roy] (1594); *Almansor of Spain, his Life and Death* [from the Spanish] (1627); *Il Davide Perseguitate, or David Persecuted* [from the Italian] (1637).

(a) He was admitted to a chamber "in loco Mag. Morgan," 19 Nov. 1594.

ASHMOLE, ELIAS.

ANTIQUARY.

1617—1692.

Admitted 9 November, 1657-8.

Son and heir of Simon Ashmole, of Lichfield, where he was born 23 May, 1617. He had already published his treatises on Alchemy when he was called to the Bar on 2 Nov. 1660, and, a few days later, was invited to the Bench of the Inn, an honour which he, however, declined. In 1653 he was introduced to the great Selden, and from that time, abandoning the pursuit of Astrology and Alchemy, which had hitherto been his chief occupation, he devoted himself to the study of English antiquities, and especially of Heraldry. On the accession of Charles II. he was appointed Windsor Herald (as a reward for loyal services in early life), Comptroller-General, and afterwards Accountant-General of Excise. In 1677 he was offered the office of Garter King-at-Arms, but declined it in favour of Sir William Dugdale, whose daughter he had married as third wife. In 1662 he became possessed of the valuable collection of rarities preserved at South Lambeth, known as the Museum Tradescantium, and this collection, with additions, he presented in 1677 to the University of Oxford, where the building, since known as the Ashmolean Museum, was built to receive them. Mr. Ashmole died 18 May, 1692, and was buried in Lambeth Church.

During many years he had chambers in the Middle Temple, the Library of which he enriched with many valuable donations of books, including especially the works of Spelman, Dugdale, Ogilby, and some of his own. The following is a list of his published works: *Fasciculus Chemicus or Chymical Collections* [containing extracts from the writings of English and foreign alchemists by the notorious Dr. Dee]. . . . *made English by James Hasolle, Esq., qui est Mercuriophilus Anglicus* (1650); *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum* [a collection of poems on the Hermetic Mysteries] (1652); *The Way to Bliss, in three Books, made public by Elias Ashmole* [a reprint of an anonymous alchemical treatise] (1658); *The Institution, Laws and Ceremonies of the Order of the Garter* (1672); *The Antiquities of Berkshire*. 3 vols. (1719). His *Memoirs, drawn up; by himself by way of Diary*, were published by C. Burman in 1717.

ATHERTON, SIR WILLIAM.

LAWYER.

1806—1864.

Admitted 22 December, 1847.

Only son of the Rev. William Atherton, of Rutland Street, Hampstead Road (an eminent Wesleyan minister). His admission to the Middle Temple was *ad eundem* from the Inner, where he entered 11 Nov. 1829, was called 22 Nov. 1839, and made a Bencher in 1851. He became Queen's Counsel in 1852; Solicitor-General, with the honour of knighthood, 1859; and Attorney-General, 1861. He died 22 Jan. 1864.

ATHLONE, EARL OF. See ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD.

ATKINS, HENRY.

PHYSICIAN.

1558—1635.

Admitted 10 August, 1613.

He is described in the Register as "Henry Atkyns, Esq., one of His Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary." He was the son of Richard Atkins, of Great Berkhamstead, Herts. He was educated at Oxford, and took his degree of M.D. at Nantes. He became a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1588, and was several times its President. He became Physician to the King in 1604. He died 21 Sept. 1635.

AUCHMUTY, ROBERT. COLONIAL JUDGE. d. 1750.

Admitted 5 April, 1705.

Third son of John Auchmuty, of Newtown, co. Longford, Ireland. He was educated in Dublin, but after his call to the Bar on 23 Nov. 1711, settled in Boston (U.S.A.). There he became, in 1733, a Judge in the Admiralty Court of the district, and held the post until 1747. In 1741 he was deputed to proceed to England to settle the dispute respecting the boundary line of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and while there he conceived the plan for adding Cape Breton and Louisburg to the Colonies. He died April, 1750.

Judge Auchmuty was the grandfather of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, the distinguished Indian General. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled, *The Importance of Cape Breton to the British Nation* (1745).

AUCKLAND, BARON. See EDEN, WILLIAM.

AUSTIN, CHARLES. JURIST. 1799—1874.

Admitted 3 February, 1823.

Second son of Jonathan Austin, of Mile End, and brother of John Austin, the celebrated Jurist. He had a brilliant career at Cambridge, and at the Middle Temple he read in the chambers of Sir William Follett. He was called to the Bar 25 May, 1827, and twenty years later was appointed Reader at the Inn. In 1841 he was made Queen's Counsel and obtained unprecedented success at the Parliamentary Bar. He was, however, equally celebrated as a scholar and brilliant conversationalist, and having acquired a large fortune, he retired from professional work in 1848, and till his death in 1874 lived the quiet life of an English country gentleman in Suffolk. During his life he contributed much to the *Parliamentary*, *Retrospective* and *Westminster Reviews*, but left no published works behind him. He was one of a brilliant group of intellectual giants, which included Macaulay, Mill, Praed (*q.v.*), Romilly, Cockburn (*q.v.*) and Moultrie (*q.v.*). The last named wrote of him :

“No keener wit,

No intellect more subtle, none more bold

Was found in all our host.”

and J. S. Mill speaks of him as “the really influential mind amongst these gladiators.”

AVONMORE, VISCOUNT. See YELVERTON, BARRY.

AWDRY, SIR JOHN WITHER. INDIAN JUDGE. 1795—1878.

Admitted 11 November, 1817.

Eldest son of John Awdry, of the Middle Temple and of Notton House, Wilts. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, where he graduated in 1818. He was called to the Bar 22 Nov. 1822. In 1830 he was made a Judge in Bombay and knighted, and in 1839 raised to the Chief Justiceship. He retired three years later and became a Magistrate and Chairman of Quarter Sessions in Wiltshire. The University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1844. He died at Notton House, 31 May, 1878.

AYRTON, ACTON SMEE. POLITICIAN. 1815—1886.
Admitted 2 May, 1850.

Third son of Frederick Ayrton, of Bombay, and a Barrister of Gray's Inn. Before his entry to the Temple he had been a solicitor at Bombay. After his call to the Bar, 30 April, 1853, he devoted himself to politics and entered Parliament as a Liberal for the Tower Hamlets (1857). He interested himself greatly in London Municipal Reform, and in 1868 was made Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury. In 1869 he was made a Privy Councillor and First Commissioner of Works. In the latter position he showed great zeal for economy and made many enemies, which led to his transfer to the post of Judge-Advocate-General in 1873. With the fall of Mr. Gladstone's ministry in 1874 his political career came to an end. He died at Bournemouth, 30 Nov. 1886.

AYSHLEY. *See* ASHLEY.

B.

BACON, MONTAGU. SCHOLAR AND CRITIC. 1688—1749.
Admitted 29 March, 1704.

Second son of Nicholas Bacon of Shrubland, Suffolk, and a descendant of Lord Keeper Bacon. He was baptized at Coddendam, 13 Dec. 1688, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar 15 May, 1710, and some time later took Holy Orders. He proceeded M.A. in 1734, and in 1743 was preferred to the living of Newbold Verdun, Leicestershire, which rectory he held till his death, though unable to fulfil its duties by reason of failing health and temporary mental affliction. He died at Chelsea, 7 April, 1749, leaving a great reputation for learning and especially for knowledge of polite literature. His own literary work, however, was small, and is contained in a volume published after his death, entitled, *Critical, Historical, and Explanatory Notes upon Hudibras . . . with a Dissertation upon Burlesque Poetry* (1752).

BAGSHAW or BAGSHAWE, EDWARD. LAWYER AND AUTHOR.
1584—1662.

Admitted 25 November, 1608.

Second son of Edward Bagshawe, of the City of London. He was born of a respectable Derbyshire family in London about 1584. He was called to the Bar 27 Jan. 1615. Being "a knowing man in his profession" (as he is styled by Wood), he became a Bencher, and in 1639 was elected Lent Reader of the Inn. In his readings he attacked Episcopacy, and was consequently stopped by Lord Keeper Finch. This, however, only tended to make him popular with the Republican party, and in the following year he was returned for Southwark in their interest. Nevertheless he subsequently joined the King's party, and suffered imprisonment for his loyalty. He was released in 1646, and at the time of the King's return in 1660 was Treasurer of the Inn. He died two years afterwards. His published works, which all relate to the political and religious controversies of the time, are as follows: *The Life and Death of Mr. Robert Bolton* [his tutor at Oxford] (1633); *Several Speeches in Parliament* (1640—1642); *Two Arguments in Parliament* [respecting the Canons and Præmunire] (1641); *Treatise defending the Revenues of the Church in Tithes and Glebe* (1646); *Short Censure of Will. Prynne's Book, entitled The University of Oxford's Plea refuted* [2 sheets] (1648);

Just Vindication of the Questioned Part of his Reading had in the Middle Temple Hall, 24 Feb. 1639 (1660); True Narrative of the Cause of Silencing him by the Archbishop of Canterbury [in Rushworth's Collections, vol. 3, p. 990]; The Rights of the Crown of England as it is established by Law (1660). He has left also in MS. A Short Defence of the Reformation of the Church of England [dated London, 1654].

BAILLIE, WILLIAM.

ARTIST.

1723—1810.

Admitted 10 May, 1742.

Second son of Robert Baillie, of Celbridge, co. Kildare. He was born at Kilbride, 5 June, 1723, and educated at Dublin under Dr. Sheridan (grandfather of Richard Brinsley Sheridan). He soon abandoned his purpose of studying the law, and entered the army, where, as lieutenant of foot, he fought at Culloden and Minden. He subsequently joined the cavalry, but in 1773 obtained a civil appointment as Commissioner of Stamps. During all his employments, however, his leisure was devoted to Art, and especially to engraving and etching, in which he became proficient. He died in Paddington 22 Dec. 1810.

His best-known works were reproductions from the Flemish school, and include Rembrandt's *Christ Healing the Sick*, and *Jesus Disputing with the Doctors*, which may be considered his master-pieces.

BAINHAM or BAYNHAM, JAMES. LAWYER AND MARTYR. d. 1532.

There is no entry of his admission on the books, which may have occurred before the date of the earliest Register; but he is said by Foxe, the martyrologist, to have been bred to the study of the law and to have been residing in the Middle Temple, when he was arrested by the Serjeant-at-arms and brought before the Lord Chancellor at Chertsey. He was the son of "Master Bainham, a knight of Gloucestershire." After his arrest he was sent to the Tower and put on the rack, "because he would not accuse the gentlemen of the Temple of his acquaintance nor show where his books lay." He was then brought before the Bishop of London, and finally condemned and burned at the stake at Smithfield, 30 April, 1532. He married the widow of Simon Fish, author of the *Supplication of Beggars*.

BAKER, DAVID BRISTOW.

RELIGIOUS WRITER.

1803—1852.

Admitted 17 June, 1824.

Second son of David Bristow Baker, merchant, of Chatham Place, Blackfriars. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1829 and M.A. in 1832. For some years he held the living of Claygate, Surrey. He died in London in 1852. He is known as the author of *A Treatise of the Nature of Doubt*, published in 1831, and of *Discourses and Sacramental Addresses*.

BALL, JOHN.

SCIENTIST AND TRAVELLER.

1818—1889.

Admitted 18 April, 1837.

Eldest son "Magistri servientis" Ball of Dublin. He is so entered in the Register, but his father was Nicholas Ball, Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland. He was educated at Oscott College and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where, with Darwin, he attended the lectures of Professor Henslow, which gave

an impulse to his tastes for natural science, already strong in him. He passed as Forty-first Wrangler, but, being a Roman Catholic, could not take a degree. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1845, and in 1846, the year of the potato famine, acted as Assistant Poor Law Commissioner. In 1852 he entered Parliament for Carlow, and in 1855 became Under-Secretary of the Colonies, in which position he was able to advance the cause of science by advocating the expedition under Palliser to explore the Canadian route to the Pacific, and by supporting Sir W. Hooker's efforts to systematize the floras of the British Colonies. In 1858, being defeated at Limerick, he retired from politics, and resumed his scientific studies, pursuing them in the Alps, in Morocco, and South America, and publishing from time to time the results of his researches in the *Alpine Guide*, and other scientific journals, his best known papers being his *Journal of a Tour in Morocco* (1878); his *Notes of a Naturalist in South America* (1887); and his *Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers of the Alps* (1859). He was, indeed, the first authority on matters relating to the Alps, and was first President of the Alpine Club. He died in Kensington 21 Oct. 1889.

BALL or BALLE, PETER. PHYSICIAN. d. 1675.

Admitted 4 February, 1651-2.

Third son of Sir Peter Ball, one of the Masters of the Bench. His elder brother, Goring, was admitted on the same day. He was called to the Bar 8 May, 1657. He studied medicine at Leyden and Padua, and was admitted to the Royal College of Physicians in 1664 as Hon. Fellow. He was one of the original Fellows of the Royal Society. He died in 1675, and was buried in the Round of the Temple Church. His elder brother, William (*q.v.*), was also a member of the Inn.

BALL or BALLE, WILLIAM. ASTRONOMER. d. 1690.

Admitted 4 November, 1646.

Son and heir of Sir Peter Ball of the Middle Temple. He devoted himself to astronomical pursuits, and made important observations on Saturn and his rings. He co-operated in the founding of the Royal Society. He died in 1690, and was buried in the Round of the Temple Church.

BAMPFIELD or BAMPFYLDE, THOMAS. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Admitted 28 October, 1642.

Third son of John Bampffield of Poltimore, co. Devon. He was called to the Bar 8 June, 1649, was Recorder of Exeter and member for that city in Cromwell's Parliaments of 1654 and 1656, also in Richard Cromwell's Parliament in 1658, when he was elected Speaker in the place of Mr. Chute. He remained Speaker till 16 March, 1659-60. He sat again for his old constituency in the Convention Parliament of 1660, but retired in the following year. There is no record of his death.

BANBURY, EARL OF. See KNOLLYS, WILLIAM.

BANISTER or BANNISTER, SIR WILLIAM. JUDGE.

Admitted 18 May, 1672.

Son and heir of William Banister of Turk Dean, in the county of Gloucester. He was called to the Bar 30 May, 1679, was made a Serjeant-at-Law in 1706,

and one of the Judges in South Wales, from which position he was advanced to be a Baron of the Exchequer in 1713. In the same year he was knighted. In the following year, however, he was removed from his office. The date of his death is not recorded.

BARLOW, SIR WILLIAM OWEN.

1775—1851.

Admitted 22 February, 1792.

Eldest son of William Owen, Lieutenant-Colonel, 61st Regiment. He was called to the Bar 22 Nov. 1799. He assumed the name of Barlow in 1844, on coming into a valuable estate in Pembrokeshire, but continued to reside in his chambers in Figtree Court till his death, 25 Feb. 1851. He practised as a Special Pleader, and was Attorney-General for the Carmarthen Circuit, and Postman of the Court of Exchequer. He was offered a Commissionership in Bankruptcy by Lord Brougham, but declined the appointment. He was the eighth baronet of the family. He was elected a Bencher of the Inn in 1838.

BARNARDISTON, THOMAS. LAW REPORTER.

d. 1752.

Admitted 29 January, 1723-4.

Only son of Thomas Barnardiston, of Bury St. Edmunds. He was called to the Bar 6 Feb. 1729, and became Serjeant-at-Law 5 June, 1736, but is best known as the author of the Law Reports bearing his name, and which contain decisions in the Court of Chancery during the years 1740 and 1741, and in the King's Bench from 1726 to 1734. He died 14 Oct. 1752, and was buried in Chelsea Church.

BARRETT, EATON STANNARD. POLITICAL SATIRIST. 1786—1820.

Admitted 14 November, 1805.

Eldest son of Richard Barrett, of Cork, where he was born. He was never called to the Bar; but during his short career produced many poems and plays which achieved a temporary success. Amongst them are a poem entitled *Woman*; a burlesque romance entitled *The Heroine*; satirical dialogues known as *All the Talents*; *The Comet, a Satire*; *Talents run Mad, a Satirical Poem* (1816); *The Rising Sun* and *The Setting Sun*, serio-comic Romances (1809), and a Comedy entitled *My Wife*.

BARRINGTON, SIR JONAS or JONAH. IRISH JUDGE. 1760—1834.

Admitted 13 June, 1783.

Third son of John Barrington, of Collanagh, Queen's County. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the Irish Bar, where his abilities contributed to his rapid rise. He took silk in 1793, and became a Judge of the Admiralty in 1798. In 1790 he sat in the Irish Parliament for Tuam, and later for Clogher, holding that seat till the Union. Of that measure he was openly an opponent, but is believed to have connived at measures for promoting it. In 1830 he was deprived of his judgeship on a charge of peculation. He died in France, 8 April, 1834.

He was a man of wit and humour, and has left behind him, *Personal Sketches of his own Time* (1827—32); *Historic Memoirs of Ireland* (1832); *The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation* (1833). By the first of these he is now chiefly remembered.

BASTARD, JOHN POLLEXFEN. COUNTY MAGNATE. 1756—1816.

Admitted 4 May, 1771.

Son and heir of William Bastard, of Kitley, co. Devon, where he was born in 1756, and where his family had been settled since the Conquest. He succeeded his father in 1782, and became Colonel of the East Devon Militia, in which capacity he put down a sudden revolt of the workmen in Plymouth Dockyard, and saved the docks, for which service he received the thanks of Parliament. He represented Devonshire in Parliament from 1784 to his death, 4 April, 1816.

BATTIE, WILLIAM. PHYSICIAN. 1704—1776.

Admitted 27 January, 1742-3.

Son of the Rev. Edward Battie, of Modbury, co. Devon, where he was born in 1704. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, where, after a drawn election, he obtained the Craven Scholarship in 1725. He obtained the degree of M.D. in 1737, and began to practise physic. He subsequently practised at Uxbridge and in London, and became a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1738, and President in 1764. He was an authority in lunacy matters and gave evidence before the Committee, which led to the Lunacy Act of 1774. He died 13 June, 1776.

His literary works consist of an edition of Aristotle's *Rhetoric*, published in 1728, and of Isocrates' *Orations*, 1729. He subsequently published his *Harveian and Lumeian Orations*, and a work on *Madness*, in 1758.

BATTINE, WILLIAM. LAWYER AND POET. 1765—1836.

Admitted 19 May, 1773.

Only son of William Battine, of East Marden, Sussex. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1780, and LL.D. in 1785. In the same year he was admitted Doctor of Laws in London, and commenced practice in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts. He became a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and was on intimate terms with the Prince of Wales. In 1797 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Though he held many legal offices and acquired much wealth, he died in poverty, 5 Sept. 1836, and was buried at St. George's, Southwark.

His chief literary effort was a dramatic poem entitled *Another Cain*, written "to correct the blasphemy put into the mouth of Lucifer," in *Byron's Cain*.

BAVAND or BAVANDE, WILLIAM. WRITER.

Admitted 14 August, 1557.

Son of Robert Bavand, of Rostherne, in the county of Chester. Wood says that he was educated at Oxford. He is known as the translator of *A Woorke of Joannes Ferrarius Montanus touchyng the Goods Orderyngs of a Commonweale*. . . . Englished by William Bavande. 4to, London, 1559. It is dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, and contains several translations from classic poets interspersed throughout its pages.

[A William Bavande was appointed Under Treasurer of the Inn in 1561. This is probably the same person.]

BAYLEY, SIR EDWARD CLIVE. INDIAN STATESMAN. 1821—1884.

Admitted 25 January, 1855.

Only son of Edward Clive Bayley, merchant, of St. Petersburg. He was educated at Haileybury, entered the Bengal Civil Service, became Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab in 1849, and, later, Under Secretary to the Indian Government. He was called to the Bar 12 June, 1857. He subsequently held other important offices, and finally became a Member of the Supreme Council, in which he served till his retirement in 1878. He was learned in the history and antiquities of India, and contributed several papers to the Journals of the Bengal Asiatic Society and the Royal Asiatic Society, besides assisting his friend, Sir H. Elliot, in the compilation of his *History of India*. He was knighted with the Star of India in 1877. He died 30 April, 1884.

BAYLEY, SIR JOHN.

JUDGE.

1763—1841.

Admitted 11 November, 1796.

Second son of John Bailey, of Little Stukeley, Huntingdonshire. His admission was *ad eundem* from Gray's Inn, where he was then a member of thirteen years standing, and where he was called to the Bar 22 June, 1792. He was born at Elton, Hunts, 3 Aug. 1763, and educated at Eton. He became Sergeant-at-Law in 1799, and in 1808 a Judge of the King's Bench, whence he was transferred in 1830 to the Exchequer. Resigning his seat four years afterwards, he was created a Baronet and a Member of the Privy Council. He had previously been knighted in 1808. He died at Sevenoaks, 10 Oct. 1841. He was the author of a work on *Bills of Exchange* (1789), and of an edition of *Lord Raymond's Reports* in 1790. He also published *The Book of Common Prayer, with Notes on the Epistles* (1813), and (under the signature of "A Layman") *The Prophecies of Christ and Christian Times* (1828).

BAYLEY, WALTER.

PHYSICIAN.

1529—1592.

Admitted 24 February, 1590-1.

His parentage is not given in the Register, but he was the son of a Dorsetshire squire. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, where he was appointed Professor of Physic in 1561. He became Physician to Elizabeth, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1581. He died in 1592, the year following his admission to the Inn. He was the author of a treatise on *Eyesight*. His son William became a member of the Inn.

BAYNES or BEYNES, ROGER.

ESSAYIST.

1546—1623.

Admitted 24 November, 1565.

"Son and heir of Hugh Beynes, of Shrewsbury, co. Salop, Gent." There is no record of his call, and, becoming a Roman Catholic, he entered the English College at Rheims, 4 July, 1579. In the same year he became Secretary to Cardinal Allen, whom he accompanied to Rome, where he resided till his death, 9 Oct. 1623, and where, in the English College, there is a monument to his memory in which he is styled "Nobilis Anglus."

He left behind him two works, the first entitled, *Praise of Solitariness*, published in London 1577, and *The Baynes of Aquisgrane*, treating of *Profit, Pleasure, Honour*, published at Augusta, 1617. Both works are very scarce. There is a copy of the latter in the British Museum.

BAYNHAM. *See* BAINHAM.

BEALES, EDMOND. POLITICIAN. 1803—1881
Admitted 5 February, 1824

Youngest son of Samuel Pickering Beales, merchant, of Cambridge, where he was born. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship. He was called to the Bar 25 June, 1830. He took an ardent interest in foreign politics, and first brought himself into notice during the visit of Garibaldi to England in 1864, as an asserter of the unlimited right of public meeting.

In the following year he became President of the Reform League, with which his name has since been identified as the organizer of the vast public meetings held under its auspices in support of Earl Russell's Reform Bill in 1866. He resigned the presidency in March, 1869. From 1862 to 1866 Mr. Beales was a Revising Barrister, and in 1870 was appointed a Judge of the County Court in Hunts and Cambridge. He died 26 June, 1881. He published several pamphlets, chiefly on Parliamentary Reform and the wrongs of oppressed nationalities.

BEAR. *See* BERE.

BELCHIER *or* BELTCHER, DAUBRIDGCOURT *or* DABBRIGGE-COURT. DRAMATIST. About 1580—1621.
Admitted 29 June, 1601.

Son and heir of William Belchier, of Guyllesburgh (Guilsborough), co. Northampton. He was educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A., 9 Feb. 1600. He settled in the Low Countries, where he wrote a Comedy entitled *Hans Beer Pot*, which was published in London in 1618. As it appeared anonymously it was attributed at first to Thomas Nash. He wrote several other plays, but they were never printed. He died at Utrecht in 1621.

BELL, BEAUPRÉ. ANTIQUARY. 1704—1745.
Admitted 2 July, 1722.

Only son of Beaupré Bell, of Beaupré Hall, Oatwell [or Outwell], Norfolk. He was educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. in 1725. From the first he took up the study of antiquities, and especially of coins, and commenced a work on the coins of the Roman Emperors, which, however, was never finished. He became a member of the Spalding Club and contributed many papers to its journal, also to *Archæologia*. He assisted Blomefield in his *History of Norfolk*, and Hearne in his antiquarian works, and Cole in his edition of Dugdale's *Imbanking*. He died on his way to Bath, Aug. 1745, leaving his books, medals, and manuscripts to his college at Cambridge.

BELL, JOHN. LAWYER. 1764—1836.
Admitted 10 November, 1787.

Eldest son of Matthew Bell, of Kendal, Westmorland, where he was born 23 Oct. 1764. He graduated at Cambridge in 1786, Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman. In 1790 he entered himself of Gray's Inn, and was called

to the Bar in 1792. During his student days he read for some time in the chambers of Mr. (afterwards Sir Samuel) Romilly. Lord Eldon (*q.v.*) declared him the best lawyer at the Equity bar, although he "could neither read, write, walk nor talk," referring to certain physical and other defects. He stammered in his speech, and as regards his writing he used to say he had three hands—one which he himself could read, one which his clerk could read, and another which no one could read. He died 6 Feb. 1836. He was the writer of a pamphlet on the *Alterations in the Court of Chancery* (1830).

BELL, SIR ROBERT.

JUDGE.

d. 1577.

This "sage and grave man," as he is called by Camden, was Reader in the Middle Temple in the autumn of 1565. He was born of an old Norfolk family, but in what year does not appear. He was made a Serjeant-at-Law in 1565, and was knighted the same year. He was a good lawyer, and his arguments are noticed in Dyer's and Plowden's Reports, but he was more famous as a politician. He represented King's Lynn in Parliament during the reign of Elizabeth, and so greatly was he respected in the House that on 8 May, 1572, he was elected Speaker. This great position he filled with credit till the year 1577, when on 24 Jan. he was called to the Judicial Bench as Chief Baron. He died at Leominster of a malady arising, it was said, from the stench of the prisoners in the court at the Assizes at Oxford, which he had just been attending.

BELTCHER. See BELCHIER.

BENSON, ROBERT.

LAWYER.

1797—1844.

Admitted 7 February, 1818.

Third son of the Rev. Edmund Benson, Priest-vicar of Salisbury Cathedral. He was born at Salisbury 5 Feb. 1797. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar 23 Nov. 1821. He was appointed Deputy Recorder of Salisbury in 1829, and Recorder 1836. He died in Salisbury 21 June, 1844, and was buried in the Cathedral.

In 1825 he published *Sketches in Corsica*, the result of a visit to that island in 1823 as a Commissioner on the affairs of General Paoli. He was also the author of *The Life and Writings of the Rev. Arthur Collier*, his best known work, 1837, and of a *History of Salisbury*, forming part of Sir Richard Colt Hoare's *History of Wiltshire*.

BENTLEY, RICHARD.

AUTHOR.

1708—1782.

Admitted 16 August, 1720.

Only son of Rev. Richard Bentley, S.T.P., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, the famous scholar. He became a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, at the age of ten, and a Fellow at fifteen. He was a man of great ability but lacking in industry. He possessed artistic tastes and supplied the drawings for Walpole's edition of *Gray's Poems* (1753). In 1761 he composed a Comedy, entitled *The Wishes*, which was acted at Drury Lane; and another, entitled *The Prophet*, was produced there after his death (1788). He was the author also of *A Mock Heroic*, entitled *Patriotism* (1763). He died in Westminster, Oct. 1782.

BERE or BEAR, RICHARD. ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY. d. 1524.
Admitted 7 July, 1520.

This was the last but one of the mitred abbots of the great Benedictine House of Glastonbury before its dissolution. His presence on the list of members seems in this day somewhat of an incongruity; but testifies to the ancient comprehensiveness and eclecticism of the Inns of Court. He was a man of learning and enlightenment, and a friend of Erasmus. He was an architect, and added the chapel of King Edgar to the Abbey, and also lodgings for the secular priests. He also built almshouses, still existing in Glastonbury, and the Manor House of Sharpham, in after times the birth-place of the novelist Fielding (*q.v.*). He entertained Henry VII. at the Abbey on his expedition against Perkin Warbeck in 1497, and in 1503 was sent to Rome to congratulate Pius III. on his elevation to the papacy. On his return he built the chapels of Our Lady of Loretto and of the Holy Sepulchre in his church. In 1508 he engaged in a controversy with Archbishop Warham respecting the relics of St. Dunstan, which remained unsettled at his death, 20 Jan. 1524.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, *first* EARL of BERKELEY and VISCOUNT DURSLEY, *ninth* BARON BERKELEY. 1628—1698.

Admitted 4 August, 1669.

Son of George, eighth Baron Berkeley. He was admitted at the same time as several other famous men, including Jacques du Moulin, "Medicinæ Doctor, amicus carissimus Domini Berkeley." After succeeding to the Barony on the death of his father, 1658, he was one of the Commissioners to the Hague to bring back Charles II., and he performed many other important State functions. In 1677 he was made a Privy Councillor, and in 1679 created Viscount Dursley and Earl of Berkeley. After the flight of James II. he was one of the provisional Government to receive the Prince of Orange. He died 14 Oct. 1698, and was buried at Cranford, Middlesex.

He left behind him a work of a religious character, entitled *Historical Applications and Occasional Meditations on several Subjects*, published in 1668.

His second son George was admitted 1 Nov. 1667, but afterwards took Holy Orders, and became a Prebendary of Westminster 13 July, 1687. He died in 1694.

BERKELEY, SIR ROBERT. JUDGE. 1584—1656.

Admitted 5 February, 1600-1.

Second son of Rowland Berkeley, a wealthy clothier of Worcester, in which city he was born 26 July, 1584. He was called to the Bar 6 May, 1608. On the death of his father in 1611, he became the possessor of his estate at Spetchley, and in 1613 served as High Sheriff for the county. In 1626 he became Autumn Reader at his Inn, and next year was nominated one of the King's Serjeants. From this time his name appears in the Reports. In 1632 he was knighted, and made a Judge of the King's Bench. In the great trial concerning ship-money, he pronounced his opinion against Hampden, and for this, when the Parliament were in power, he was impeached by the House of Commons, and in Oct. 1641, brought to the Bar of the House of Lords. After proceedings, protracted till 1643, he was condemned on all the charges against him, disabled from all public employments, fined in a sum of £20,000, and sentenced to imprisonment during the pleasure of the House. Half the fine was subsequently remitted, and he was able to continue his private practice, by which he acquired a good fortune for his family. During the time of his disgrace, the Roundheads destroyed his beautiful house at

Spetchley, burning it to the ground. He died 5 Aug. 1656. Whitelocke (*q.v.*), though, of course, a political opponent, confesses him to be not only a very learned man, but "a good orator and judge, and moderate in his ways."

BERKELEY, SIR WILLIAM. COLONIAL GOVERNOR. *d.* 1677.

Admitted 3 May, 1624.

Fourth son of Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Bruton, Somerset. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1629. In 1632 he was a Commissioner in Canada, and on his return became Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles I. He was appointed Governor of Virginia in 1641, and when there gave asylum to the Royalist exiles, by which he incurred the displeasure of the Parliament, who deposed him. At the Restoration he was reappointed, and continued to administer the Government till the year before his death in 1677.

He was the author of a Play, entitled *The Lost Lady*, published in 1638, and of an unpublished one, entitled *Cornelia*, written in 1662.

BERNARD, SIR FRANCIS. COLONIAL GOVERNOR. About 1711—1779.

Admitted 22 October, 1733.

Only son of the Rev. Francis Bernard, Rector of Brightwell, Berkshire. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford, and was an excellent classical scholar. He was called to the Bar 29 April, 1737, and was for some time Steward of Lincoln and Recorder of Boston, but in 1758 he was sent as Governor of New Jersey, and thence transferred to the Governorship of Massachusetts Bay in 1760. Here, whilst ably carrying out the policy of the Government, he made himself obnoxious to the colonists, and it was on his representation that troops were dispatched to Boston, an act which greatly intensified their disaffection. In 1769 he was created a baronet, but was recalled from the Colony, to which he never returned. He was Reader at the Inn in 1779, and died at Aylesbury on 16 June of the same year. He took a great interest in Harvard University, and raised funds on its behalf when it suffered from fire.

He published several series of *Letters from America*. Also an edition of *The Latin Odes of Anthony Alsop* (1752).

BERNARD, SIR THOMAS. PHILANTHROPIST. 1750—1818.

Admitted 5 October, 1772.

Second son of Sir Francis Bernard (*q.v.*). He was born at Lincoln, 27 April, 1750, while his father was Steward of that city. He was educated at Harvard University till the settlement of his father in England, when he entered the Middle Temple. He was called to the Bar 24 Nov. 1780, but having acquired a large fortune through marriage, he relinquished the law and devoted himself to schemes for the welfare of the working classes. He became a governor of the Foundling Hospital, and greatly increased its revenues by building upon its estates. In 1796 he projected the Society for the Bettering of the Poor, which led to the establishment in 1800 of a School for the Indigent Blind, and in 1801 of the Fever Institution. In conjunction with Count Rumford, Bernard originated the Royal Institution, Piccadilly (1800). In 1808 he established at Bishop Auckland a training school for teachers, the first of its kind. In 1812 he took an active part in the formation of a Society for the Relief of the Manufacturing Poor, and there was hardly

a movement of this benevolent nature in which he did not take a part. He was largely instrumental in the reduction of the salt duties. The labour in connexion with all these activities affected his health, and he died at Leamington, where he had gone for the benefit of the waters, 1 July, 1818. He had succeeded his brother as baronet in 1810. In addition to his other works, Sir Thomas employed his pen on several pamphlets on the subjects he had at heart, and was the author of *An Historical View of Christianity* (1806).

BERTIE, VERE.

JUDGE.

d. 1680.

Admitted 29 January, 1654-5.

Fourth son of Montague, second Earl of Lindsey, and Lord Chamberlain, to which high connexion he was probably indebted for his advancement. He was called to the Bar 10 June, 1659, became a Bencher of his Inn 23 Jan. 1673-4, a Serjeant-at-Law 1675, and in the same year a Baron of the Exchequer. Three years afterwards he was removed to the Common Pleas, where, however, he sat only for ten months, when he was removed from his office, for what reason does not clearly appear. He died 23 Feb. 1680, and was buried in the Temple Church.

BEST, WILLIAM DRAPER, first BARON WYNFORD of WYNFORD EAGLE.

JUDGE.

1767—1845.

Admitted 9 October, 1784.

Third son of Thomas Best, of Haselbury, Somerset, where he was born 13 Dec. 1767. He was educated at Oxford, and called to the Bar 6 Nov. 1789. He early acquired a large practice, and became a Serjeant-at-Law in 1800. In 1802 he entered Parliament as member for Petersfield, and was engaged in the impeachment of Lord Melville. He enjoyed the favour of the Prince of Wales, whose Attorney-General he was, and in 1818 he became a Judge of the King's Bench. Five years later he was advanced to the head of the Court of Common Pleas, but on account of bodily infirmities was obliged to retire in 1829, when, as a mark of royal favour, he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Wynford. He died at his seat in Kent 3 March, 1845.

BETHELL, RICHARD, first BARON WESTBURY of WESTBURY. LORD CHANCELLOR.

1800—1873.

Admitted 14 April, 1819.

Eldest son of Richard Bethell, M.D., of Bradford, Wilts, where he was born 30 June, 1800. He early distinguished himself at the University of Oxford, where he graduated first class in Classics and second in Mathematics. He was called to the Bar 28 Nov. 1823, and in 1840 he became a Queen's Counsel. In 1844 he was Reader at the Inn and was elected Treasurer in 1848. Having entered Parliament as a supporter of the Liberal Government, he was made, first, Solicitor, and then Attorney-General, and on 26 June, 1861, succeeded to the office of Lord High Chancellor. This high office he resigned on 7 July, 1865. From that time to the date of his death, 20 July, 1873, in all law questions before the House of Lords, Lord Westbury took a leading part, and his decisions are of the highest authority. His inaugural and valedictory addresses before the Juridical Society, of which he was president, in 1855 and 1859, are printed in the Papers of that Society, but beyond these he left little or nothing in the way of legal literature, his fame depending entirely upon his well-remembered legal and other *dicta*.

BETHUNE, JOHN ELLIOT DRINKWATER. INDIAN LEGISLATOR.
1801—1851.

Admitted 12 January, 1821.

Eldest son of John Drinkwater, of Fitzroy Square, the historian of the siege of Gibraltar. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and soon after his call to the Bar, 4 May, 1827, was employed as Counsel to the Home Office. In this position he drafted many important measures, including the Municipal Reform Act, the Tithe Commutation Act, and the County Courts Act. In 1848 he became a member of the Supreme Council of India, where he was helpful in passing many measures of reform, and where his name is identified with the establishment of a school for educating native girls of the higher classes, known as Bethune's Girls' School, now taken over by the State. He died at Calcutta, 12 Aug. 1851.

BEYNES. See BAYNES.

BICHENO, JAMES EBENEZER. COLONIAL MINISTER. 1785—1851.

Admitted 29 November, 1816.

Only son of the Rev. James Bicheno, of Aston, Oxford, Nonconformist Minister. Before his call to the Bar he had written a pamphlet on the *Nature of Benevolence* (1817), which was an attack on the Poor Laws and their administration, and also a work on *Criminal Jurisprudence* (1819), and after his call on 17 May, 1822, he devoted himself chiefly to economic and scientific studies. He became a member of the chief learned societies, and Secretary to the Linnæan Society. In 1829, he made a tour through Ireland with Mr. Frederick Page (*q.v.*), a Bencher of his Inn, which resulted in the publication of a book on *Ireland and its Economy* (1830). In 1833 he sat on a Commission to inquire into the Condition of the Poor in Ireland, and assisted in drawing up its Reports. In 1842, he was appointed Colonial Secretary in Van Diemen's Land, where he died, 25 Feb. 1851. Besides the writings above mentioned, he contributed many papers to scientific journals on Botany and Natural History. His collection of plants is preserved in the Museum at Swansea.

BINGHAM, PEREGRINE. LEGAL WRITER. 1788—1864.

Admitted 24 April, 1811.

Eldest son of Rev. Peregrine Bingham, Rector of Edmondsham, Dorset. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, and called to the Bar 27 Nov. 1818. He was a follower of Bentham, whose *Book of Fallacies* he edited, and a friend of the Austins, and a great contributor to the *Westminster Review*, under the editorship of John Stuart Mill. He became the Police Magistrate at Great Marlborough Street, but resigned about 1860. He died 2 Nov. 1864. He is known to lawyers chiefly by his *Reports of Cases*, from 1822 to 1840, published successively from 1824 to 1841; but he has left other works on *Executions* (1815); *Infancy and Coverture* (1816); *On the Law of Landlord and Tenant* (1820), and a *System of Shorthand* (1821).

BLACKMORE, RICHARD DODDRIDGE. NOVELIST. 1825—1900.

Admitted 27 January, 1849.

Second son of Rev. John Blackmore, of Ashford, near Barnstaple, Devon. He was born at Longworth, Berks, on 7 June, 1825, and educated at Oxford, where he matriculated in 1843, and graduated 1847. Though called

to the Bar 7 June, 1853, he never practised, but fell back on educational work, which he had previously pursued, and became classical master in a school at Twickenham. Here his first attempts at authorship occurred in the form of poems. Having succeeded to some property, he settled at Teddington, where he combined literature with market gardening. In 1864 appeared his first novel *Clara Vaughan*, published anonymously, and then *Craddock Nowell*; but it was not till the appearance of *Lorna Doone*, in 1869, that he achieved success with the public. That, however, was a great triumph, and was followed by *The Maid of Sker*, *Cripps the Carrier*, and a large number of other works of fiction which have rendered the author's name famous. Mr. Blackmore died at Teddington 20 Jan. 1900.

BLACKSTONE, SIR WILLIAM.

LEGAL WRITER AND JUDGE.
1723—1790.

Admitted 20 November, 1741.

Third son of Charles Blackstone, citizen and bowyer (*arcuarius*) of London. He was born in Cheapside 10 July, 1723. In 1735 he was admitted to the foundation of Charterhouse School on the nomination of Sir Robert Walpole, and on 30 Nov. 1738, was entered at Pembroke College, Oxford. He at first devoted himself chiefly to Greek and Latin literature, and to the study of architecture, but on his entry at the Temple, he applied himself solely to the study of the law. He was called to the Bar 28 Nov. 1746. In 1753 he commenced at Oxford a course of lectures, which soon became attended by "a crowded class of young men of the first families, characters, and hopes." In 1758 he was appointed to the newly founded Vinerian Professorship. These lectures were the substance and foundation of his celebrated *Commentaries*. The publication of these lectures brought him great practice, and he entered Parliament at first for Hindon, and then for Westbury. In 1770 he was offered but declined the place of Solicitor-General, but in the same year he accepted a seat on the Bench of Common Pleas, with the honour of knighthood. He died 14 Feb. 1780.

The following is a list of the principal works of this learned author: *Essay on Collateral Consanguinity* (1750); *Analysis of the Laws of England* (1754); *Considerations on Copyholders* (1758); *A Discourse of the Study of Law*, 4to, Oxford (1758); *Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta* (1759); *Reflections on Lord Leitchfield's Disqualifications* (1759); *On the Right of the University to make new Statutes* (1759); *On the Law of Descents in Fee Simple* (1759); *Commentaries on the Laws of England* (1765—1768); *Reply to Dr. Priestley* (1769); *Tracts chiefly relating to Antiquities and Laws of England* [containing many of the previous publications] (1762); *Reports in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, with a Preface containing the Memoirs of his Life, by James Clitherow* (1781). His famous *Commentaries* have been edited by some of the most learned writers, and have gone through at least twenty-four editions.

BLANDIE or BLANDY, WILLIAM. AUTHOR.

Admitted 27 November, 1571.

Son and heir of William Blandy, of Newbury, Berks, where he was born. He became a Fellow of New College, Oxford, but was removed on suspicion of popish views, and subsequently served with the English Army in the Netherlands, his experiences and reflections on which he published in a book dedicated to Sir Philip Sidney, and entitled *The Castle or Picture of Pollicy* (1581). He had previously written (1576) *The Five Books of the Famous Hieronimo Osorius, containing a discussion of Civill and Christian Nobilitie*,

BLATHWAYT or BLATHWAITE, WILLIAM. POLITICIAN.
About 1649—1717.

Admitted 20 February, 1664-5.

Son and heir of William Blathwayt, of the Middle Temple, and of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. In 1668 he was Secretary of the Embassy at the Hague, and in 1683 Secretary-at-War, in which capacity he accompanied James II. in 1688 to Salisbury. He was Clerk to the Privy Council in 1689, at the trial of the Seven Bishops. He was a favourite of William III., whom he attended during his campaign in Flanders. He sometime represented Newtown (Isle of Wight) and Bath in Parliament. Whilst in the House he was the Whig champion against Harley. He retired from public life in 1710, and died at Dyrham Park, Gloucestershire, in Aug. 1717.

BLENNERHASSET, HARMAN. LAWYER AND POLITICIAN.
About 1764—1831.

Admitted 17 May, 1784.

Only son of Conway Blennerhasset of Conway Castle, co. Kerry, and of the Middle Temple. In 1796, having imbibed Republican opinions, he emigrated to America, and settled in Ohio, where he devoted himself to literature and science. He then became involved in the treasonable schemes of Aaron Burr, and in 1807 was arrested. This led to the loss of his fortune, and he settled in Montreal and commenced practice as a lawyer. Failing in this, he returned to Ireland. He died in Guernsey in 1831.

BLESSINGTON, VISCOUNT. See BOYLE, MURRAGH.

BLORE, THOMAS. TOPOGRAPHER. 1764—1818.

Admitted 17 November, 1792.

Eldest son of John Blore of Ashborne, Derbyshire, where he was born on 1 Dec. 1764. He was never called to the Bar, but going to reside in Hertfordshire, he employed himself in collections for the topography of that county, which were subsequently embodied in *Clutterbuck's History*. He subsequently resided at Stamford, where he edited for some time the *Stamford News*. He died in London, 10 Nov. 1818, and was buried in Paddington Church, where a monument describes him as of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, and a member of the Antiquarian Society.

Besides the papers above alluded to, Mr. Blore published a number of treatises on topographical subjects, particularly relating to the Counties of Derby, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northamptonshire.

BLOUNT or BLUNTE, CHARLES, first EARL OF DEVONSHIRE
and EIGHTH BARON MOUNTJOY. 1563—1606.

Admitted 20 June, 1579.

Son of Lord Mountjoy, sixth Lord. He was admitted from Clifford's Inn. His ambition, however, was not for the law, but to repair the family fortunes at Court, and he became a favourite of Queen Elizabeth. In 1586 he was knighted, and in 1588 took part against the Spanish Armada. In 1594 he was appointed Governor of Portsmouth, and in the same year succeeded his brother as eighth Lord Mountjoy. He served under the Earl of Essex in the Low Countries, and subsequently in the Azores, and Ireland, and on his

leader's disgrace became Lord-Lieutenant in that country. He ruled the country with success, and was made K.G. in 1597, and Earl of Devon in 1604. Two years later he contracted a marriage with the divorced wife of Robert, Lord Rich, the Stella of Sidney's Sonnets, contrary to the canon law, which offended the King and Queen, and led to mortifications which embittered and shortened his life. He died of a fever 3 April, 1606, having lived, it was said, "too long for his credit." His arms are in the Middle Temple Hall. His death is celebrated by John Ford (*q.v.*) in a poem entitled *Fame's Memorial*.

BOADEN, JAMES. WRITER. 1762—1839.

Admitted 12 June, 1793.

Only son of William Boaden, of Penrhyn, Cornwall. He was born at Whitehaven 23 May, 1762. His first employment was journalism, and though he entered himself of the Middle Temple, he continued that employment, combining it with play-writing. He edited a newspaper called *The Oracle*. His first dramatic piece was entitled *Osmyn and Daraxa, a Musical Romance* (1793), which was followed by *Fontainville Forest, The Secret Tribunal, The Italian Monk, The Maid of Bristol*, and others. In later life he employed himself in biography, writing the lives of Mrs. Siddons, Kemble, and Mrs. Jordan. He also attempted novel-writing, but with less success, and he was a keen Shakespearian critic. He died 16 Feb. 1839.

BOLLAND, SIR WILLIAM. JUDGE. 1772—1840.

Admitted 25 January, 1792.

Eldest son of James Bolland, of Cheapside. He was educated under Dr. Valpy, at Reading, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he sent in the Seatonian prize poem three years in succession. After his call, on 24 April, 1801, he practised at the Bar with great success, and was appointed Recorder of Reading, 1817, and in 1829 raised to the Bench as a Baron of the Exchequer. This position he resigned, through failing health, in 1839, and died the following year, 14 May. He was an enthusiastic student of English literature, though he published but little. He possessed a fine library, and was one of the originators of the Roxburghe Club.

BOND, GEORGE. LAWYER. 1750—1796.

Admitted 27 October, 1772.

Second son of George Bond, of Bachford, Somerset. He was admitted at the same time as his elder brother Thomas, called to the Bar 12 Feb. 1779, and became famous as a criminal pleader, particularly at the Surrey Sessions, where his influence over Surrey jurymen became so absolute, that they generally found for "Serjeant Bond and Costs." He became a Serjeant in 1786. He died 19 March, 1796.

BOOTH, JAMES. CONVEYANCER. *d.* 1778.

Admitted 28 November, 1722.

Son and heir of James Booth, of Theobalds, Hertfordshire. He was born at St. Germain-en-Laye, in France, where his father, a Roman Catholic Jacobite, then resided. As a Roman Catholic himself he was debarred from practising at the Bar, and therefore took a licence for Conveyancing, in which art he became the leading practitioner of the day. He left no treatise on the subject, but his conveyances were often copied and used as precedents. He died 14 Jan. 1778.

BORLASE, EDMUND. HISTORIAN AND PHYSICIAN. d. about 1682.
Admitted 27 August, 1638.

Third son of Sir John Borlase, of Dublin (Lord Justice in Ireland, 1640—3). He was educated at Dublin and Leyden, where he took the degree of Doctor in Physic in 1650. He subsequently practised in Chester, where he wrote a treatise on *Latham Spa in Lancashire and the Cures Affected by it*, published in 1670; but the work by which he is best known is *The Reduction of Ireland to the Crown of England, and A Brief Account of the Rebellion of 1641, with the Original of the Universitie of Dublin and the Colledge of Physicians*, published in London in 1675. In it he introduces an account of the diseases prevalent in Ireland, and their remedies. There is no record of Borlase's death, but he was alive in 1682.

BOSCAWEN, WILLIAM. AUTHOR. 1752—1811.
Admitted 2 February, 1769.

Second son of General George Boscawen, and nephew of the Admiral Edward Boscawen. Born 28 Aug. 1752. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. He became a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, and in 1785 a Commissioner of the Victualling Office. He was the author of a work on *Convictions on Penal Statutes* (1792), but he found time to devote to literature, and published a *Translation of Horace into English Verse* (1793—8); *The Progress of Satire* (1798); and *Original Poems* (1801). He died 8 May, 1811.

BOVILL, SIR WILLIAM. JUDGE. 1814—1873.
Admitted 21 January, 1834.

Second son of Benjamin Bovill of Milford Lane, St. Clement Danes. He was born at Allhallows Barking on 26 May, 1814. He studied the law first as a solicitor. He was called to the Bar 15 Jan. 1841. He was made a Queen's Counsel in 1855, and was returned for Guildford in 1857, and was for a short time Solicitor-General before his elevation to the Bench as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1866. He was appointed Reader in 1859, and elected Treasurer of the Inn in 1865. He presided on the Bench at the first Tichborne Trial, and was a member of the Judicature Commission in 1873. He died at Kingston, 1 Nov. of that year.

BOWEN, CHARLES SYNGE CHRISTOPHER, first BARON BOWEN
of COLWOOD. JUDGE. 1835—1894.
Admitted 18 November, 1873.

Eldest son of the Rev. Christopher Bowen, of Winchester. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford. He began his law studies at Lincoln's Inn, where he was admitted 16 April, 1857, and called to the Bar 26 Jan. 1861. He was a Justice of the Queen's Bench Division from 1879 to 1888, when he became a Judge of Appeal. In 1893 he was appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, receiving at the same time a Life Peerage. He died 10 April, 1894.

BOWES, SIR JEROME. AMBASSADOR. d. 1616.
Admitted 12 August, 1606.

His parentage is not given in the Register, but he belonged to a Durham family of repute. He served in the expedition to avenge the fall of Calais in 1558, but was subsequently expelled from Court for "slanderous speech"

against the Earl of Leicester. In his retirement he found time to translate from the French an *Apologie for the Christians of France*. He was restored to favour in 1653, and went as Ambassador to Russia, where he distinguished himself by the assertion of his sovereign's dignity. Some account of his embassy appears in *Hakluyt's Voyages*. He was buried in Hackney Church, 28 March, 1616.

BOWES, PAUL.

HISTORIAN.

d. 1702.

Admitted 12 May, 1654.

Second son of Sir Thomas Bowes, of Bromley Hall, Essex, and nephew of Sir Simon D'Ewes (q.v.). He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar 10 May, 1661, to the Bench 24 Oct. 1679, appointed Reader in 1684, and made Treasurer of the Inn in 1693. He is chiefly known as the editor of his uncle's well-known *Journals* (1682). He died about 1702, his will being proved by his widow in that year.

BOWYER, SIR GEORGE.

JURIST.

1811—1883.

Admitted 1 June, 1836.

Eldest son of Sir George Bowyer, of Radley, Berkshire. He was born 8 Oct. 1811. He was for a short time a cadet at Woolwich. Though he practised at the Bar, to which he was called 7 June, 1839, as an Equity draughtsman, his energies were devoted chiefly to the literature of the law, in which he produced a series of treatises which have become text-books on the subjects, commencing with his treatise on *The English Constitution* in 1841. In 1850 he was appointed Reader in Law at the Middle Temple, and in the following year he published his course of lectures under the title of *Readings delivered before the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple*. In 1850 he was converted to Roman Catholicism, and he has left many pamphlets and writings relating to the constitutional position of the Catholic Hierarchy in England. In 1860 he succeeded his father in the baronetcy. He died in his chambers in the Temple 7 June, 1883, and was buried in the church of St. John of Jerusalem, Bloomsbury, which he himself had built.

BOYD, ANDREW KENNEDY HUTCHISON. AUTHOR AND SCOTTISH DIVINE.

1825—1899.

Admitted 25 April, 1842.

Eldest son of Dr. James Boyd, of Ochiltree, co. Ayr. He was born at Auchinleck Manse, Ayrshire, 3 Nov. 1825, and was educated at Glasgow University for the Scottish Ministry, which he entered in 1851. After holding many other cures he was appointed minister at St. Andrews, where he spent the rest of his life in ministerial and literary work. His first essays in the latter way were in the form of contributions to *Fraser's Magazine*, under the title of *Reveries of a Country Parson*, under the initials A. K. H. B., by which he is still best known. For his literary eminence the University of St. Andrews conferred upon him in 1889 the degree of LL.D. In 1890 he occupied the position of Moderator of the General Assembly, which he filled with "archiepiscopal dignity." He died 1 March, 1899, and was buried in the ground of the Cathedral of St. Andrews.

Besides the *Reveries* above alluded to his best known writings, A. K. H. B. is the author of some twenty works to be found in most catalogues, including a memoir of himself, entitled *Twenty-five years at St. Andrews* (1892), with further *Last Years* (1896). Mr. Boyd refers to himself as the "only kirk minister who is a member of the Middle Temple."

BOYD, HUGH.

ESSAYIST.

1746—1794.

Admitted 10 October, 1771.

Second son of Alexander Macauley Boyd, of Dublin, born at Ballycastle, 1746. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.A. in 1765. During his residence in the Temple he became acquainted with Goldsmith and Garrick, and became a contributor to the *Public Advertiser* and other journals. In 1781 he became Secretary to Lord Macartney, and proceeded to Madras. Whilst there he conducted a paper called the *Madras Courier*, and started the *Hircarrah* as a vehicle for his essays. He died in the midst of these literary pursuits, 19 Oct. 1794. His friends claimed for him that he was the author of the *Letters of Junius*. His writings were collected and published in 1800.

BOYLE, CHARLES, BARON CLIFFORD.

Admitted 4 August, 1669.

Eldest son of Richard, second Earl of Cork, and first Earl of Burlington, born 1639. He is entered on the Register as Charles Lord Clifford. He was summoned to the Irish Parliament by writ in 1662, having then the title of Viscount Dungarvan, and subsequently to the English Parliament as Lord Clifford (1689). He married Lady Jane Seymour, cousin of King Edward VI. He died 12 Oct. 1695, predeceasing his father.

BOYLE, MURRAGH, *first* VISCOUNT BLESSINGTON.

d. 1712.

Admitted 9 February, 1682-3.

Son and heir of the Right Rev. in Christ, Bishop Michael, Primate and Chancellor of Ireland. He received his title from a town in Wicklow established by his father. He is known as the author of a tragedy, entitled *The Lost Princess*, which, however, in the opinion of a contemporary critic, did "no credit to the name of Boyle." He died 25 Dec. 1712.

BRADBURY, GEORGE.

JUDGE.

d. 1696.

Admitted 18 June, 1660.

Eldest son of Henry Bradbury, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex. He was created a Master of Arts by the University of Oxford, on 28 Sept. 1663, was called to the Bar on 17 May, 1667, to the Bench 7 Feb. 1689, and appointed Lent Reader in 1691. He exhibited his legal acumen in the famous case of Lady Ivy's claims in 1684, and was consulted on constitutional questions before the House of Lords during the Revolution in 1688. In 1689 he was appointed Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, an office which he held till his death in 1696.

BRADDON, LAURENCE.

POLITICIAN.

d. 1724.

Admitted 20 November, 1677.

Second son of William Braddon, of Trenor, Cornwall. He is now remembered for the inquiry he set on foot respecting the death of the Earl of Essex in the Tower in 1683, who, he affirmed, had been murdered. For this action he was arrested and tried in 1683 on an accusation of conspiring to spread a false belief, and of suborning witnesses. Being found guilty he was fined £2,000, and, in default, committed to prison, where he remained till the landing of William III. in 1688, when he was liberated. He was called

to the Bar 24 Nov. 1693, and subsequently obtained the appointment of Solicitor to the Wine Licence Office. He died 29 Nov. 1724.

Besides his writings relating to the supposed murder of the Earl of Essex, he published a book on the *Constitutions of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen*, and some pamphlets on the condition of the Poor. His trial is reported in *Cobbett's State Trials*.

BRADLEY, RALPH. CONVEYANCER. 1717—1788.

Admitted 22 November, 1751.

Only son of Nicholas Bradley, of Greatham, co. Durham. He was a contemporary of James Booth (*q.v.*), the "patriarch of modern Conveyancing," whose fame he rivalled. He was called to the Bar 10 June, 1757, and practised chiefly in his native county, where his drafts became precedents. He died at Stockton-on-Tees, 28 Dec. 1788.

He published in London, in 1779, *An Inquiry into the Nature of Property and Estates as defined by English Law*, and in 1804, *Practical Points or Maxims in Conveyancing, with Critical Observations on the various parts of a Deed by J. Ritson*, who was his friend and fellow townsman.

BRADY, SIR MAZIERE. IRISH LORD CHANCELLOR. 1796—1871.

Admitted 22 November, 1816.

Second son of Francis Tempest Brady, of Willow Park, near Booterstown, co. Dublin, and great-grandson of Dr. Brady, the author of the metrical version of the Psalms. He was born 20 July, 1796, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated 1816. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1819. He became Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1837, Attorney-General 1839, Chief Baron of the Exchequer 1840, and Lord Chancellor in 1847. He was made a baronet by Mr. Gladstone in 1869, three years after his retirement from the Bench. He died 13 April, 1871.

BRAMSTON, FRANCIS. JUDGE. d. 1683.

Admitted 16 September, 1634.

Third son of Sir John Bramston, Judge (*q.v.*). He was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1637. Though called to the Bar 24 June, 1642, the civil troubles prevented his practising till the Restoration. He was elected a Bencher 30 Oct. 1663. In 1668 he was Reader at the Middle Temple, and in the following year became Serjeant-at-Law. In 1678 he was promoted to the Bench as a Baron of the Exchequer, but within a year, for no expressed cause, he, with three other judges, was summarily dismissed. Mr. Evelyn, who was present at his Reader's feast, describes it as "so very extravagant and greates as the like had not been seene at any time. There were present the Duke of Ormond (*q.v.*), Privy Seal, Bedford, Belasys, Halifax, and a world more of Earles and Lords" (*Diary*, 3 Aug. 1668). He died in his chambers at Serjeant's Inn, 27 March, 1683.

BRAMSTON, JAMES. POET. About 1694—1744.

Admitted 20 May, 1718.

Son and heir of Francis Bramston, of Chancery Lane, and grandson of Sir Moundeford Bramston, Master in Chancery, and great-grandson of Sir John Bramston (*q.v.*), of the Middle Temple. He was educated at Westminster

and Oxford, where he took his first degree in 1717. Taking Holy Orders, he became Vicar of Lurgashall, Sussex, and subsequently of Harting in the same county. There he devoted himself to poetry, and in 1729 published an imitation of Horace's *Ars Poetica*, entitled *The Art of Politicks*, and in 1733 another poem, called *The Man of Taste*, productions of considerable merit. He died 16 March, 1744, leaving behind him a great reputation as a humorist, satirist, and colloquial wit.

BRAMSTON, SIR JOHN.

JUDGE.

1577—1654.

Admitted 26 October, 1597.

Eldest son of Roger Bramston, of Borham, Essex. He was born at Maldon in Essex 18 May, 1577, and educated there and at Cambridge. He was called to the Bar 7 June, 1605. In 1623 he was elected Lent Reader of the Inn. In the same year he took the degree of the Coif, and in 1635 became Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In this capacity it was his misfortune to have to give his opinion on the subject of ship-money, and, it being in favour of the King, this exposed him to the resentment of Parliament, and he was impeached, with Robert Berkeley (*q.v.*) and three other judges. He was not, however, proceeded against with so much rigour as Berkeley, and he shortly returned into favour with the Commons, who in 1646-7 named him one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal. He refused, however, this, and all other offers of office, and lived in privacy till the day of his death, 22 Sept. 1654. Lord Clarendon speaks of Bramston as "a man of great learning and integrity," and Fuller says he "was accomplished with all qualities requisite for a person of his place and profession, . . . deep learning, solid judgment, integrity of life and gravity of behaviour."

BRAMSTON, SIR JOHN.

LAWYER.

1611—1700.

Admitted 24 February, 1626-7.

Eldest son of Sir John Bramston, Judge (*q.v.*), born at Whitechapel in 1611. He was a member of Wadham College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar 8 May, 1635. In the Temple he occupied chambers with Edward Hyde (*q.v.*), afterwards Earl of Clarendon. During the Civil War he removed to his father's house at Skreens, and after the dismissal of Richard Cromwell represented Essex in Parliament. At the coronation of Charles II. he was created a Knight of the Bath, and served as Chairman of Committees in the House. In the first Parliament of James II. he sat for Maldon.

Sir John left behind him an Autobiography, which was printed for the Camden Society in 1845.

BRAND, THOMAS.

NONCONFORMIST MINISTER.

1635—1691.

Admitted 15 May, 1656.

Son and heir of Rev. Thomas Brand, of Leaden Rooding (Roothing), Essex. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford. Becoming acquainted with Dr. Samuel Annesley, he abandoned the law and joined the Presbyterian ministry. He resided for some time at Staplehurst in Kent, but subsequently settled in London, where he devoted himself to preaching, the building of meeting-houses, and the distribution of religious literature, in which, and in works of charity, he expended all his income. He died 1 Dec. 1691, and was buried in Bunhill Fields.

BRAY, EDWARD ATKINS. POET AND DIVINE. 1778—1857.
Admitted 21 January, 1801.

Only son of Edward Bray, of Tavistock, solicitor and manager of the Devonshire property of the Duke of Bedford. He was born at Tavistock 18 Dec. 1778. He was a person of retiring disposition, and after his call to the Bar, 7 Feb. 1806, soon abandoned the law for divinity. In 1811 he was ordained, and was presented to the living of Tavistock the following year, which he held till his death in 1857.

In his early years he was given to poetry, and his *Poetical Remains* were published by his widow in 1859. These and several selections of Sermons from English Divines form his contributions to English literature.

BREREWOOD, SIR ROBERT. JUDGE. 1588—1654.
Admitted 21 October, 1607.

Son and heir of John Brerewood, of Chester, where he was born. He matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1605. He was called to the Bar 13 Nov. 1615. In 1637 he became a Judge of North Wales, and was elected Reader at the Inn the following year. In 1640 he became Serjeant-at-Law, and in the next year King's Serjeant. In 1643 he was knighted, and raised to the Bench 31 Jan. 1644. He died 8 Sept. 1654.

Though not himself an author, Robert Brerewood published the works of his uncle Edward, the first Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College, to one of which, *A Treatise on the Diversity of Language and Religion through the chief parts of the World*, he wrote a "large and learned preface."

BRETT, HENRY. COLONEL. d. 1724.
Admitted 5 June, 1695.

Eldest son of Henry Brett, of Down Hatherley, Gloucestershire. He became a friend of Addison, and is supposed to be the "Colonel Rambler" of *The Tatler*. He married Ann, the divorced wife of the Earl of Macclesfield, and the mother of the poet Richard Savage. He died suddenly in 1724.

BRETT, THOMAS. LEGAL WRITER. 1840—1893.
Admitted 23 May, 1866.

Second son of the Rev. Wills Hill Brett, of Kirkcubbin, co. Down. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1863. At the Middle Temple he obtained the first certificate of honour in 1869, and graduated LL.B. at London University the same year. He was called to the Bar 17 Nov. 1869.

He was joint author, with Mr. Clerke, of a treatise on *The Conveyancing Acts*, 1881 and 1882, and sole author of a work on the *Bankruptcy Act*, 1883, of *Leading Cases in Equity* (1887), and of *Commentaries on the Present Laws of England* (1890). He died 22 July, 1893, aged 53.

BRIDGES, JOHN. TOPOGRAPHER. 1666—1724.
Admitted 23 April, 1684.

Son and heir of John Bridges of Barton, co. Northampton. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 22 May, 1691, but subsequently passed to Lincoln's Inn, where he became a Master of the Bench. He was Solicitor to the Customs in 1695, a Commissioner 1711, and Cashier of Excise in 1715.

In 1718 he was elected a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and from that time devoted himself chiefly to that collection of antiquarian matter connected with his native county, subsequently embodied in the well-known *History of Northamptonshire*, compiled by Peter Whalley and published in complete form at Oxford in 1791. His MSS. are preserved in the Bodleian Library.

BRIGHT, SIR CHARLES TILSTON. ENGINEER. 1832—1888.

Admitted 3 July, 1876.

Second son of Brailsford Bright, of Rhyl, Flint. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he entered the service of the Electric Telegraph Company, and subsequently of the Magnetic Company. In this capacity he was responsible for the laying of many thousands of miles of wires over land, also for the wire from Portpatrick to Donaghadee, the first cable in comparatively deep water; but the great distinction due to him is the laying of the first Atlantic cable, which, after two failures, he was chiefly instrumental in accomplishing in 1858, the first clear message being sent along it on 13 Aug. of that year. For this service he received the honour of knighthood. In 1865 he entered Parliament, and sat for Greenwich till 1868. He died 3 May, 1888.

BRODRICK, ALAN or ALLEN, VISCOUNT MIDLETON. STATESMAN.

About 1660—1728.

Admitted 7 January, 1669-70.

Second son of Sir St. John Brodrick, of Ballyanan, co. Cork. He was admitted at the same time as his elder brother, Thomas, and was called to the Bar 10 May, 1678. He took an active part on behalf of the Prince of Orange. He was made King's Sergeant Feb. 1690, and in 1695 appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland. He entered the Irish Parliament in 1692, and became Speaker in 1703. In 1707 he was made Attorney-General, and three years later called to the Upper House as Chief Justice of the King's Bench. On the accession of George I. he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and raised to the peerage as Baron Brodrick of Middleton, 13 April, 1715. Two years later he was made Viscount. In 1717 he sat in the British Parliament as member for Midhurst, Sussex. He died in Ireland 1728.

BROKE, or BROOKE, SIR RICHARD. JUDGE. * d. 1529.

Fourth son of Thomas Broke, of Leighton, Cheshire. There is no record of his admission to the Inn, but he was Reader there in the autumn of 1510, being then a Serjeant-at-Law. He became a Judge of the Common Pleas in 1520, when also he was knighted. Six years later he was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer, both of which offices he held till his death in 1529. He was an ancestor of Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, the commander of the *Shannon* in the celebrated action with the *Chesapeake* in 1813.

BROKE or BROOKE, SIR ROBERT. JUDGE. d. 1558.

Son of Thomas Broke, of Claverley, Salop. There is no record of his admission to the Inn, but he was Autumn Reader, 1542; and Lent Reader in 1551. He became Recorder of London in 1545, and in the second Parliament of Queen Mary, being a zealous Roman Catholic, was made Speaker of the House of Commons. He was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1564. In

this capacity he acquired a high reputation both for ability and impartiality, but it is as the author of the well known *Abridgment*, bearing his name, that he is best known to modern students. He died in 1558. His published works are: *An Abridgment containing an abstract of the Year Books from 6 Hen. 8 to 4 Qu. Mary* (1573); *Certain Cases adjudged in the time of K. Hen. 8, Edw. 6, and Qu. Mary, from 6 Hen. 8 to 4 of Qu. Mary* [originally entitled in French *Ascuns novels cases, etc.*] (1578); *Reading upon the Statute of Magna Charta, c. 16* (1641); *Reading on the Statute of Limitations, 32 Hen. 8, c. 2* (1647).

BROMLEY, WILLIAM. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
1664—1732.

Admitted 9 April, 1683.

Son and heir of Sir William Bromley, K.B., of Baggington (Baginton), co. Warwick, where he was born. He graduated at Oxford in 1681. The first years of his manhood were spent in travel upon the Continent, of which he published accounts in 1692 and 1702. In 1689 he was elected for Warwickshire, and was one of those who declined to acknowledge William III. He was subsequently returned for Oxford University, which he continued to represent till his death, 13 Feb. 1731-2. He was an ardent supporter of the High Church party, and suspected of Jacobite views, which militated against his election as Speaker in 1705, though five years later he was chosen to the office without opposition.

BROOKE, BARON. See GREVILLE, FULKE.

BROOKE, HENRY. AUTHOR. About 1703—1783.

Admitted 27 October, 1725.

Son and heir of the Rev. William Brooke, of Mullagh, co. Cavan. In 1735 he published a poem entitled *Universal Beauty*, which is said to have been revised by Pope, by whom, as well as by Swift and Lyttelton, his talents were recognised. This was followed by a translation of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, and by a number of Plays, the best known of which are his *Gustavus Vasa*, produced in 1739; and *The Karl of Essex*, 1749. The latter is now chiefly remembered for the line—

“Who rules o'er free men should himself be free,”

which gave rise to Johnson's parody—

“Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat.”

He also produced some Novels, amongst which *The Fool of Quality* and *Juliet Grenville* are the best known. His “works” were collected in 1778 in 4 vols. He died in Dublin, 10 Oct. 1783.

BROUGHTON, BARON. See HOBHOUSE, JOHN CAM.

BROWN, ANTHONY, second VISCOUNT MONTAGUE. d. 1629.

Admitted 28 April, 1594.

He appears in the Register as “Anthony, Viscount Mountague.” He was the second Viscount Montague, being the grandson of Sir Anthony Brown, who was raised to that dignity by Queen Mary, 2 Sept. 1554. He was a nobleman of high character, and a staunch Roman Catholic. He died at Midhurst in 1629.

BROWNE, SIR ANTHONY. JUDGE. About 1510—1567.

Son of Sir Wistan Browne, of Abbesroding and Langenhoo, in Essex. He was born in Essex about 1510, and studied at Oxford. There is no record of his admission; but he was appointed Reader at the Inn in 1553. He is called by Plowden "a man of profound genius and great eloquence." In 1555 he became Serjeant-at-Law, and one of the Queen's Serjeants. In 1558 he was made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, but, being a Roman Catholic by religion, was removed by Queen Elizabeth the next year, to make room for Sir James Dyer (*q.v.*). The queen, however, out of respect for his talents and character, permitted him to hold the position of puisne judge till his death, which occurred on 16 May, 1567.

Chief Justice Browne published no work, but he was an author to this extent, that he supplied the arguments in a treatise published by John Lealie, Bishop of Ross, in support of the right of Mary Queen of Scots to the succession to the Crown of England. Besides which, Wood refers to a manuscript entitled, *A Discourse upon certain points touching the Inheritance of the Crown, conceived by Sir Anthony Browne, Justice.*"

BROWNE, HUMPHREY. JUDGE. d. 1562.

There is no mention of his admission, but he was Reader at the Middle Temple in 1516, and again in 1521. He was the younger brother of Sir Wistan Browne, referred to in the previous notice. He was elevated to the Bench as a Judge of the Common Pleas in 1542, having been previously (1531) made a Serjeant-at-Law, and King's Serjeant (1536). He was one of those who witnessed the signature to the deed of Edward VI., altering the succession.

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS GORE. SOLDIER AND COLONIAL GOVERNOR.
1807—1887.

Admitted 23 November, 1822.

Second son of Robert Browne, of Brook Farm Cottage, near Aylesbury, Buckingham (and brother of Edward Harold Browne, Bishop of Winchester). He entered the army in 1824, and first saw service in the Afghan campaign in 1842, at the close of which he was made Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1851 he was appointed Governor of St. Helena, whence he was transferred to New Zealand in 1854, when it became his duty to deal with disputes between settlers and natives about the purchase of land in Taranaki, which led to fighting in 1860. In the following year he was recalled, to be succeeded by Sir George Grey. He was then made Governor of Tasmania, which he continued to be till 1868, when he retired, and was made K.C.M.G. He died in London 17 April, 1887.

BRYDGES or BRUGES, GREY, *fifth* BARON CHANDOS of SUDELEY.
About 1579—1621.

Admitted 9 August, 1604.

Son of William, fourth Baron Chandos. At the time of his entrance he had been two years in possession of the title, having succeeded his father in 1602. He was a man of high spirit and accomplishments, and of ample fortune, which he expended in so splendid a manner that he was popularly known as "King of Cotswold," the district in which he lived. He was also a person of literary abilities, and the reputed author of *Horæ Subsecivæ; Observations and Discourses* (1620). Lord Chandos died in 1621. He married Anne, daughter

of Ferdinand Lord Strange, whose Arms appear in one of the windows of the Hall, and who was probably, therefore, a member of the Inn, though his name does not appear on the Register.

BRYDGES, SIR SAMUEL EGERTON. GENEALOGIST AND ANTI-
QUARIAN. 1762—1837.

Admitted 2 May, 1782.

Second son of Edward Brydges, of Wootton Court, in Kent, where he was born. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and left the University without a degree, but with a good reputation as a poet and polite scholar. Although called 23 Nov. 1787, he never practised at the Bar. In 1795 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. His study of genealogy and heraldry was quickened by his attempt to assert a claim to the Barony of Chandos of Sudeley. In this he failed, and much of his writings has reference to this claim, and the supposed wrong inflicted by its rejection. He was ambitious of serving in Parliament, and at length obtained a seat for Maidstone in 1812. He was made a Baronet in 1814. In 1818, having lost his seat in Parliament, he retired abroad, and died near Geneva in 1837. As a writer, Sir Egerton has conferred substantial benefits on the literature of his county, especially in his researches in Early English Poetry.

His publications are almost too numerous to mention, but the following is a tolerably complete list: *Sonnets and Poems* (1785—95); *The Topographer, a Monthly Miscellany* (1789—91); *Topographical Miscellanies* (1792); *Mary de Clifford, a Novel* (1792); *Verses relative to the Constitution, and other Poems* (1794); *Arthur Fitz-Albini, a Novel* (1798—99); *Reflections on the Augmentations of the British Peerage* (1798); *Tests of the National Wealth and Finances* (1798); *Le Forester, a Novel* (1802); *Memoirs of Peers in the Reign of James I.* (1802); *Censura Literaria, containing Titles, Abstracts, and Opinions of Old English Books* (1805—9); *British Bibliographer* (1810—14); *Restituta, or Titles, Extracts and Characters of Old Books revived* (1814—16); *The Ruminator, Moral, Critical and Sentimental Essays.* 2 vols (1816); *The Sylvan Wanderer.* 2 parts (1813—15); *Letters on the Poor Law* (1813); *Occasional Poems* (1814); *Bertram, a Poem* (1815); *Excerpta Tudoriana, or Extracts from Elizabethan Literature* (1814—18); *The Copyright Act of Queen Anne* (1817); *Population and Riches* (1819); *Coningsby* (1819); *Atavus Regia* (1820); *Res Literariæ* (1820—21); *The Hall of Hellingsey* (1821); *Libellus Gebensis* (1822); *Letters from the Continent* (1821); *What are Riches* (1821); *The Anti-Critic* (1822); *Polyanthea Librorum Vetustiorum* (1822); *Cimelia* (1823); *Letters on Lord Byron* (1824); *Gnomica: Detached Thoughts* (1824); *Odo, Count of Lingen, a Poem* (1824); *Theatrum Poetarum* (1824); *A Note on the Suppression of some Memoirs* (1825); *Recollections of Foreign Travel* (1825); *Stemmata Illustrata* (1825); *Lex Terræ* (1831); *The Anglo-Genevan Critical Journal for 1831*; *On the Parliamentary Reform Bill* (1831); *Lake of Geneva* (1831); *Imaginary Biography* (1834); *Desultoria* (1832); *Autobiography* (1834).

In addition to these literary labours, Sir Egerton edited a number of works (amongst others, the *Theatrum Poetarum* of Phillips (1800), and *Collins' Peerage*, in 9 vols., 1806—12), and contributed largely to the *Gentleman's Magazine* and other Periodicals. Many of the above works were printed at his own Press, at Lee Priory, Canterbury, the residence of his son.

BUC, BUCK, or BUCKE, SIR GEORGE. ANTIQUARY. d. 1623.

Admitted 16 April, 1585.

Son and heir of Robert Buc, of Chichester, admitted from New Inn. He is commended by Camden as "a very polite scholar, and one who had made many curious historical observations, and candidly communicated them

to him." In 1605 he composed an *Eclog treating of Crownes and Garlandes*, and dedicated it to James I., in which he gives some particulars of his family. He was engaged in the expedition to Cadiz in 1596. In 1603 he was knighted and granted the reversion of Master of the Revels. He died 22 Sept. 1623.

Besides his *Eclog*, Buc wrote a treatise on *The Third Universities of England, or a Treatise of the foundations of Colledges, Schools and Houses of Learning within and about the Citie of London*, which was appended to *Stow's Annals* (1615), a work in which he refers to himself as a member of the Middle Temple, and wishes all honour and prosperity to the "House." A second edition of his *Eclog* was published in 1635, under the title of *The Great Plantagenet*.

BUCKERIDGE or BUCKRIDGE, JOHN. BISHOP OF ROCHESTER AND ELY.
About 1562—1631.

Admitted 28 October, 1608.

He is described on the Register as "John Buckridge, S.T.D., President of St. John's College, Oxford, Archdeacon of Northampton, Chaplain-in-Ordinary to His Majesty," and was admitted the same day as Bishop Montagu (*q.v.*). He was the son of William Buckeridge, of Draycot Cerne, Wilts, where he was born about 1562. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School (the founder of which, Sir Thomas White, was his ancestor), and Oxford, where he became President of St. John's College in 1605, and where he was the tutor of Laud. In 1596 he became chaplain to Archbishop Whitgift, through whom he was introduced to James I., after which his promotion was rapid, and he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester 9 June, 1611, whence he was transferred to Ely in 1628. He died 23 May, 1631. He was regarded as one of the leading "pulpit divines" of the day, and several of his sermons were printed. He published also a Latin treatise, *De potestate Papæ* (1616).

BUCKINGHAM, DUKE OF. See VILLIERS, GEORGE (1592—1628), and VILLIERS, GEORGE (1628—1687).

BULLER, SIR FRANCIS. JUDGE. 1746—1800.

Admitted 30 April, 1770.

Third son of James Buller, of Kings Nympton, co. Devon. He was educated at Ottery St. Mary, living in the house of Rev. John Coleridge, the Vicar, the father of S. T. Coleridge. He entered the Middle from the Inner Temple, where he was admitted 8 Feb. 1763. He had a large practice as a Special Pleader, and is said to have been the originator of the "pupilizing system." He was called to the Bar 30 May, 1772, and in the same year published the first edition of his well-known work on *Trials at Nisi Prius*. He was engaged in many *causes célèbres*, amongst them the trials of the Duchess of Kingston and Horne Tooke. In 1777 he was made a King's Counsel, and in the following year a Judge of the King's Bench. He became a Baronet in 1790, and died 5 June, 1800.

BURGH, WILLIAM. POLITICIAN AND CONTROVERSIALIST. 1741—1808.

Admitted 13 October, 1761.

Eldest son of Thomas Burgh, of Bert, co. Kildare, and grandson of Ulysses Burgh, Bishop of Ardagh. He possessed considerable property in Ireland, and represented Athy in Parliament as a Whig from 1769 to 1776, but subsequently joined the Tory party. He became a friend of Wilberforce, and an enthusiastic Slavery abolitionist; but what brought him chiefly into notice was

his controversial writings in defence of Trinitarian doctrines, as against the Unitarianism of the Rev. Mr. Lindsey, which commenced in 1774, and procured for him the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1788. For the greater part of his life he resided at York, where he died 26 Dec. 1808. He was a friend of William Mason, whose poem, *The English Garden*, he edited in 1783.

BURKE, EDMUND. STATESMAN AND MAN OF LETTERS. 1729—1797.
Admitted 23 April, 1747.

Second son of Richard Burke, of Dublin, one of his Majesty's Attorneys in the Court of Exchequer, Ireland. After his admission he returned to Dublin, where he had Goldsmith as a fellow-student. In 1750 he came back to keep his law terms, but changed his mind, and was not called to the Bar.

The remaining chief events of his life may thus be summarised. In 1756 he published his celebrated essay *On the Sublime and Beautiful*; in 1759 he commenced the *Annual Register*; in 1765 he became Secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham, and in the same year was returned to Parliament for Wendover; in 1774 he made his great speech against the taxation of the American Colonies; in 1782 he became Paymaster of the Forces in Lord Rockingham's ministry; in 1786 he delivered his famous indictment against Warren Hastings; and in 1789 his equally eloquent speeches on the exciting topics of the French Revolution. In 1790 he published his celebrated *Reflections* on the last great event, which led in the following year to his breaking his connection with Fox and the Whig party, and finally to his retirement from parliamentary life, which took place in August, 1794. Burke survived this event but three years, dying on the 9 July, 1797.

The life of Burke (which is in a measure the history of his country during his time), has been written by many hands: by Robert Bissett (1798), Charles McCormick (1798), Sir James Prior (1824), George Croly (1840), Peter Burke, Serjeant-at-Law (1851), Thomas Macknight (1858—60), and more recently by John Morley (1867 and 1879).

The numerous works of Burke were first collected and published in 1792, with additions down to 1827, since which several editions have appeared. His writings appeared separately in the following order: *A Vindication of Natural Society* (1756); *The Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful* (1756); *A Discourse concerning Taste* [published with a second edition of the preceding] (1770); *Speech on American Taxation* (1774); *Speech on Conciliation with the Colonies* (1775); *Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol* (1777); *Two Letters relative to the Trade of Ireland* (1778); *Speech on Public Economy* (1780); *Speech relative to the Independence of Parliament, and Economical Reformation* (1780); *Speech at Bristol before the Election* (1780); *Speech on Mr. Fox's India Bill* (1784); *Representation to his Majesty on the Speech from the Throne* (1784); *Articles of Charge against Warren Hastings*. 4 parts. (1784); *Speech relative to the Nabob of Arcot's Private Debts* (1785); *Speech on the Army Estimates* (1790); *Reflections on the French Revolution* (1790); *Letter to a Member of the National Assembly* (1791); *Two Letters on the French Revolution* (1791); *Letter on Roman Catholic Franchise in Ireland* (1792); *Speech in Westminster Hall*, 18, 19 Feb. 1788 (1792); *Letter on the Attacks made upon him and his Pension* (1796); *Three Memorials on French Affairs* (1797); *Thoughts on the Proposal of a Peace with France, in Two Letters* (1796); *A Third Letter on the same* (1797); *A General Reply to Answers of his Letter respecting his Pension* (1796); *Thoughts on the Prospect of a Regicide Peace* (1796); *Letter to the Duke of Portland on the Conduct of the Minority in Parliament* (1797); *Two Letters on the Conduct of our Domestic Politics* (1797).

A complete collection of his Speeches was published in 1816.

BURKE, SIR JOHN BERNARD. GENEALOGIST. 1814—1892.
Admitted 30 December, 1835.

Second son of John Burke, of Brompton, the well-known genealogist, and brother of Peter Burke, Serjeant-at-Law. He was born in London 5 Jan. 1814, and was called to the Bar 25 Jan. 1839. His leisure time at the Bar was employed in assisting his father in the publication of his works on the Peerage, which he subsequently continued on his own account. He was made Ulster King-at-Arms in 1853 and was knighted the following year, and in 1855 succeeded Earl Stanhope as Keeper of the State Papers in Ireland. His report on the French Records led to the passing of the Act of 1867, providing for the safe keeping of the Irish Records. He retained the office of Ulster King-at-Arms till his death, 12 Dec. 1892.

Burke's best-known works are the later editions of his father's books on the Peerage, but he published several on his own account, as *The Roll of Battle Abbey* (1848); *Anecdotes of the Aristocracy* (1849); *The Romance of the Aristocracy* (1855), and the *Book of the Orders of Knighthood* (1858).

BURKE, ULICK RALPH. SPANISH SCHOLAR. 1814—1895.
Admitted 28 January, 1865.

Eldest son of Charles Granby Burke, of St. Philips, Miltown, co. Dublin, a Justice of the Peace and Master of the Court of Common Bench. He was born in Dublin 21 Oct. 1814. He was called to the Bar 10 June, 1870. A visit to Spain led to his taking up the study of Spanish literature, and on his return he published a Collection of the Proverbs occurring in Don Quixote, with Notes, entitled *Sancho Panza's Proverbs*, and subsequently *A Biography of Gonzalo de Cordova*, 1877. In 1873 he practised as a barrister in India, and subsequently in Cyprus (1885—89). In May, 1895, he became Agent-General to the Peruvian Corporation, and proceeding to Lima, fell ill and expired on the voyage 1 June, 1895.

Besides the works mentioned above he published *A History of Spain to the Death of Ferdinand the Catholic* (1895), and a *Life of Benito Juarez, President of Mexico*. He was also the author of two novels, *Beating the Air* (1879) and *Loyal and Lawless* (1880), and he was the compiler of the Glossary in Borrow's *Bible in Spain*.

BURNET, SIR THOMAS. JUDGE. 1694—1753.
Admitted 15 January, 1708-9.

Youngest son of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury. For twenty years after his admission he neglected the practice of his profession in favour chiefly of political writing in opposition to the Tory administration. On the accession of the Whigs to power he was sent as Consul to Lisbon, on his return from which place he resumed the study of the law, and was called to the Bar 7 Feb. 1728. In 1736 he received the degree of the Coif, in 1740 was made King's Serjeant, and in the following year was advanced to the Bench of the Common Pleas, "where he administered justice with learning and uprightness for nearly twelve years." He died on 8 Jan. 1753, having received the honour of knighthood in 1745.

Thomas Burnet's published writings consist chiefly of political pamphlets, but he left some poems, issued in 1777, and to him we are indebted for an edition of his father's *History of his own Time*, to which he prefixed a life of the bishop. Amongst his early publications was a travesty of the Iliad, which, of course, brought upon him the wrath of Pope, who holds him up to scorn with the "Oldmixons and Cooks" in a famous passage in his Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot (not in the Dunciad, as generally stated).

BURROWES, PETER. LAWYER AND POLITICIAN. 1753—1841.
Admitted 16 March, 1781.

Eldest son of Thomas Burrowes, of Portarlington, Queen's County, where he was born. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he devoted himself to the study of history. In 1784 he published a pamphlet on *Catholic Emancipation*, which brought him into notice. He was called to the Irish Bar, and became an active member of the Irish patriotic party and an opponent of the Act of Union. In 1803 he was Counsel in the defence of Robert Emmet, and in 1811 defended the Catholic delegates. In 1821 he was appointed Judge of the Insolvent Debtors Court. He died in London, and was buried at Kensal Green, 1841.

BURT, SIR ARCHIBALD PAULL. COLONIAL JUDGE. 1810—1879.
Admitted 12 April, 1825.

Second son of George Henry Burt, Speaker of the House of Assembly of St. Christopher, where he was born in 1810. After his call to the Bar, 21 Nov. 1845, he practised in his native island, and became Attorney-General there in 1850 and for some time Speaker of the House of Assembly. In 1860 he was appointed Commissioner of the Civil Court in Western Australia, and in the following year promoted to the Chief Justiceship, which position he held till his death, 21 Dec. 1879. He received the honour of knighthood in 1873.

BUSK, HANS. EDUCATIONALIST AND WRITER. 1815—1882.
Admitted 16 April, 1834.

Only son of Hans Busk, of Great Cumberland Place, the scholar and poet (b. 1772), and grandson of Sir Wadsworth Busk, Attorney-General of the Isle of Man, Reader at the Inn in 1794, and Treasurer in 1801. Though called to the Bar 7 May, 1841, he devoted his attention to other matters than the law, especially to the organisation of rifle clubs throughout the kingdom. On this subject he published many pamphlets, as *The Rifle, and how to use it; The Rifleman's Manual; Rifle Volunteers, and how to organise them*. He was also greatly interested in the Navy, for which he was originally intended, and in 1859 published a book entitled *The Navies of the World*, which was a comprehensive treatise on the subject to that date, with suggestions for the improvement of the British Navy. He also took great interest in education, and published a number of pamphlets on the subject. He resided in Radnorshire, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1847. He died in London in 1882.

BUTLER, JAMES, *twelfth* EARL and *first* DUKE of ORMONDE. 1610—1688.
Admitted 9 February, 1682-3.

He is entered in the Register as "Illustrissimus et prænobilis Princeps Jacobus, Dux Ormondiaë, tam in regno Angliæ quam in regno Hiberniæ, locum tenens Regni et Senescallus Hospitii Domini Regis Caroli Secundi." He was four times Lord-Lieutenant in Ireland, from 1642 to 1647, from 1648 to 1650, from 1662 to 1669, and from 1677 to 1685. His admission to the Inn, therefore, was during his last administration. He was created a Duke in 1661. He died 21 July, 1688. His grandson, James, afterwards second Duke (*q.v.*), was admitted to the Inn on the same day, together with a number of other persons of distinction.

BUTLER, JAMES, *second DUKE of ORMONDE.* 1665—1745.

Admitted 9 February, 1682-3.

He is described as "James, Earl of Ossory, Ireland, Baron, of Moor Park, England, grandson and heir of Prince James, Duke of Ormonde" (*q.v.*), with whom he was admitted on the same day. He was the son of Thomas, Earl of Ossory, and became heir to the Dukedom on his death in 1680. He served with his grandfather in Ireland. On the flight of James II. he joined the Prince of Orange, and acted as Lord High Constable at his coronation, for which service he received the Garter. He subsequently served in Ireland, in the Low Countries, and in Spain, and on Marlborough's retirement succeeded to the command of the army in Flanders. On the accession of George I. he fell from favour, and was attainted of treason, with the forfeiture of his estates, 20 Aug. 1715. He then took part in the Jacobite enterprise of that year, and afterwards in the expedition from Cadiz (1719), which failing he settled on the Continent, where he died 16 Nov. 1745.

BUTLER, SIMON. IRISH POLITICIAN. 1757—1797.

Admitted 17 September, 1772.

Third son of the Right Hon. Edmund, Viscount Mountgarret. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1778 and made a King's Counsel in 1784. He was associated with Wolfe Tone (*q.v.*) as a leader of the United Irishmen. In 1793 he was summoned before the House of Lords for the publication of a paper containing a seditious libel, and imprisoned for six months, and his name was erased from the list of King's Counsel. He died in London 19 May, 1797. He compiled a *Digest of the Popery Laws*, which was published in 1792.

BYRON, HENRY JAMES. DRAMATIST AND ACTOR. 1834—1884.

Admitted 14 January, 1858.

Only son of Henry Byron, once British Consul at Port-au-Prince. He was born in Manchester, 1834. He was brought up to the medical profession, but disliked it and took to the stage, for which he forsook also the studies of the law. Between 1857 and the time of his death in 1884, he produced some hundred and fifty plays in the form of extravaganza, burlesque, farce and comedy, the best remembered of which is *Our Boys*, which "ran" from Jan. 1875 to April, 1879, the longest "run" on record, though *Cyri's Success* (1868), is generally considered to be his best play. As an Actor and a Wit he also obtained considerable reputation.

C.

CABELL, BENJAMIN BOND. POLITICIAN AND PHILANTHROPIST.

1781—1874.

Admitted 4 April, 1803.

Third son of George Cabell, of Chapel Street, Lisson Green. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford, and was called to the Bar 9 Feb. 1816. In 1846 he sat for St. Albans, and in the following year was returned for Boston. He was a strong Protestant and opposed the grant to Maynooth. He was a zealous and influential Freemason, and a bountiful supporter of many charitable societies and institutions. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1837. He was called to the Bench of the Inn in 1850 and appointed Reader in 1853. He died in London 9 Dec. 1874.

CAIRNES, DAVID. IRISH PATRIOT. 1645—1722.

Admitted 20 February, 1667-8.

Fourth son of John Cairnes of Parsonstown, co. Tyrone. He practised as a lawyer in Londonderry, where he was a person of property and influence; but his title to distinction is the part he took in the defence of that city when threatened by Tyrconnell's troops in 1688. It was he who went on a mission to London to William III. to procure aid, and it was greatly by his vigorous action in command of a regiment that the place was saved from surrender. At the end of the war he was returned member for Londonderry. He became also Recorder of the city. He died in 1772, and was buried in the Cathedral church.

CAIRNES, JOHN ELLIOT. POLITICAL ECONOMIST. 1823—1875.

Admitted 3 May, 1855.

Eldest son of William Cairnes, brewer, of Drogheda. Born at Castle Bellingham, Louth, 26 Dec. 1823. He graduated B.A. at Dublin in 1848, and M.A. in 1854, and in 1856 won the Whately Professorship of Political Economy there, which he held for five years. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1857. In 1866 he was appointed Professor of Political Economy at University College, London, but becoming an invalid settled at Blackheath in 1870, where he was a near neighbour of John Stuart Mill, whose friendship he enjoyed. In 1873 he published a volume of *Political Essays*, and also *Essays on Political Economy*. He was greatly interested in the Slave questions of America, on which he wrote powerful pamphlets in 1862 and 1863, also on *Education in Ireland*, and *Woman's Suffrage*, on which he published his views. His feeble health, however, prevented his undertaking continuous literary labour.

CAIRNS, HUGH McCALMONT, first EARL CAIRNS. 1819—1885.

Admitted 5 January, 1844.

Second son of William Cairns of Cultra, co. Down. He was educated at Dublin University, where he took a first class in Classics. He was admitted to the Middle Temple from Lincoln's Inn where he had kept all his terms, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 26 Jan. 1844. In July, 1852, he entered Parliament as member for Belfast, and in 1856 took silk and became a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. In Feb. 1858, he was appointed Solicitor-General and knighted, and from that time, besides enjoying an enormous practice at the Bar, became a conspicuous figure in political life. In 1866 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in the following year was raised to the House of Lords, where he took an active part in the debates on the Reform Bill. In Feb. 1868, during Mr. Disraeli's ministry, he became Lord Chancellor in succession to Lord Chelmsford. On a change of Government in the following year he led the Opposition in the House of Lords. When the Conservatives came into office again in 1874 he resumed the office of Chancellor, and held it till the Conservative defeat in 1880, after which he took a comparatively small part in public affairs, his health greatly failing. He lived much on the Riviera and at Bournemouth, where he died 2 April, 1885, with the reputation of being the "first lawyer of his time." His *Decisions on the Albert Arbitration Cases* were reported by Francis S. Reilly, 1871—75.

CALDECOTT, THOMAS. LAWYER. 1743—1833.

Admitted 29 May, 1767.

Eldest son of William Caldecott of Rugby. He was called to the Bar 8 Feb. 1771, was appointed Reader at the Inn in 1807, and Treasurer in 1814. He was a Fellow of New College, Oxford, where he graduated B.C.L. in 1770. Though he was a leading member of the Oxford Circuit, and known as the continuator of *Burrow's Settlement Cases* (1776—1785), he is best remembered as a book collector and student of Shakespearian literature. In 1832 he published privately the Plays of *Hamlet* and *As you like it*, intended to be the beginning of a new edition of Shakespeare, but it was not continued. His collection of Shakespearian Quartos was bequeathed to the Bodleian Library, and a description of his other rarest books is to be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. L, N.S., Part 1 (1834). He became a Bencher of the Inn in 1804. He died at Dartford in May, 1833.

CALDWELL, ANDREW. IRISH LAWYER. 1733—1808.

Admitted 11 December, 1752.

Eldest son of Charles Caldwell of Dublin, Solicitor to the Customs. Born 19 Dec. 1733. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1760, but devoted his attention chiefly to literature. In 1770 he published *Observations on the Public Buildings of Dublin*, and in 1804 an *Account of the Escape of James Stewart, commonly called Athenian Stewart, from the Turks*. He died 2 July, 1808.

CALOWE or COLLOW, WILLIAM. JUDGE. d. about 1488.

The Registers of the Inn do not date back to the time of this Judge. He is said, however, in the Year Books, to have been called a Serjeant from the Inn, in Trinity Term, 18 Edward IV. (1478). He was raised to a Judicial Seat in the Common Pleas, 31 Jan. 1487.

CALTHORPE or CALTHORP, SIR HENRY. LAWYER. 1586—1637.

Admitted 16 February, 1606-7.

Second son of Sir James Calthorpe of Cockthorpe, Norfolk, where he was born. He was called to the Bar 13 Feb. 1615, and in the same year succeeded to the family estates. He acquired a large practice, and was appointed Solicitor-General to Queen Henrietta Maria. He was Counsel in the famous case of Sir Thomas Darnell, and in the proceedings against the Seven Members in 1630. In 1635 he was made Recorder of London, and was shortly afterwards knighted. He was chosen Autumn Reader at the Inn in 1636, but did not read on account of the Plague. He was in the same year Attorney-General of the Court of Wards and Liveries. He died in August, 1637.

He wrote (for his own use) a treatise on the *Liberties, Usages, and Customs of the City of London*, published after his death (1642), also *Reports of Cases touching the Customs and Liberties of the City of London*, published (with the previous treatise annexed) 1655 and 1670.

CAMBELL, SIR THOMAS. LORD MAYOR OF LONDON. d. 1613.

Admitted 3 August, 1606.

He is entered as "Thomas Cambell, Knight, Alderman of the City of London." He was descended of an old Scotch family, and was the son of

Thomas Cambell of Fulsham, Norfolk. He was Sheriff of London in 1600, and Lord Mayor in 1609. He was knighted by James I., 26 July, 1603. He died 13 Feb. 1613, and was buried in the church of St. Olave, Jewry, where there is a laudatory inscription to his memory. He left a sum of money to the poor of certain parishes for the purchase of coals. His son, Sir James, was also Lord Mayor of London, and distinguished by his magnificent bequests to charitable purposes.

CAMPBELL, LORD FREDERICK. LORD CLERK REGISTER. 1729—1816.

Admitted 19 January, 1750.

He is described on the Register as "the 'second' son of John Campbell of Comb Bank, in the county of Kent," but this must mean the second surviving son, his next elder brother having been killed in the Battle of Laffeldt in 1747. He was called to the Bar 24 Jan. 1754, appointed Lent Reader in 1796, and elected Treasurer in 1803. He acquired his courtesy title on the accession of his father to the Dukedom of Argyll, by the death of the third Duke in 1761. He for some time represented Glasgow in Parliament, and subsequently held the office of Lord Clerk Register of Scotland. He died 8 June, 1816.

CAMPBELL, SIR GEORGE. INDIAN ADMINISTRATOR. 1824—1892.

Admitted 12 April, 1851.

Eldest son of Sir George Campbell of Edenwood, Fife. He was educated at St. Andrews and Haileybury, and from 1842 to 1851 was actively engaged in Government employ in India. He then returned and entered at the Inner Temple, where he was called to the Bar 26 Jan. 1854, and proceeded again to India the same year, as Magistrate and Collector in Azimghur. Being present during the Mutiny, he forwarded to the *Times* an interesting series of letters on matters connected with it, and he was the first to enter Delhi after the capture of that city. In the course of a long period of service he was instrumental in introducing into Oude the new Indian Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure (1862). In the same year he was appointed the first Judge of the High Court of Bengal, and in 1867 Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Then, after a three years' absence in England, during which he received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, he was made Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a post he held till 1874, when he returned to England, and transferred his energies to the House of Commons. He wrote much on Indian subjects, including a work on *Modern India* (1842); *India as it may be* (1873); and *Memoirs of my Indian Career*, published in 1893. He died at Cairo 18 Feb. 1892.

CANNING, GEORGE. POET AND MISCELLANEOUS WRITER. d. 1771.

Admitted 23 June, 1752.

Eldest son of Stratford Canning of Garvagh. He belonged to a good family settled in Ireland, but originally of Foxcote in Warwickshire. He offended his family by marrying a lady inferior to himself in rank and fortune. He was called to the Bar 23 Nov. 1764, and died in poor circumstances in the Temple in 1771, a year only after the birth of his distinguished son, afterwards statesman and Prime Minister.

During his brief and unfortunate career he devoted himself to literature, and published *A Translation of Anti-Lucretius* (1766); *An Appeal to the Public against the Critical Review* (1767); *Poems* (1767); *A Birthday Offering to a Young Lady from her Lover* (1770).

CARADOC, JOHN FRANCIS, *first* BARON HOWDEN of HOWDEN
and GRIMSTON. GENERAL. 1762—1839.

Admitted 9 February, 1776.

Only son of the Most Rev. John, Archbishop of Dublin. He was born in Dublin, 12 Aug. 1762. The year following his admission he entered the army as Cornet, and received rapid promotion, becoming Lieutenant-Colonel in 1789, and proceeding to the West Indies in the following year in command of his regiment. He there, and subsequently in Ireland, served with great distinction, and in 1798 was made Major-General. From 1785 to the Union he sat in the Irish Parliament as a supporter of the Government. He subsequently served in Egypt under Abercrombie, and in 1803 was made Military Commander in Madras. In 1808 he was sent into Portugal, but was shortly afterwards superseded by Sir Arthur Wellesley, and made Governor of Gibraltar. Thence he was transferred to the Cape in 1811. Though made a General in 1812, and a Peer in 1831, he considered himself by the above transfers a badly treated man. His name appears on the Register as "Craddock," which became changed to Caradoc in 1820. He died at Grimston, Yorkshire, 6 July, 1839.

CAREW or CAREWE, SIR ALEXANDER. STATESMAN. 1609—1644.

Admitted 18 March, 1627-8.

Son and heir of Richard Carew of Antony, Cornwall, where he was born 30 Aug. 1609. He served in the Long Parliament as one of the representatives of Cornwall. At the outbreak of the Civil War he held the Island of Nicholas, Plymouth, for the Parliament, but was charged with a design of surrendering it to the King, and executed on Tower Hill 23 Dec. 1644. His dying speech was printed the same year, and may be found in the collection known as *England's Black Tribunal*, published in 1660.

CAREW, SIR GEORGE. DIPLOMATIST AND SCHOLAR. d. 1612.

Admitted 3 February, 1576-7.

Second son of Thomas Carew of Antony, Cornwall. On his call to the Bar he became secretary to Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor, and was knighted 23 July 1603. In 1597 he was sent as Ambassador to Poland, and in 1599 became a Master in Chancery. In the beginning of James I.'s reign he was one of the commissioners for treating with the Scotch concerning the Union; after which, he became Ambassador in France till 1609. After his return from France he held the post of Master of the Court of Wards, but only for a short time, as he died 13 Nov. 1612. Sir George Carew was held in high esteem by the learned of his time, particularly by Thuanus, to whom he supplied matter for his *History*, and he has left behind him the following valuable Tracts: *A Relation of the State of France, with the characters of Henry IV. and the Principal Persons of that Court*, and *An Historical View of the Negotiations between the Courts of England, France, and Brussels, from 1592 to 1617*. These two treatises were edited by Dr. Birch and published together in 1749. Carew also collected a volume of *Reports of Cases in Chancery*, which were first printed in 1650.

CAREW, SIR MATTHEW. MASTER IN CHANCERY. d. 1618.

The younger son of Sir Wymond Carew of Antony, Cornwall. His admission must have been before 1551, and recorded in the missing Register, as there is no entry of it in the later ones. He was educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. He also studied

at Louvain and other Universities on the Continent. He then began practice in the Court of Arches, and ultimately became Master in Chancery, a position he held over a very long period. He was knighted in 1603. He died in 1618, his burial taking place at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West on the 2 Aug. of that year. He was the father of Thomas Carew (*q.v.*) the poet.

CAREW, RICHARD. ANTIQUARY. 1555—1620.

Admitted 5 February, 1573-4.

Son and heir of Thomas Carew of Antony, Cornwall, and elder brother of George (*q.v.*). He was admitted from Clement's Inn. About 1589 he commenced the work with which his name is most closely connected, *The Survey of Cornwall*, "being then accounted a religious and ingenious man, learned, eloquent, liberal, stout, honest and well-skilled in languages, as also the greatest husband and most excellent manager of bees in Cornwall." He died 6 Nov. 1620. Besides his *Survey of Cornwall*, which was published in 1620, Carew translated Tasso's *Jerusalem*, 1594, and was the author and translator of the following treatises: *An Epistle concerning the Excellencies of the English Tongue* (printed in *Camden's Remains*, 2nd edit.), 1605; *The Examination of Men's Wits, in which, by discovering the variety of natures, is shewed for what profession each one is apt* (translated from the Spanish of Huarte). 4to. London, 1594.

CAREW, SIR RICHARD. EDUCATIONAL WRITER. *d.* about 1643.

Admitted 17 February, 1596-7.

Eldest son of Richard Carew (*q.v.*), the Poet and Antiquary. Before entering at the Temple, he spent three years at the University of Oxford, and after completing his legal terms passed some time in Poland, Sweden, and France. On his return he represented Cornwall in Parliament (1614), and subsequently the borough of Michell (1620). He was created a Baronet in 1642, about a year before his death.

He was the author of a book (wrongly attributed to his father) entitled *The True and Readie way to learn the Latine Tongue*, greatly praised by Samuel Hartlib, and of a pamphlet entitled *The Warning Stone*, a treatise on the treatment of colds, which ran through many editions.

CAREW, THOMAS. POET. About 1598—1639.

Admitted 6 August, 1612.

Second son of Sir Matthew Carew (*q.v.*), a Master in Chancery. He was entered of Oxford University, but neither there nor in the Temple seems to have paid much attention to his studies. He accompanied Sir Dudley Carleton as his Secretary during his Embassy to Venice and Turin, and subsequently to the States-General, but threw up his employment in a fit of temper. In 1619 he went with Lord Herbert of Cherbury to the French Court, and subsequently obtained some post about the Court of Charles I. with whom he was a favourite, and who bestowed upon him the domain of Sunninghill, part of Windsor Forest. His life was probably shortened by his irregular habits. He was an associate of most of the literary persons of the time, particularly Suckling and Davenant, and has left behind him *A Masque*, and other Poems, many editions of which have been published, the last and best known being that by Mr. Hazlitt, in 1870. His death occurred probably in 1639, but no record of his burial is to be found.

CAREY, SIR PETER STAFFORD.

BAILIFF OF GUERNSEY.
1803—1886.

Admitted 18 April, 1826.

Only son of Peter Martin Carey of Taunton, Somerset. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated first class in Classics in 1829. He was called to the Bar 25 June, 1830. In 1836 he was appointed Recorder of Dartmouth, and two years later Judge of the Court of Record at Wells. In 1838 he became Professor of Law at University College, London, but resigned all these appointments on becoming Chief Magistrate of the Island of Guernsey in 1845. He received the honour of knighthood in 1863. He died 17 Jan. 1886. He was the author of *An Introductory Lecture on the Study of English Law*, and *Borough Court Rules of England and Wales*, 1841.

CARLETON, HUGH, VISCOUNT CARLETON.

IRISH JUDGE.
1739—1826.

Admitted 28 February, 1758.

Eldest son of Francis Carleton, merchant of Cork. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. On being called to the Irish Bar he was made Solicitor-General in 1779, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1787, and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in 1800. He was created Baron Carleton in 1789, and Viscount in 1797. He died in 1826.

CARLINGFORD, EARL OF. See TAAFFE, NICHOLAS.

CARLISLE, EARL OF. See HAY, JAMES.

CARR, SIR JOHN.

TRAVELLER.

1772—1832.

Admitted 18 April, 1806.

Only son of Benjamin Carr of Sutton, Surrey. His health compelling him to travel, he spent much of his life in various parts of the Continent, and published an account of these tours in a series of books, which had at the time a wide circulation. The first of them was entitled *The Stranger in France, a Tour from Devonshire to Paris* (1803); but nearly all European countries are in turn treated of, also Ireland and Scotland. His *Caledonian Sketches* were reviewed in an amusing manner by Sir Walter Scott in the *Quarterly Review* (1808). Lord Byron, who met him in Spain, refers to him as "Green Erin's Knight and Europe's Wandering Star." Besides his Touring publications, Carr was the author of *The Fury of Discord, a Poem* (1803), and other *Poems* (1809), and of a Drama entitled *The Seaside Hero* (1804). He died in London, 17 July 1832.

CARRINGTON, SIR CODRINGTON EDMUND.

COLONIAL JUDGE,
1769—1849.

Admitted 2 November, 1787.

Eldest son of Rev. Codrington Carrington of Llangattock, Monmouth. He was born in Hampshire 22 Oct. 1769. On his call to the Bar, 10 Feb. 1792, he went to India as an Advocate in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and there made the acquaintance of Sir William Jones (*q.v.*). On his return to England he drew up the Code of Laws of Ceylon, and was appointed the first Chief

Justice of that island, with the honour of knighthood. Ill-health compelled him to resign, and he retired to England and became a Magistrate in Buckinghamshire. In 1826 he was returned to Parliament for St. Mawes, and in 1836 was appointed Reader at the Inn. He died at Exmouth in 1849.

In 1819 he published *An Inquiry into the Law Relative to Public Assemblies*, and a *Letter to the Marquis of Buckingham on the Condition of Prisons*.

CARROLL, CHARLES. AMERICAN STATESMAN. 1737—1832.

Admitted 19 October, 1751.

Eldest son of Charles Carroll, M.D., of Annapolis, Maryland, where he was born 20 Sept. 1737. He was descended from Charles Carroll, Secretary to Lord Powis, who emigrated to America in 1688, and became agent to Lord Baltimore. He was called to the Bar 22 Nov. 1754, and returned to America in the following year. He was one of the most ardent opponents of the taxation of the Colonists, and one of the first to sign the Declaration of Independence. In 1788 he was elected to the United States Senate. He died 14 Nov. 1832, at the great age of 95. He is commonly known as "Carroll of Carrollton," to distinguish him from another Charles Carroll, a contemporary.

CARTHEW, THOMAS, LAWYER. 1657—1704.

Admitted 21 May, 1683.

Son and heir of Thomas Carthew of St. Issey, Cornwall, born 6 April, 1657. Though called to the Bar at the Middle Temple on 14 June, 1686, he passed *ad eundem* to the Inner 23 Nov. 1698, and was made a Bencher there in 1700, and created a Serjeant-at-Law the same year. He acquired considerable reputation as a lawyer, and is known as the author of *Reports in the King's Bench from 3 Jac. II. to 12 Will. III.*, published by his son in 1728; also of *A Reading on the Law of Uses*, delivered at New Inn, when he was Deputy Reader at the Middle Temple. He died in 1704, and was buried in the Temple Church 12 July.

CARUS, THOMAS. JUDGE. d. about 1572.

There is no record of his admission, but he was Lent Reader at the Inn in 1556. He became Serjeant-at-Law in 1559, and was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench in 1566. His name frequently occurs in Dyer's and Plowden's Reports, but not after 1570. He probably died in 1572, another judge being appointed in that year.

[Under date 3 Nov. 1558, there is an entry in the Register, "Thomas Carus, son and heir of Thomas Carus of the Middle Temple, Master of the Bench."]

CASSAN, STEPHEN HYDE. BIOGRAPHER. 1789—1841.

Admitted 24 October, 1811.

Only son of Stephen Cassan of Sheffield Hall, Queen's County, and of the Middle Temple. He was born at Calcutta in 1789, where his father was Sheriff. He was educated at Oxford, and on graduating entered Deacon's Orders 26 March, 1815, and Priest's next year. When Curate of Frome, Somerset, he ran away with the Vicar's daughter, an event which led to much scandal. In 1831 he was presented to the living of Bruton, Wiltshire, which he held till his death 19 July, 1841.

His literary remains consist of a Sermon published in 1819 on *The Sin of Schism*, and *Lives of the Bishops of Sherborne and Salisbury* (1824), and *Bath and Wells* (1830). Also a pamphlet on the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, and various genealogical notices contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

CASSILLIS, EARL OF. See KENNEDY, JOHN.

CASTLEHAVEN, EARL OF. See TOUCHET, GEORGE.

CATLIN or CATLYN, SIR ROBERT. JUDGE. d. 1574.

There is no record of his admission to the Inn, but he was Reader in 1547. In 1554 he became Serjeant-at-Law, and two years later King's Serjeant. He was raised to the Bench of Common Pleas in 1558, and became Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1560, with the honour of knighthood. He was engaged in the trial of the Duke of Norfolk for conspiracy in favour of Mary Queen of Scots. He died in 1574.

CHALK, SIR JAMES JELL. 1803—1878.

Admitted 17 November, 1836.

Second son of James Chalk of Tunbridge, Kent. He was called to the Bar 22 Nov. 1839. In the year of his admission he entered the service of the Ecclesiastical Commission, where he spent the rest of his life, first as Assistant Secretary and then as Secretary. He retired from his duties in 1871, and was knighted. He died 23 Sept. 1878.

CHAMBERLEN, HUGH or HUGO. PHYSICIAN. 1664—1728.

Admitted 19 November, 1683.

Son and heir of Hugo Chamberlen, M.D., of St. Clement Danes. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1683, the year of his admission to the Inn. He subsequently studied at Leyden, and in 1694 was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He acquired a large and fashionable practice, and amongst his friends and clients were Atterbury and the Duchess of Buckingham and Normanby, at whose house he died 17 June, 1728. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a life-size effigy of him over his tomb. He is referred to by Swift in his *Letters to Stella*, and there is a copy of his Sale Catalogue of Books in the British Museum.

CHAMBERS, SIR ROBERT. INDIAN JUDGE. 1737—1803.

Admitted 28 June, 1754.

Eldest son of Robert Chambers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he was born. He was educated at the Grammar School of his native place (the school also, about the same time, of the future Lords Stowell (*q.v.*) and Eldon (*q.v.*)), and at Oxford. In 1762 he was elected Vinerian Professor of English Law at his University in succession to Sir W. Blackstone (*q.v.*), which position he filled with distinction till his appointment in 1773 as Judge in the Supreme Court

of Bengal. In 1797 he was chosen President of the Asiatic Society, and after twenty-five years of eminent services in India, returned to England in 1799. His health, however, had by this time given way, and he died in Paris on 9 May, 1803. His body was removed to London, and buried in the Temple Church. A selection from his lectures at Oxford, under the title of *A Treatise on Estates and Tenures*, was published by his nephew Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers in 1824.

CHAMBERS, SIR THOMAS. RECORDER OF LONDON. 1814—1891.

Admitted 28 April, 1837.

Eldest son of Thomas Chambers, of Hertford. He was called to the Bar 20 Nov. 1840, was elected to the Bench in 1861, appointed Reader in 1863, and served the office of Treasurer in 1872. After a lucrative practice in the Common Law Courts, he took silk, was made Common Serjeant of the City of London in 1857 and Recorder in 1878, having previously (1872) received the honour of knighthood. In 1884 he was elected Steward of Southwark. He sat in Parliament as a Liberal for Hertford and Marylebone for many years. He died in London in 1891, and was buried at Hertford.

He left behind him an *Address on Punishment and Reformation*, printed in the Social Science Transactions (1862), and he was joint author of a work on the *Laws relating to Buildings* (1845), and of another on *Railway Companies* (1848).

CHAMBRE, SIR ALAN or ALLAN. JUDGE. 1739—1823.

Admitted 15 February, 1758.

Eldest son of Walter Chambré, of Kirby Kendal, Westmorland, where he was born 4 Oct. 1739. He entered the Middle Temple from Staple Inn, and removed to Gray's Inn in 1764, where he was called to the Bar in 1767. In 1796 he was made Recorder of Lancaster, and three years after raised to the Bench as Baron of the Exchequer, receiving the degree of Serjeant on the same day. In the following year he was transferred to the Common Pleas, where he sat till 1815. He died at Harrogate in 1823. He is described by Lord Brougham as "amongst the first ornaments of his profession."

CHAMPION, ANTHONY. POET AND MISCELLANEOUS WRITER. 1725—1801.

Admitted 5 July, 1739.

Son and heir of Peter Champion, of Croydon, where he was born on 5 Feb. 1724-5. He was educated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, but left without taking a degree. He sat in two Parliaments as member for St. Germans and Liskeard. He was called to the Bar 14 April, 1749, to the Bench 12 Feb. 1779, and was appointed Reader at the Inn in 1785. He continued to reside there until his death in 1801. By his will he bequeathed the Society the sum of £1,000.

After his death his works were published, with a biographical notice by his friend, Lord Lyttelton, and entitled, *Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, English and Latin* (1801).

CHANDOS, BARON. See BRYDGES, GREY.

CHAPMAN, HENRY SAMUEL. COLONIAL JUDGE. 1803—1881.
Admitted 17 March, 1837.

Only son of Henry Chapman of Tillotson Place, born at Kennington 1808. In 1823 he emigrated to Canada, and founded there the *Montreal Daily Advertiser*, the first daily paper published in the Colony. He returned to England in 1834, and after his call to the Bar, 12 June, 1840, became, in 1843, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand. He subsequently removed to Melbourne, where he practised law, and became a member of the Legislative Assembly. In 1857 he became Attorney-General of the Colony, and in the following year was called upon to form a ministry, which he did, taking himself again the place of Attorney-General. When not in office he several times filled the Chair of Law in the University of Melbourne. He returned to New Zealand in 1865, where he resumed judicial duties, but retired in 1877. He died at Dunedin 27 Dec. 1881.

He was a contributor to the *Westminster Review*, the *Law Magazine*, and to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; and was the author of *Thoughts on Money and Exchanges of Lower Canada* (1832); *The Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations* (1835), and other treatises.

CHAPPLE, SIR WILLIAM. JUDGE. 1677—1745.
Admitted 7 December, 1694.

Second son of John Chapple of Upway, co. Dorset. He was called to the Bar 24 June, 1709, became Serjeant-at-Law in 1724, and in 1728 a Judge in North Wales. In 1729 he was knighted and made King's Serjeant, and in 1737 raised to a judgeship of the King's Bench. He for some time represented Dorchester in Parliament. He died 15 March, 1745.

CHAUNCY, SIR HENRY. TOPOGRAPHER. 1632—1719.
Admitted 6 February, 1649-50.

Son and heir of Henry Chauncy of Yardley, co. Herts. He was called to the Bar 21 Nov. 1656, to the Bench 29 Jan. 1674-5, and filled the office of Reader in 1681, having just previously been appointed Recorder of Hertford. In 1681 he was knighted by Charles II. in Windsor Castle, and in 1685 he was Treasurer of his Inn. In 1688 he became Serjeant-at-Law, and was appointed a justice for the Counties of Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Radnor. It is not, however, as a lawyer that Sir Henry is now remembered, but for his monumental work entitled *The Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire*, his native county—a work which has supplied the chief material for all subsequent histories of the county. Sir Henry died in 1719, and was buried in the church of his native place, Yardley Bury.

CHERRY or CHERREY, FRANCIS. About 1665—1713.
Admitted 16 May, 1681.

Son and heir of William Cherry, one of the Masters of the Utter Bar, and of Shottesbrooke, Berks. He was an ardent supporter of the Non-juring party, and amongst the objects of his bounty was Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, whom he put to school, and helped with money. He is spoken of by Hearne as a man of learning, and critical ability, but he left no literary work behind him. Amongst his literary friends were Bishop Ken and Henry Dodwell, the latter of whom dedicated to him his work *De Veterum Cyclis*. He died 23 Sept. 1713.

CHETWYND or CHETWIND, WALTER. ANTIQUARY. d. 1693.
Admitted 2 December, 1651.

Son and heir of Walter Chetwynd of Ingestre, Staffordshire. He was a person of distinction in his native county, of which he was High Sheriff in 1680, and which he represented in Parliament in 1689—90, but he is chiefly remembered for his assistance to Plot in his *Natural History of Staffordshire*, and for his own collections which were used by Shaw, and by Burton for his *History of Leicestershire*. He died 21 March, 1692-3, and was buried at Ingestre, the church of which he had rebuilt in 1673. He was elected a F.R.S. 31 Jan. 1677-8.

CHEWTE. See CHUTE.

CHILDREN, GEORGE. ELECTRICIAN. 1742—1818.
Admitted 11 December, 1753.

Only son of John Children of Tunbridge, co. Kent. He was educated at Oriol College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar 29 May, 1767, but devoted his leisure to scientific pursuits, taking especial interest in the discoveries of Volta, upon whose batteries he improved and enlarged. In these experiments he was able to indulge as the possessor of a considerable fortune; but through the loss of this by a Bank failure in 1816 he was compelled to relinquish them, and to retire into an economical home at Chelsea, where he died 21 Aug. 1818. He became a Bencher of the Inn 22 May, 1789, was appointed Reader in 1797, and Treasurer in 1804.

CHILDREN, JOHN GEORGE. MAN OF SCIENCE. 1777—1852.
Admitted 21 November, 1789.

Only son of George Children (*q.v.*), one of the Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, but left without graduating in 1798, and devoted himself to the study of mineralogy and mechanics, and in 1807 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He assisted his father in his chemical experiments and in the construction of his galvanic battery. After the bankruptcy of his father he obtained the post of Librarian in the Antiquarian Department of the British Museum (1816), and in 1826 became one of the Secretaries of the Royal Society. Whilst thus employed he published a number of papers on scientific subjects, as well as translations from foreign authors. He died at Halstead, Kent, 1 Jan. 1852.

CHITTY, JOSEPH. LEGAL WRITER. 1776—1841.
Admitted 17 January, 1794.

Eldest son of Joseph Chitty of Chadwell Heath, Romford, Essex. He was called to the Bar 28 June, 1816. Before that he had practised with great success as a pleader, but he is best known as the author of many legal works, of which the following is a list in the order of publication: *The Laws of Bills of Exchange* (1799); *Precedents of General Issues* (1805); *Pleading and Parties to Actions* (1808); *Prospectus to a Course of Lectures on Commercial Law* (1810); *The Law relating to Apprentices and Journeymen* (1811); *The Game Laws and Fisheries* (1811); *The Law of Nations relative to Belligerents and Neutrals* (1812); *The Practice of the King's Bench* (1816); *A Practical Treatise on the Criminal Law* (1816); *On Foreign and Domestic Commerce* (1818); *Reports of*

Cases principally in Practice and Pleading in the Court of King's Bench (1820—23); On the Laws of Commerce and the Contracts relating thereto (1823); The Stamp Duties (1829); The Practice of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer (1831—2); General Practice of the Law (1833—8); On Medical Jurisprudence (1834); Amendments and Variances (1835); Concise View of the Principle of Pleading (1835), 2nd ed.; On the Office of Constable (1837); The Statutes of Practical Utility (1837).

In addition to the labour of the above, Mr. Chitty edited a sixth edition of Beawe's *Lex Mercatoria* (1813), a new edition of Vattel's *Law of Nations* (1834), and an edition of *Blackstone's Commentaries* (1832). He died 17 Feb. 1841.

CHITTY, JOSEPH.

LAWYER.

d. 1838.

Admitted 13 May, 1813.

Eldest son of Joseph Chitty (*q.v.*). He was celebrated as a Special Pleader, and is known as the author of treatises on *The Prerogatives of the Crown* (1820), *Contracts* (1826), *Bills of Exchange* (1834), *Precedents in Pleading* (1836). He died 10 April, 1838.

CHUDLEIGH, THOMAS.

DIPLOMATIST.

Admitted 28 November, 1668.

Son and heir of Thomas Chudleigh, of Exeter. Entering the diplomatic service, he was employed in Sweden in 1673. In 1677 he was Secretary to the Embassy to Nimeguen, and in 1678 Envoy-Extraordinary to the States-General. He took an active part in the negotiations which resulted in the peace of Nimeguen, and his papers relating to that event are preserved in ten volumes in the British Museum. In 1689 he disappears from history, and is supposed to have died a Roman Catholic.

CHUTE or CHEWTE, CHALONER.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF

COMMONS.

d. 1659.

Admitted 20 June, 1645.

Son and heir of Chaloner Chute, one of the Masters of the Utter Bar. He was called to the Bar 21 Nov. 1656, and in the same year was elected to represent Middlesex in Parliament, but was not allowed to sit. In the following Parliament, however, he was again returned, and was elected Speaker (27 Jan. 1658-9). His health, however, obliged him to relinquish his duties, and he died in the April of the following year (1659). He was engaged in the defence of Laud and the Bishops, and had a great reputation at the Bar. He was buried at Chiswick, where he had a residence.

CLARE, SIR RALPH.

ROYALIST.

1587—1670.

Admitted 1 June, 1602.

Son and heir of Francis Clare of Caldwell, Worcestershire. His pretensions to remembrance are summed up in the inscription on his tomb in the Chancel of Kidderminster, where he is described as "servant unto Prince Henry, Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King Charles I., whom he attended through all his glorious fortunes; servant to King Charles II. both in his banishment and return . . . zealous in his loyalty to his Prince, exemplary in his

charity to the distressed, and of known integrity to all men." He departed this life 21 April, 1670. He was present at the Battle of Worcester, where he was taken prisoner, and for some time confined in Worcester gaol. There is a portrait of him in Nash's *Worcestershire* (vol. ii., p. 44).

CLARENCE, DUKE OF. See ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD.

CLARENDON, EARLS OF. See HYDE, EDWARD and HYDE, HENRY.

CLARK, GEORGE THOMAS. ENGINEER AND ARCHAEOLOGIST.
1809—1898.

Admitted 22 January, 1842.

Eldest son of the Rev. George Clark, of Chelsea, Chaplain to the Royal Military Asylum. He was born in London, 26 May, 1809, and educated at Charterhouse. He began life as an engineer, in which capacity he was entrusted, under Brunel, with the construction of portions of the Great Western Railway, to which line he published a *Guide* (1839). In 1843 he went to India to report upon the sewage of Bombay, and whilst there he advocated the construction of the first railway from Bombay to Tannah. In 1852 he undertook the re-organization of the Dowlais Ironworks which under his direction attained their vast development; but his chief reputation rests on his knowledge of archæology as displayed principally in his work entitled *Medieval Military Architecture in England*, published in 1884, and in his *Land of Morgan* (1883), and other contributions to the history of his adopted county, Glamorgan. He died at Tal-y-garn, 31 Jan. 1898.

CLIFFORD, BARON. See BOYLE, CHARLES.

CLIFFORD, THOMAS, first BARON CLIFFORD of CHUDLEIGH.
1630—1673.

Admitted 19 June, 1648.

Son and heir of Hugh Clifford of Chudleigh, Devon, a Royalist Officer in Charles I.'s campaign against the Scots, 1639. He was educated at Oxford. He entered Parliament in 1660, and there spoke "confidently and often," though there is no record of his speeches. He subsequently joined the Navy and took part, under the Duke of York, in the defeat of the Dutch fleet off Harwich, 3 June, 1665, and was knighted. He subsequently served under the Earl of Sandwich (*q.v.*), and was sent on an embassy to Denmark on matters of navigation and commerce. In 1666 he was placed on the Privy Council. As a politician he supported the Earl of Arlington and the Court party, and in 1667 became a member with him of the famous Cabal ministry, in which he exerted his influence in favour of a French alliance and opposition to the Dutch, and he was largely instrumental in bringing about the Treaty of Dover, 1670. In 1672 he filled the office of Principal Secretary of State and in the same year was created Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, and Lord High Treasurer. He violently opposed the passing of the Test Act, being a Roman Catholic, and the passing of it brought about his downfall, 1673. He retired into Devonshire, where he died, it is supposed by his own hand, in the September of that year.

CLONMELL, EARL OF. See SCOTT, JOHN (1739—1799).

COCKBURN, SIR ALEXANDER JAMES EDMUND. LORD CHIEF JUSTICE. 1802—1880.

Admitted 19 November, 1825.

Eldest son of Alexander Cockburn, of Hertford Street, Mayfair. He received his University education at Cambridge, where he distinguished himself in the honours lists. Called to the Bar on 6 Feb. 1829, he soon acquired distinction, especially in election petitions before committees of the Commons, and obtained the rank of Queen's Counsel in 1841. In 1847 he entered Parliament, and in 1850 proved himself an orator of high rank by his advocacy of the Don Pacifico claims. In the same year he was made Solicitor, in the following Attorney-General, in 1854 Recorder of Bristol, and in 1856 he became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. In 1847 he was Reader at the Inn and five years later elected Treasurer. On Lord Palmerston coming into power in 1859, Lord Campbell being made Lord Chancellor, Sir Alexander Cockburn succeeded to the place of Lord Chief Justice. After his return from the Geneva Convention in 1872, where he sat as an arbiter in the Alabama claims, he was offered a peerage, but accepted the Grand Cross of the Bath. He died 20 Nov. 1880.

Sir Alexander Cockburn was an occasional contributor to periodical literature, and was the author of the following publications: *The Act of 2 Will. IV. c. xlv. to Amend the Representation of the People of England and Wales, with Notes and copious Index* (1832); *Cases of Controverted Elections*, vol. i. (1833); *Questions on Election Law, arising out of the Reform Act* (1834); *The Corporations of England and Wales*, vol. i. (1835); *Charge on Martial Law to the Grand Jury at the Old Bailey in the case of the Queen v. Nelson and Brand for the Trial and Execution of Gordon in Jamaica*. Edited by Fred. Cockburn. (1867); *Nationality with a view to Future Legislation* (1869); *Charge . . . in the Case of the Queen v. Castro* [the celebrated case of the Tichborne claimant] (1875); *Our Judicial System* [pamphlet] (1870).

COCKLE, SIR JAMES. JUDGE AND MATHEMATICIAN. 1819—1895.

Admitted 12 April, 1838.

Second son of James Cockle, Surgeon, of New Ormond Street. He was born 14 Jan. 1819, and called to the Bar 6 Nov. 1846. He was appointed Chief Justice of Queensland in 1863, and was knighted 29 July, 1869. But it was as a Mathematician that Mr. Cockle was chiefly celebrated. He wrote on Indian Astronomy and the Lunar Calendar, and devoted much time to the abstrusest problems of pure mathematics, contributing numerous papers to the *Philosophical* and other scientific Magazines. In 1854 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, in 1870 of the London Mathematical Society, and in Queensland he was President of the Philosophical Society. He returned to England in 1879, and died at Bayswater 27 Jan. 1895. His contributions to the scientific journals were published in a volume entitled *Mathematical Researches*, in 1897.

CODRINGTON, CHRISTOPHER. SOLDIER. 1668—1710.

Admitted 13 July, 1687.

Son and heir of Christopher Codrington of Barbadoes, where he was born. At the time of his admission he was keeping his terms at Oxford, where he became a Fellow of All Souls. In 1694 he served in the wars in Flanders with distinction, and obtained a captaincy in the Foot Guards. In 1697 he

succeeded his father as Governor of the Leeward Islands. Resigning that post in 1703 he passed the remainder of his life in seclusion and study on his estates in Barbadoes, where he died 7 April, 1710. He was celebrated amongst his contemporaries as a Scholar and Wit, but left no published writings behind him. His name is commemorated in "Codrington College" in Barbadoes, an institution he founded.

COKE, DANIEL PARKER. POLITICIAN. 1745—1825.

Admitted 13 November, 1770.

Only son of Thomas Coke, Barrister, of the Cokes of Trusley, Derbyshire. He was born 17 July, 1745, and educated at Oxford, where he graduated in 1769. He was admitted from Lincoln's Inn, and called to the Bar 25 April, 1776. After practising for some years on the Midland Circuit he was elected Member of Parliament for Derby in 1775, and afterwards for Nottingham, for which he sat till 1812. In Parliament he was a frequent speaker as an independent supporter of the Tory Government. In 1791 he held a brief for the Crown in the prosecution of the Birmingham rioters, who sacked the house of Dr. Priestley, and at the close of the American war was a Commissioner for settling American claims. He died at Derby 6 Dec. 1825. He was Reader at the Inn in 1805.

COKE, ROGER. POLITICAL WRITER. b. about 1626.

Admitted 5 April, 1645.

Second son of Henry Coke of Thorington, Suffolk, and grandson of the famous lawyer. He was educated at Cambridge, where he obtained a reputation for learning though he did not graduate. He is remembered chiefly as the author of treatises upon Trade and Political Economy, but particularly of a work entitled *A Detection of the Court and State of England*, published in 1694, which contains much curious information relative to the state of the country during the time of the Stuart kings and the Commonwealth. He died in the Fleet about the year 1703.

COLCHESTER, BARON. See ABBOT, CHARLES.

COLERIDGE, HENRY NELSON. MAN OF LETTERS. 1798—1843.

Admitted 16 June, 1821.

Fourth son of James Coleridge of Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, and younger brother of John Taylor Coleridge (*q.v.*). Though called to the Bar 24 Nov. 1826, his life was wholly devoted to literature. Besides editing the works of his uncle, Samuel Taylor Coleridge—*The Literary Remains* (1836—39); *The Constitution of Church and State* (1839); *Biographia Literaria*; and *The Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit* (1840)—and publishing his *Table Talk*, Mr. Coleridge contributed to the *Reviews*, and was the author of the following works: *Six Months in the West Indies* [anon.] (1826); *Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets* (1830). He died 26 Jan. 1843.

COLERIDGE, JOHN DUKE, first BARON COLERIDGE of OTTERY ST. MARY. LORD CHIEF JUSTICE. 1820—1894.

Admitted 27 April, 1843.

Eldest son of Sir John Taylor Coleridge (*q.v.*), of Montagu Place, Bloomsbury. He was born at Ottery St. Mary. He was educated at Eton and Oxford and was called to the Bar 6 Nov. 1846. In 1855 he was appointed

Recorder of Portsmouth, and in 1861 a Q.C., and Bencher of the Inn. He was Reader in 1864, and Treasurer in 1890, some years after his return to the Middle Temple on the dissolution of Serjeants Inn. In 1865 he was elected to Parliament for the city of Exeter, and sat till he became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1873. When the Liberals came into office in 1868, he became Solicitor-General, and was knighted. In 1871 he became Attorney-General. As an advocate he acquired great reputation, and took part in many famous trials, as *Saurin v. Starr*, and the prolonged *Tichborne Case*, when tried in the Civil Court. In Jan. 1874 he was raised to the peerage, during his father's lifetime, as Baron Coleridge of Ottery St. Mary. On the death of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn (*q.v.*), in 1880, he became Lord Chief Justice of England, which dignity he held till his death in 1894.

COLERIDGE, SIR JOHN TAYLOR. JUDGE. 1790—1876.
Admitted 5 November, 1812.

Second son of James Coleridge, of Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary. He was born at Tiverton on 9 July, 1790, and educated at Eton and Oxford, where in the same year as he entered the Middle Temple he was elected Vinerian Law Scholar. He was called to the Bar 16 June, 1819. After a successful career as an advocate, and after taking the degree of Serjeant in 1832, he was elevated to the King's Bench in 1835, where he sat till 1858, when he retired into private life. He died 11 Feb. 1876.

He was a scholar and a man of literary tastes, the friend of Wordsworth, Arnold, and other distinguished men of the day, and for some time edited the *Quarterly Review*. In 1825 he published an edition of *Blackstone's Commentaries*, and in 1869 a *Memoir of John Keble*.

COLLIER, JOHN PAYNE. SHAKESPEARIAN CRITIC. 1789—1883.
Admitted 31 July, 1811.

Eldest son of John Dyer Collier of Hatton Garden. He was born in Broad Street, London, on 11 Jan. 1789. His first literary employment was as reporter on the *Times*, where he got into trouble by misreporting a speech of Joseph Hume. He subsequently joined the *Morning Chronicle*. His prospects at the Bar, to which he was called 6 Feb. 1829, were obscured by an imprudent "criticism" of the profession, published under the pseudonym of "Amicus Curiae." This led to his taking up literature as a profession, and he published in rapid succession many works. He is best known, however, for his studies on English Dramatic, and especially Shakespearian literature, many of which are valuable, but not always reliable. His various publications are too numerous to be detailed here, but chief amongst them are his editions of *Dodsley's Old Plays* (1825—27); his *History of English Dramatic Poetry and the Stage* (1831); his annotated *Editions of Shakespeare* (1842—44); and his edition of *Spenser's Works* (1862). His Shakespearian criticisms became the source of violent controversy.

COLLINS, ANTHONY. THEOLOGICAL WRITER. 1676—1729.
Admitted, 24 November, 1694.

Son and heir of Henry Collins, and great-grandson of Anthony Collins, a Bencher of the Inn. His learning and abilities acquired him the esteem of the philosopher Locke, and brought him into correspondence with most of the learned of his time. The titles of his works given below show the nature of the controversies in which he engaged. He died in 1729. During his life he published: *Several of the London Cases Considered* [Tract] (1707); *Essay*

Concerning the Use of Reason (1707); *Letter to Mr. Dodwell on Immateriality and Natural Immortality* (1707); *A Reply to Mr. Clark* [on the same subject] (1707); *Reflections on Mr. Clark's Defence* (1707); *An Answer to Mr. Clark's Third Defence* (1708); *Priestcraft in Perfection, or a Reflection on the 20th Article of the Church of England* (1710); *Vindication of the Divine Attributes* (1710); *Discourse on Freethinking* (1713); *Enquiry Concerning Human Liberty* (1715); *Essay on the Thirty-Nine Articles* [in reference particularly to Art. XX.] (1724); *Discourse on the Christian Religion* (1724); *Scheme of Literal Prophecy Considered* (1726); *Letter to Dr. Rogers on his Sermons concerning Divine Revelation* (1727).

COLLOW. See CALOWE.

COMPTON, SPENCER, *first* VISCOUNT PEVENSEY and EARL of WILMINGTON. About 1673—1743.

Admitted 25 January, 1686-7.

Second son of James, Earl of Northampton. He was returned for Eye to Parliament in 1698, but, deserting Tory principles, took office under the Whig Government, and in 1707 was appointed Treasurer and Receiver to Prince George of Denmark. In the Parliament of 1715 he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, and sworn of the Privy Council the following year. He occupied the Speaker's Chair till 1727, when he was raised to the peerage. He was a favourite with George II., and was made Knight of the Garter in 1733. After the fall of Walpole he became for a time Prime Minister, in a Cabinet, however, where his authority was overshadowed by other and far abler men. He died 2 July, 1743.

COMYN, SIR ROBERT BUCKLEY. INDIAN JUDGE. 1792—1853.

Admitted 30 January, 1819.

The third son of the Rev. Thomas Comyn, of Tottenham, Middlesex. He was first admitted to Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the Bar in 1814. After some years of practice he was appointed a puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, with the honour of knighthood, and removed to the Chief Judgeship of Madras in 1835. He returned to England in 1842, was called to the Bench in 1844, and acted as Reader at the Inn in 1848. He died in 1853. He left behind him treatises on *Usury* (1817), *Landlord and Tenant* (1821), and a *History of the Western Empire* (1841).

CONGREVE, WILLIAM. DRAMATIST. 1670—1729.

Admitted 17 March, 1690-1.

Son and heir of William Congreve, of Shelton, co. Stafford. He was born at Bardsey, near Leeds, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was a contemporary of Swift. About the time of his entering the Middle Temple he wrote his first Comedy, which was produced at Drury Lane in 1693. Its success acquired for him the notice of Lord Halifax, who conferred on him an office in the Customs, and subsequently he enjoyed other profitable and almost sinecure appointments. This allowed him to follow the bent of his inclination and his genius, and he produced in rapid succession those works which have made his name illustrious. He died on the 19 Jan. 1729.

The dramatic works of Congreve were published in 1747, and his complete works, comprising Plays and Poems in 3 vols., 12mo, in London, 1753. The following is a list of his productions in order of time: *Incognita, or Love and Duty reconciled, a Novel* [written under the pseudonym of Cleophil]; *The Mourning Muse of Alexis*; *Verses to Lady Gethin*; *The Old Bachelors, a Comedy* (1693); *The Double Dealer, a Play* (1694); *Love for Love* (1695); *Poem in Memory of Mary Queen of Scots* (1695); *The Mourning Bride* (1697); *The Way of the World* (1698); *Answer to Mr. Collier* (1698); *The Birth of the Muse, a Poem* (1698); *A Pindarique to the Queen on the Progress of her Arms under the Duke of Marlborough* (1706).

CONINGSBY, SIR HARRY or HENRY. SCHOLAR.

Admitted 5 February, 1632-3.

Son and heir of Thomas Coningsby of North Mymms, Hertfordshire. He was descended from Sir Humphrey Coningsby, Judge of the King's Bench under Henry VIII., and his father Thomas, High Sheriff of Hertfordshire, was imprisoned by the Parliamentarians in 1643. The son sold the paternal estates and devoted himself to literature, composing a life of his father and a translation of Boethius's *Consolation of Philosophy*, which were printed together in 1664.

CONST, FRANCIS. LEGAL WRITER. 1751—1839.

Admitted 20 January, 1778.

Only son of Francis Const of St. Clement Danes parish. He was called to the Bar 7 Feb. 1783. For many years he was Chairman of the Middlesex Magistrates and the Westminster Sessions, and he is remembered as a lawyer by his editions of *Bott's Poor Laws* (1800—7) and by a work on the duties of Constables. But he had also a taste for literature and the drama, and wrote some prologues and epilogues. He died 16 Dec. 1839.

CONWAY, EDWARD, first VISCOUNT CONWAY. d. 1631.

Admitted 25 March, 1613-14.

Son and heir of Sir John Conway. He is entered in the Register as "Knight of Briell." He was knighted by the Earl of Essex at Cadiz. He afterwards served in the Netherlands and was made Governor of Brill. In 1622 he became Secretary of State, and was created Baron Conway in 1624 and Viscount in 1627. He died in London 3 Jan. 1630-1.

CONWAY, HENRY SEYMOUR. FIELD MARSHAL. 1721—1795.

Admitted 6 October, 1763.

Second son of the Right Hon. Francis, Earl of Hertford. He entered the Army at an early age, and in 1741 joined the army in Flanders. He was present at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, and at Fontenoy in 1745, as Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Cumberland, whom, in the same year, he accompanied to Culloden. He subsequently served in Flanders and Ireland, and in 1754 became Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant in the latter country. At the termination of the Seven Years War he became Joint Secretary of State with the Duke of Grafton, and held office from 1765 to 1768. In 1782 he became Commander-in-Chief of the forces under Lord Rockingham's

Ministry, with a seat in the Cabinet. In 1793 he was appointed Field Marshal. He died in London 12 Oct. 1795. He was an intimate friend of Horace Walpole, and of literary tastes. He was the author of a Comedy entitled *False Appearances*, and of some miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse.

CONYERS, TRISTRAM. SERJEANT-AT-LAW. 1619—1684.
Admitted 3 August, 1635.

Son of William Conyers (admitted 18 April 1605), who was Treasurer of the Inn in 1638 and Serjeant-at-Law in 1648. Tristram Conyers was appointed Lent Reader in 1669, elected Treasurer of the Inn in 1672, and became Serjeant in 1674. According to his epitaph in Walthamstow Church he died 6 Aug. 1684. He presented Foxe's *Lives of the Martyrs* (ed. 1641) to the Library.

COOK or COOKE, WILLIAM. DRAMATIST. d. 1824.
Admitted 23 June, 1770.

Second son of Hugh Cook, of Cork. Having lost a considerable fortune acquired by marriage, he came to London in 1766, and was called to the Bar 30 June, 1775, but devoted himself chiefly to literature. In 1807 he published a poem, which attracted some attention from its references to the literary nobilities of the time—Johnson, Reynolds, Burke (*q.v.*), Goldsmith, and others. He also wrote *The Art of Living in London, a Poem*; a Comedy called *The Capricious Lady*; *The Elements of Dramatic Criticism* (1775); and the *Memoirs of C. Macklin and Samuel Foote* (1805). He died in London 3 April, 1824.

COOKE, GEORGE WINGROVE. LAWYER AND HISTORIAN.
1814—1865.
Admitted 5 February, 1830.

Eldest son of Thomas Homans Cooke of Portman Place, Maida Hill, Middlesex. He was a pupil of Mr. Amos (*q.v.*), at London University, and from his earliest years was a diligent student and indefatigable writer. On 30 Jan. 1835 he was called to the Bar. In the same year he published a *Life of Lord Bolingbroke*, and in the following one a *History of Party*, and a *Life of Lord Shaftesbury*. For many years he was employed under the Tithe and Enclosure Commissioners, and during those years he produced many legal treatises, including a work on *Criminal Trials*; *A Treatise on the Law of Defamation* (1844); on the *Enclosure of Commons and the Rights of Commons* (1846); on the *Law and Practice of Agricultural Tenancies* (1850); on *Copyhold Emfranchisement* (1853); *The Law of Hustings and Polling Booths* (1857). In 1855 he visited the Crimea, and on his return wrote what he had seen in a volume entitled *Inside Sebastopol* (1856). In the following year he acted as *Times* correspondent in China. In 1862 he became a Commissioner of Copyholds, in which position he died 18 June, 1865, from overwork.

COOPER, SIR GREY. POLITICIAN. d. 1801.
Admitted 16 July, 1747.

Son and heir of William Cooper, M.D. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and a descendant of Sir John Cooper, a Nova Scotia baronet, 1638. He was called to the Bar 25 Jan. 1750. In 1765 he attracted notice by a political pamphlet

entitled *A Pair of Spectacles for Short-sighted Politicians*, in support of the Rockingham Ministry, and obtained for himself the office of Secretary to the Treasury, which he held till 1782. In the following year he became a Lord of the Treasury in the Cabinet of North and Fox. During his Parliamentary career he sat for Rochester (1765), Grampond (1768), Saltash (1774), and Richmond (1786), and was regarded as a high authority on all financial questions. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1796. He died 30 July, 1801.

Some of his letters on public affairs have been published, and he was the author of *The State of Proceedings in the House of Commons on the Petition of the Duke of Athol relating to the Isle of Man* (1769). He also wrote some *Stanzas*, addressed to the Rev. William Mason.

CORBET, REGINALD. JUDGE. d. 1566.

Second son of Sir Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet, Shropshire. There is no record of his admission, but he was Reader at the Inn in 1551. He was made a Serjeant in 1559, and a Judge of the Queen's Bench the same year, a position he held till his death in 1566.

CORNWALLIS, SIR CHARLES. DIPLOMATIST. d. 1629.

Admitted 20 February, 1610-11.

Second son of Sir Thomas Cornwallis. At the time of his admission he was himself a knight (having received that dignity in 1603) and held the office of "Treasurer to Prince Henry." In 1605 he was Ambassador to Spain. In 1613 he was sent to Ireland to investigate Irish grievances, but, being suspected of fanning parliamentary opposition to the King, was arrested and imprisoned the following year. After his release he lived in retirement, and died in Staffordshire 21 Dec. 1629.

He was the author of *A Discourse of the most illustrious Prince Henry, late Prince of Wales*, printed 1641, and to be found in *Somers' Tracts* (vol. ii.), and the *Harleian Miscellany* (vol. iv.).

CORNWALLIS, THOMAS. PROJECTOR OF LOTTERIES. 1663—1731.

Admitted 23 December, 1679.

Fourth son of Charles, Lord Cornwallis, Baron of Eye, co. Suffolk, where he was born 31 July, 1663. He never practised law, but obtained a commission in the Guards. He is said to have been the projector of the scheme of Parliamentary Lotteries in 1709, the foundation of all subsequent State Lotteries, till their prohibition in 1824. He remained a Commissioner of Lotteries up to his death, 29 Dec. 1731.

CORRY, ISAAC. POLITICIAN. 1755—1813.

Admitted 18 October, 1771.

Son and heir of Edward Corry of Newry, co. Down. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1776 he was elected M.P. for Newry in place of his father, and soon became distinguished as a politician. He became a warm supporter of the Government, and was made Surveyor-General in 1788, and a Commissioner of the Revenue the following year. He became the leading advocate of the Union in opposition to Grattan, their personal animosity

leading to a duel in 1800, in which Sir John Francis Caradoc (*q.v.*) acted as second. After the Union he represented Dundalk and other places in the House of Commons, but was not a success there. He died in Dublin 15 May, 1813.

COURTHOPE, WILLIAM. HERALD. 1808—1866.
Admitted 29 January, 1848.

Only son of Thomas Courthope of Camberwell, Surrey. He was called to the Bar 31 Jan. 1851. Before his admission he served in the College of Arms as Clerk in 1833, and Rouge Croix Herald in 1839. He was made Somerset Herald in 1854, and Registrar of the College, 1859. He accompanied several missions sent with the insignia of the Order of the Garter to foreign sovereigns, and was an able genealogist. He died 13 May, 1866, and left behind him several genealogical and biographical treatises, including a *Memoir of Daniel Chamier* (1852), and a *Pictorial History of the Earls of Warwick in the Rows Role* (1859). He also edited *Debrett's Peerage* and *Baronetage* (1834, 1835), and contributed largely to *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* and the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

COWPER, HENRY. LAWYER. 1758—1840.
Admitted 7 February, 1770.

Second son of Spencer Cowper (*q.v.*). He was called to the Bar 26 May, 1775, and was appointed Reader in 1813. He is remembered by his *Reports of Cases in the King's Bench, 14 to 18 George III.* (1783). For many years he was Clerk Assistant in Parliament and Clerk of the House of Lords. He died 28 Nov. 1840.

COWPER, SPENCER. JUDGE. 1669—1727.
Admitted 7 May, 1687.

The second son of Sir William Cowper, Bart., of Hertford Castle, and younger brother of William Cowper (*q.v.*), Earl Cowper, Lord Chancellor. In 1690 he was made Controller of the Bridge House Estates, Southwark. He was called to the Bar 26 May, 1693. In 1699 he was tried, with two others, before Baron Hatsell (*q.v.*), on a charge of murdering Sarah Stout, a young lady, a Quakeress, whose body was found in the river at Hertford, but was acquitted. In 1705 he entered Parliament, and was one of the managers of the impeachment of Dr. Sacheverell. In 1714 he became Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, and three years later Chief Justice of Chester. In 1727 he was raised by George II. to the Bench of the Common Pleas, but died in the same year, two months after his appointment (10 Dec.). He was the grandfather of William Cowper, the poet (*q.v.*).

COWPER, WILLIAM, first EARL COWPER. LORD CHANCELLOR.
d. 1723.
Admitted 18 March, 1681-2.

Eldest son of Sir William Cowper of Hertford Castle, whose father was created a Baronet in 1642. He was called to the Bar 25 May, 1688, and advanced rapidly in his profession, being made a King's Counsel in 1694, and about the same time Recorder of Colchester. In 1695 he was returned to Parliament for Hertford and at once obtained the ear of the House of Commons. In 1705 he succeeded to the office of Lord Keeper, and was sworn in of the Privy Council. He took an important part as Commissioner in the transactions leading to the Union of Scotland, and in 1706 was raised to the peerage as

Baron Cowper of Wingham, and in the following year made Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. He was made Viscount Fordwiche and Earl Cowper, 18 March, 1718, and resigned the Chancellorship in the month following. He died 10 Oct. 1723.

COWPER, WILLIAM.

POET.

1731—1800.

Admitted 29 April, 1748.

Son and heir of the Rev. John Cowper, D.D., Rector of Great Berkhamstead (where he was born 15 Nov. 1731), and grandson of Spencer Cowper (*q.v.*). He was called to the Bar 14 June, 1754, having three days previously been admitted to chambers "situated three pairs over the Parliament Chamber." Here and in chambers in the Inner Temple, of which he became a member 14 June, 1757, he resided for nine years, during which time he wrote some literary trifles, and with some of his old Westminster schoolfellows (including Bonnel Thornton, George Colman the dramatist, and Robert Lloyd the poet) combined in forming the Nonsense Club, and in contributing to the *Connaisseur*, a literary periodical. It was during this time, too, that he fell in love with his cousin, Theodora Cowper, the sister of Lady Hesketh, to whom so many of his delightful letters are addressed. The period of his Temple residence must, therefore, have been the happiest of his life, and his removal from it in 1763 is coincident with the circumstances which induced the malady which more or less afflicted him till his death, 25 April, 1800.

The literary productions of Cowper appeared in the following order: *Poems* (1782); *John Gilpin*; a *Ballad* (1783); *The Task* (1785); *Poems* (1788); *The Iliad and Odyssey of Homer* [translated into English blank verse] (1791); *The Power of Grace, illustrated* [translated from the Latin] (1792); *Poems* (1798); *Poems* [from the French of Madame De la Guion] (1801); *Adelphi: a Sketch of the character of the Rev. John Cowper* (1802); *Posthumous Works* [with his life by William Haley] (1803—4); *Latin and Italian Poems of Milton* [translated into English verse] (1808); *Poems, with a Memoir of the Author* (1818); *Memoirs of his early life, written by himself* (1816).

Innumerable editions of Cowper's collected works have appeared, the best of which are those by Robert Southey in 15 vols., 12mo, 1833—37 (republished in Bohn's Standard Library in 8 vols.); by Rev. T. S. Grimshawe in 1835 (8 vols., 8vo); by Dr. Memes (1852); by George Gilfillan in 1854 (8vo); by John Bruce (1867); and Rev. W. Benham (Globe Ed., 1870).

COX, EDWARD WILLIAM.

LAWYER AND WRITER.

1809—1879.

Admitted 30 April, 1840.

Eldest son of William Charles Cox of Taunton, where he was born. He was called to the Bar 5 May, 1843. In 1857 he became Recorder of Helston, and in 1868, of Portsmouth. He held the position of Chairman of Middlesex Sessions from 1870 to his death. He was elected for Taunton in 1868, but unseated on petition. In early life he wooed the Muses and published a volume of poems, entitled *The Opening of the Sixth Seal*, in 1830. He wrote a number of legal treatises, the best known of which was *The Law and Practice of Joint Stock Companies* (1855), which ran through several editions. He also originated the series of *Criminal Cases* which bear his name. But the most remarkable feature of Mr. Cox's career was his successful journalism. He established the *Law Times* in 1843, and subsequently became proprietor of *The Field Newspaper*, *The Queen*, and *Exchange and Mart*, all of which were great financial triumphs. He was made a Serjeant-at-Law in 1868. He died at Mill Hill, Middlesex, 24 Nov. 1879.

CRANFIELD, LIONEL, *first* EARL of MIDDLESEX. 1575—1645.
Admitted 2 March, 1617-8.

On the Register he is described as "Lionel Cranfeild, Knight," having received that dignity from James I., together with the office of Lieutenant of Dover Castle in 1613. He was originally a London apprentice who had risen to wealth and position as a merchant and member of the Mercers' Company, and who had attracted the attention of the King by the ability with which he represented that company before the Privy Council. After holding several other important offices, he was made Chief Commissioner of the Navy in 1619, in which position he effected great reforms and economies. In 1622 he was created a Peer with the title of Baron Cranfield, in recompense, it is said, for his loss of the Chancellorship, which it was expected he might have received after the fall of Bacon, and in the same year he was made Treasurer, with the higher title of Earl of Middlesex. In this position he was charged with receiving bribes, and in 1624 was deprived of all his offices, and committed to the Tower. After his release, he lived in retirement till his death 6 Aug. 1645.

CRESSWELL, SIR CRESSWELL. JUDGE. 1794—1863.
Admitted 23 June, 1810.

Fourth son of Francis Cresswell of Blackheath. He was born at Newcastle, Northumberland (a county with which his family had been connected from very early times), in 1794, and educated at Charterhouse and Cambridge, where he graduated "wooden spoon," 1814. He entered the Inner Temple in 1815, and was called to the Bar in 1819. He joined the Northern Circuit, and soon acquired a considerable practice. In 1830 he was appointed Recorder of Hull, and in 1834 became King's Counsel. In 1837 he entered Parliament for Liverpool, as a supporter of Sir Robert Peel, by whom, in 1842, he was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Common Pleas. His reputation, however, as a Judge, was made at the Divorce Court, to which he was appointed on its creation in 1858. He died 29 July, 1863, his death being the result of his being run over by a carriage on Constitution Hill on the 11th of the same month.

The Law Reports known as *Barnewall and Cresswell's* (King's Bench) Reports (1822—1830), are a monument to his memory.

CRIPPS, HENRY WILLIAM. LAWYER. 1815—1899.
Admitted 14 January, 1840.

Eldest son of the Rev. H. Cripps of Preston, Gloucestershire. He was admitted from Lincoln's Inn, called to the Bar 8 May, 1840, and took silk in 1866. He was called to the Bench in the same year, and became Treasurer in 1880, having been made Recorder of Lichfield in 1852. His practice lay at the Parliamentary Bar, where for many years he was among the leading counsel, and he was also an authority on ecclesiastical law, being Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford.

His work on *The Church and Clergy*, first published in 1845, reached its sixth edition in 1886. He also published a volume of *Cases* on the same subject. He took a keen interest in the affairs of his county, Buckingham, and was unanimously elected first chairman of the county council, and was besides an active magistrate, chairman and vice-chairman of quarter sessions for a quarter of a century.

CRISP or CRISPE, SIR NICHOLAS. ROYALIST. About 1599—1666.

Admitted 3 November, 1660.

Eldest son of Ellis Crisp of London (Sheriff in 1625). He was engaged in the African trade, and was one of a company having exclusive rights of trade in Guinea, 1632. He received the honour of knighthood in 1641, but was attacked in the Long Parliament as a monopolist, and expelled the House. In the Civil War, he took the side of the King, and served both on land and sea, with great pecuniary loss to himself. At the Restoration he obtained some compensation, and was created a Baronet in 1665, ten months before his death, 26 Feb. 1665-6.

CROFT, SIR HERBERT. CATHOLIC DIVINE. d. 1622.

Admitted 21 February, 1593-4.

He is entered on the Register as "Herbert Crofte, of Crofte, co. Hereford"; but he was the son of Edward Croft, of Croft Castle, the representative of a family settled in Herefordshire before the Conquest. He was educated at Oxford. He represented his county in Parliament in 1592, and again in 1601, 1603, and 1614. He was knighted by James I. in 1603. Late in life he imbibed Roman Catholic opinions, and retired to the monastery at Douay, where he spent the rest of his days in devotion and religious exercises. He died 10 April, 1622.

During his residence at Douay, he wrote various treatises in the form of *Letters* addressed to his wife and children in favour of the Roman Church, and the advantage of belonging to it, all of which were printed at Douay about 1619.

CROMPTON, RICHARD. LAWYER.

Admitted 19 April, 1553.

Son and heir of Richard Crompton, citizen and merchant of London. He was Autumn Reader in 1573, and Lent Reader, 1578. In 1583 he edited Fitzherbert's *Office et Auctorité de Justices de Peace*, and in 1587 he published a tract on *Traytors and Conspirators, and the Duetie of Subjects to their Sovereigne*; but his chief work was on *L'Autorité des Courts de la Majesté de la Roynne*, published in 1594. Another work on *The Honorable Acts of Sundrie English Kings and Princes*, and entitled, *The Mansion of Magnanimitie*, was published in 1599.

CROSSE, ANDREW. ELECTRICIAN. 1784—1855.

Admitted 2 April, 1806.

Eldest son of Richard Crosse of Broomfield, near Bridgwater, Somerset, where he was born 17 June, 1784. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford; but succeeding to a competent fortune, he spent his leisure in the study of electricity, chemistry and mineralogy, for which he had a very early liking. At a meeting of the British Association at Bristol in 1836, he laid the results of his experiments before that body, and at once became celebrated, but he still continued to lead a secluded life, devoting himself to electrical researches, occasionally reading Papers before the Electrical Society and the British Association. He died 6 July, 1855.

CROWDER, SIR RICHARD BUDDEN. JUDGE. 1795—1859.

Admitted 8 February, 1837.

Eldest son of William Henry Crowder of Clapham Common, Surrey. He was admitted from Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the Bar in 1821.

He became a Queen's Counsel in 1837, and Reader at the Inn in 1841. Three years later he was elected Treasurer, and in 1846 was appointed Recorder of Bristol. From 1849—1854 he represented Liskeard in Parliament, but was more eminent as an advocate than as a parliamentary orator. In the latter year he was raised to the Bench as a Justice of the Common Pleas. He died 5 Dec. 1859.

CRUMP, FREDERIC OCTAVIUS. LAWYER AND LAW WRITER. 1831—1900.

Admitted 11 June, 1864.

Youngest son of Henry John Crump of Mill Hill, Chaplain to the Dissenters' Grammar School, Nonconformist Minister. He was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and at Cambridge. He was called to the Bar 30 April, 1867, and obtained a large practice at the Common Law Bar, but he is best remembered as the editor and proprietor of the *Law Times*, and the originator of the Bar Council. He took silk in 1885, and became a Bencher of the Inn in 1892. He died on Easter Sunday, 1900, from an affection of the heart induced by over exertion as a cyclist.

He was the author of treatises on *Pledge and Sale* (1868); on *Marine Insurance and General Average* (1875); and of an *Essay on the Rights of Lords and Commoners with reference to Manorial Waste Lands*, published 1867.

CULPEPER, SIR THOMAS. POLITICAL WRITER. 1578—1662.

Admitted 15 May, 1594.

Third son of Francis Culpeper of Hollingbourn, Kent. He was born in 1578 and educated at Oxford. He was a man of fortune and purchased Leeds Castle and resided there. He was knighted by James I. in 1619. He was the author of a tract upon *Usury*, which led to the amendment of the law on that subject in 1624. He died in Jan. 1661-2.

CULPEPER, SIR THOMAS. POLITICAL WRITER. 1626—1697.

Admitted 1 December, 1647.

Second son of Sir Thomas Culpeper (*q.v.*) of Hollingbourn, Kent. He was educated at Oxford, where he was elected Probationer-Fellow of All Souls. He was called to the Bar 22 Nov. 1661. He was knighted at the Restoration. He edited his father's tract on *Usury*, and himself wrote other treatises upon the same subject. He died in Dec. 1697.

CUMING or CUMMING, SIR ALEXANDER. INDIAN CHIEF. About 1690—1775.

Admitted 12 May, 1716.

Son and heir of Alexander Cuming, Baronet, of Cultyr (Culter), co. Mar. At the time of his admission he was a member of the Scottish Bar, and a captain in the Russian Army. In 1729 he was led, by a dream of his wife, to visit America, and settling in the Cherokee country was by that tribe elected their Chief and Law-giver in 1730. He returned to England with four of the chiefs, whom he presented to George II. at Windsor, and who entered into an "agreement of peace and friendship" with this country. His subsequent schemes were not successful, and, returning to England, he died in the Charterhouse Hospital in 1775. He was elected a member of the Royal Society in 1720.

CUNNINGHAM, TIMOTHY. LEGAL ANTIQUARY. d. 1789.

Admitted 22 August, 1754.

Son and heir of John Cunningham of Carrickonshure (Carrick-on-Suir), co. Tipperary. There is no record of his call to the Bar; but he is credited with the production of a large number of legal works, and with *The History and Antiquities of the Inns of Court* (1780). He died 15 June, 1789, and is said to have left a legacy for the foundation of what is now known as the "Cunningham Prize," at the Royal Irish Academy. There was, however, a contemporary Timothy Cunningham, a member of Gray's Inn, also a writer of books and an Antiquary, and who died in the same year, and it is not easy to discriminate between them.

CURRAN, JOHN PHILPOT. ORATOR AND WIT. 1750—1817.

Admitted 4 November, 1773.

Eldest son of James Curran, the Seneschal of the manor court at Newmarket, co. Cork, where he was born 24 July, 1750. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1775, and obtained a silk gown there in 1784. About the same time he took his place in the Irish Parliament as Member for Kilbeggan. In 1806 he became Master of the Rolls, a situation which he filled till 1814, when he resigned on a pension. On his resignation he visited England, and resided near London till his death in 1817. His remains were first deposited at St. Pancras, but removed to Glasnevin, near Dublin.

Several of Curran's Speeches and Letters have been published, and a Life, by his son W. H. Curran (also a member of the Inn).

CURTEIS or CURTIS, SIR THOMAS. LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

d. 1559.

Admitted 11 August, 1556.

Son of John Curteis of Enfield, Middlesex. He was Sheriff in 1546, represented the City in Parliament in 1547, and was Lord Mayor in 1558. He was first of all a Pewterer, but, on becoming an Alderman, joined the Fishmongers Company. He was buried 16 Dec. 1559.

At the same time was admitted his brother alderman, John Machell, who was a cloth-worker in Milk Street. Had he not died, 12 Aug. 1558, he would have been Mayor in the following year. They gave at their admission a tun of wine and a table for "lez seignors Benchers."

CUST, SIR JOHN. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

1718—1770.

Admitted 12 February, 1734-5.

Eldest son of Sir Richard Cust, the second Baronet, of Leesingham, Lincoln, and of the Middle Temple. He was born at Westminster in 1718. His younger brother, Francis, was admitted on the same day, and became a King's Counsel, M.P. for Helston, and Recorder of Grantham. He died 30 Nov. 1791.

John succeeded his father as baronet in 1734, and graduated at Cambridge M.A. in 1739. He was called to the Bar 26 Nov. 1742. In 1743 he was elected for Grantham, and continued to represent that borough during the rest of his life. He was unanimously elected Speaker of the House on the resignation of Mr. Onslow (*q.v.*) in 1761, and again at the opening of Parliament in 1768, and held the office till 17 Jan. 1770, when his health compelled

him to retire, and he died only a few days afterwards (Jan. 24) in the fifty-second year of his age. His son, Sir Brownlow Cust, was created Baron Brownlow 20 May, 1776.

CUTTS, JOHN, *first* BARON CUTTS of GOWRAN, IRELAND.
SOLDIER. 1661—1707.

Admitted 14 May, 1678.

Second son of Richard Cutts of Arksden (Arkesden), Essex. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, which conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon him in 1690. Succeeding to the paternal estates, he went in the train of the Duke of Monmouth (*q.v.*) to the Hague, and subsequently served against the Turks in Hungary, distinguishing himself at the capture of Buda, 1686. At the Revolution he returned to England with William of Orange, as colonel of a regiment of Foot Guards, and served with his regiment in Ireland, distinguishing himself at the Boyne. He subsequently served in Flanders, where he was wounded, and on his return was made Governor of the Isle of Wight; but his principal service was at the siege of Namur in 1695, when his courage under fire gained him the nickname of the "Salamander." In 1701 he accompanied Marlborough to Holland, where he was made major-general in 1702, and lieutenant-general the year following. He took the command of the troops during Marlborough's temporary absence, and was third in command at Blenheim. On his return from the campaign, he was made Commander-in-Chief in Ireland. He died in Dublin 26 Jan. 1707. He was a friend of Sir Richard Steele, who was once his secretary, and of Addison, who celebrated his valour in his *Muse Anglicanae*; and he is the author of some verses, entitled *La Muse de Cavalier*, and of a poem on the death of Queen Mary (1694).

D.

DALLAS, ALEXANDER ROBERT CHARLES. DIVINE. 1791—1869.

Admitted 6 April, 1819.

Eldest son of Robert Charles Dallas, of the Inner Temple, author of *Lucretia*, and many other works. He was never called to the Bar, having decided to take Holy Orders, for which purpose he matriculated in 1820 at Worcester College, Oxford. He was ordained deacon and priest in 1821, and after holding successive curacies, was nominated to the Vicarage of Yardley, Herts, and to a prebendal stall in Llandaff Cathedral. He showed great zeal in his calling, and in 1840 visited Ireland and founded the Society of Irish Church Missions, and was instrumental in erecting many churches, schools, and orphanages. He died at Wonston, in Hampshire, in Dec. 1869, a living to which he was promoted in 1828. He has left many sermons and writings of a religious character, particularly *The Cottager's Guide to the New Testament*, 6 vols.; *Guide to the Acts and Epistles*; *Revelation Readings*; *Pastoral Superintendence*, etc. *Incidents in his Life and Ministry* was published by his widow in 1871.

DALRYMPLE, SIR DAVID, LORD HAILES. SCOTTISH JUDGE AND
HISTORIAN. 1726—1792.

Admitted 8 August, 1744.

Son and heir of Sir James Dalrymple of Hales (Hailes), co. Haddington. He was born in Edinburgh 28 Oct. 1726. He was educated at Eton and Utrecht,

where he studied Civil Law. He was admitted to the Scottish Bar in 1748, and was raised to the Bench of the Court of Session by the title of Lord Hailes in 1766. He was a great authority on the law and history of Scotland, and his most important works are his *Annals of Scotland*, published in 1776, and his *Memoirs relative to the History of Britain* (1762); but he was the author of a vast number of other learned treatises. He died 29 Nov. 1792.

D'ALTON, JOHN.

HISTORIAN.

1792—1867.

Admitted 3 May, 1811.

Only son of William D'Alton of Bestville, near Mullingar, co. Westmeath, where he was born 20 June, 1792. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained the prize for poetry in 1808. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1813. He devoted himself to genealogical studies, and in 1827 gained the prize offered by the Irish Royal Academy for the best essay on the social and political state of the Irish people before the twelfth century, a performance afterwards printed in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. In 1831 he gained the same society's prize for an essay on the reign of Henry II. in Ireland. His other works were: *Memoirs of the Archbishop of Dublin* (1838); *The History of the County of Dublin* (1838); *The History of Drogheda*; *The Annals of Boyle*; *The History of Dundalk* (1864). His only legal work was on *The Law of Tithes*. He died 20 Jan. 1867.

DAMPIER, SIR HENRY.

JUDGE.

1758—1816.

Admitted 1 May, 1781.

Third son of the Rev. Thomas Dampier, S.T.P., of Durham. He was born at Eton in 1758, educated there and at Cambridge, and was called to the Bar 6 June, 1788. After practising for thirty years with great distinction in the courts, he was appointed a Judge of the King's Bench, and knighted in 1813, a position which he only lived to hold two-and-a-half years, as he died on 3 Feb. 1816.

DANVERS, SIR CHARLES.

SOLDIER.

About 1568—1601.

Admitted 1 March, 1598-9.

Eldest son of Sir John Danvers of Dauntsey, Wilts. Previous to his admission he had served in the Netherlands under Lord Willoughby, who knighted him in 1588. In 1593 he and his brother were outlawed for being concerned in a brawl which led to the death of Henry Long, a gentleman of Wilts. They were pardoned in 1598 (the year of Charles's admission to the Inn). He became an ardent supporter of the Earl of Essex, and took part in his rising in 1601, for which he was committed to the Tower, and beheaded 18 March.

DARCY, JOHN, *second* BARON DARCY.

d. 1580.

Admitted 2 February, 1563-4.

The son of Thomas Darcy, created Baron Darcy of Chiche, in Essex, by Edward VI. In the sixteenth year of Elizabeth, twelve years after his admission to the Temple, he accompanied the Earl of Essex into Ireland, where he died in 1580. He married Frances, daughter of Lord Chancellor Rich (q.v.), his son by whom was created Earl of Rivers 1626.

DARCY, PATRICK. POLITICIAN. 1598—1668.
Admitted 21 July, 1617.

Seventh son of James Darcy of Kiltolla, Galway. He was an influential member of the Irish Parliament from 1634—1646, and at a conference in 1641, he maintained in an argument, subsequently published, that no law of the English Parliament was of force in Ireland, unless enacted by the Irish Parliament. In 1646 he was one of the Commissioners for arranging Articles of Peace with the Marquis of Ormonde (*q.v.*). He died in Dublin 1668.

DARNALL, SIR JOHN. LAWYER. d. 1706.
Admitted 7 June, 1670.

Son and heir of Ralph Darnall of Lawton's Hope, Herefordshire. He was called to the Bar 22 Nov. 1672. He was Clerk to the Parliament during the Protectorate, and was made Serjeant in 1692, and King's Serjeant in 1698, and was knighted the following year. He was engaged on a large number of State Trials of the period, including the prosecution of William Fuller, the notorious impostor and imitator of Titus Oates. He died at his house in Essex Street, Strand, 14 Dec. 1706.

DARNALL or DARNELL, SIR JOHN. LAWYER. 1672—1735.
Admitted 26 October, 1689.

Second son of John Darnall (*q.v.*), one of the Masters of the Utter Bar. His elder brother Herbert was admitted at the same time. He was called to the Bar 24 May, 1695, made Serjeant-at-Law in 1714, and was knighted in 1724, when he was made Steward of the Marshalsea. Like his father he was engaged in many celebrated criminal cases, and was consulted on many points of constitutional law. He died at Petersham, September 1735.

DARVALL, SIR JOHN BAYLEY. COLONIAL STATESMAN.
1814—1883.
Admitted 15 January, 1833.

Second son of Edward Darvall of York, captain, Dragoon Guards. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, where he graduated in 1833. He was called to the Bar 23 Nov. 1838. He practised in New South Wales for many years, and became a member of the Legislative Assembly. He was made Queen's Counsel in 1853. In 1856 he became Solicitor-General of the Colony under the first Ministry of responsible government. He returned to England in 1867, and was knighted in 1877. He died 28 Dec. 1883.

DASENT, SIR GEORGE WEBBE. SCANDINAVIAN SCHOLAR.
1817—1896.
Admitted 30 May, 1844.

Third son of John Roche Dasent, of St. Vincent Island, and of the Middle Temple. He was born in St. Vincent, 22 May, 1817, and educated at Westminster School, and at Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840, M.A. in 1843, and D.C.L. in 1852. Proceeding to Stockholm in 1840 as Secretary to the Envoy, he took up the study of the Scandinavian language and literature, the results of which appeared in his translation of *The Prose or Younger*

Edda (1842); *Popular Tales from the Norse* (1859); *The Story of Burnt Njal, or Life in Iceland* (1861); *A Selection from Norse Tales* (1862); *The Story of Gislí the Outlaw* (1866). Meanwhile he was called to the Bar 30 Jan. 1852, and became an Advocate at Doctors' Commons on 2 Nov. of the same year. He was also actively engaged in other literary work, being for some time assistant editor of the *Times* (1845), and in 1853, Professor of English Literature at King's College. In 1870 he was made a Member of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and in 1894, in conjunction with his son, he issued a translation of the *Icelandic Sagas of the British Isles* for the Rolls Series, his last work. He also published some Essays, and *The Annals of an Eventful Life* (1870), an Autobiographical Novel. He died 11 June, 1896.

DAVIES or DAVYS, SIR JOHN. LAWYER AND POET. 1569—1626.

Admitted 10 February, 1587.

Third son of John Davies of Tisbury, Wilts, where he was born 16 April, 1569. According to Wood, after having laid a considerable foundation of academical literature at Queen's College, Oxford, he passed to New Inn, and from thence removed to the Middle Temple, where he was called to the Bar in July, 1595. "But so it was that he, being a high spirited young man, did, upon some little provocation or punctilio, bastinado Richard Martin (q.v.) in the Common Hall of the Middle Temple, while he was at dinner." For this he was, of course, expelled; but afterwards, by favour of Lord Ellesmere, on his apology to the Bench and to Mr. Martin, he was restored, and became a Counsellor and Member of Parliament at Westminster (1601). He was a favourite with James I., whose attention he had attracted by a treatise entitled *Nosce Teipsum*, published in 1599, and who made him his Solicitor and Attorney-General in Ireland, and knighted him in 1607. In 1606 he became Serjeant-at-Law, and in 1626 was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, but died before his installation into office. He was held in greater esteem as a scholar than as a lawyer, and is known as the author of the following works: *Nosce Teipsum* (1599); *Hymns of Astræa* [printed with the former]; *Orchestra: a Poem . . . of Dancing* [printed with the former]; *Discovery of the True Causes why Ireland was never brought under obedience to the Crown of England* (1612); *Declaration concerning the title of his Majesty's son Charles* (1614); *Le Primer Reports des Cases et Matters en Ley* (1615); *Perfect Abridgment of the eleven Books of Reports of Sir Edward Coke* (1651); *Jus imponendi Vectigalia* (1656); *The Question concerning the Imposition of Tonnage and Poundage* (1656).

DAWKINS, JAMES. ARCHAEOLOGIST AND TRAVELLER. 1722—1757.

Admitted 2 October, 1741.

Son and heir of the Hon. Henry Dawkins, of the Island of Jamaica. He was educated at Oxford, where he obtained the degree of D.C.L. in 1749. He was a Jacobite and a supporter of the Pretenders. Being wealthy, he was able to follow the bent of his tastes, which were towards the study of antiquities, and in this pursuit travelled much in Greece and the East, studying their monuments and copying inscriptions. The result of his expeditions was the publication, in conjunction with Robert Wood (q.v.), his travelling companion, of the works mentioned under that author, *The Antiquities of Athens* (1762), and the *Ruins of Palmyra* (1753), and *Balbec* (1757). In 1754, having given up the Jacobite cause as hopeless, he returned to England and was elected to Parliament for Hindon Borough, in Wiltshire, which he represented till his death in Dec. 1757.

DAY, THOMAS POET AND PHILANTHROPIST. 1748—1789.
Admitted 12 February, 1765.

Only son of Thomas Day of Great Marley, Essex, who was a Collector of Customs in the Port of London. He was born 22 June, 1748, in Wellclose Square, London. He is best known as the author of *Sandford and Merton*. Though called to the Bar 14 May, 1775, he never practised his profession, but devoted himself to schemes of philanthropy, always benevolent but often whimsical. He held peculiar views on the subject of the education of men and the treatment of animals; was an ardent anti-slavery advocate and a zealous upholder of the cause of the American colonists, in support of which he employed his pen and tongue. He fell a victim to his own theory as to the training of animals, dying from the kick of a colt, Sept. 28, 1789.

The following are his works: *The Dying Negro* (1773); *The Devoted Legions: a Poem against the American War* (1776); *The Desolation of America: a Poem* (1777); *Letters of Marius, or Reflections upon the Peace* (1784); *Reflections on the present state of England and the Independence of America* (1782); *Letter on the Slavery of the Negroes*; *Letter to Arthur Young on the Wool Bill* (1788); *The History of Sandford and Merton* (1783—9); *The History of Little Jack* (1788); *Ode for the New Year* (Anon.), 1776.

DEERING. See DERING.

DE GREY, WILLIAM, first BARON WALSINGHAM of WAL-
SINGHAM. JUDGE. 1719—1781.

Admitted 26 January, 1737-8.

Second son of Thomas De Grey, M.P., of Merton, Norfolk, where he was born on 7 July, 1719. He was educated at Cambridge, entered the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar 26 Nov. 1742. He was made King's Counsel in 1758, and entering Parliament, became Attorney-General in 1766, and was knighted. As occupant of that office, it fell to him to conduct the proceedings in the famous trial of John Wilkes, on the question of his outlawry in 1768. He was appointed Reader at the Inn in 1765, and elected Treasurer in the following year. In 1771 he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, from which office his health obliged him to retire in 1780, when he was called to the Upper House under the title of Lord Walsingham. He died in the following year, 1781.

DELANE, JOHN THADEUS. JOURNALIST. 1817—1879.

Admitted 15 January, 1839.

Second son of William Frederick Augustus Delane, Barrister, of Earl Street, Blackfriars. He was born in London 11 Oct. 1817. He was called to the Bar 28 May, 1847. His father was financial manager to the *Times*, and young Delane became employed on the staff of that journal, and at the early age of twenty-three succeeded Mr. Barnes in its editorship (1841), which post he held for thirty-six years with remarkable ability and success. "The influence of the *Times* during his management," it has been stated, "can hardly be exaggerated, and as compared with the present state of the Press, can hardly be conceived." He retired from the editorship through failing health in 1877; and died at his house near Ascot 22 Nov. 1879.

DENTON, ALEXANDER.

JUDGE.

d. 1740.

Admitted 15 November, 1698.

Second son of Alexander Denton of Hillsdon (Hillesden), co. Bucks. He was called to the Bar 26 May, 1704, and in the following year was committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms for pleading for the plaintiffs in the Aylesbury case. He was subsequently elected a Member of Parliament for Buckingham, and, taking high rank in his profession, was promoted to the Bench of Common Pleas in 1722, a position he filled till his death, 22 March, 1740. He was elected a Bencher of the Inn 5 July, 1720.

DE QUINCEY, THOMAS.

CRITIC AND ESSAYIST.

1785—1859.

Admitted 12 June, 1812.

Eldest son of Thomas De Quincey of Green Hay (Greenheys), Lancaster, where he was born 15 Aug. 1785. The family took its name from the village of Quincey, in Normandy. Thomas was educated at Bath Grammar School, where he rapidly mastered the Latin and Greek languages, and subsequently at Manchester Grammar School, whence he ran away, July, 1802. After many adventures he entered Worcester College, Oxford, but left without graduating. During his residence there he suffered from toothache, and took to opium eating for relief, the commencement of a habit which subsequently became confirmed. In 1807 he became acquainted with Coleridge, Wordsworth, and the Lake school of poets, of whom he became an ardent admirer; and whilst eating his dinners at the Middle Temple, he formed the acquaintance of Lamb, Talfourd (*q.v.*), Sir H. Davy, and other literati. In 1816 he married Margaret Simpson, and for some time afterwards resided at Kendal, and edited the *Westmorland Gazette*. In 1821 he returned to London, and contributed to the *London Magazine*, in which his *Confessions of an Opium Eater* first appeared. From this time to his death he was a frequent, but irregular, contributor to this and *Blackwood's* and *Tait's Magazines*, in which, and other periodicals, most of his writings appeared, his only separate publications being *Klosterheim* [a Novel] in 1839, and the *Logic of Political Economy* (1844). The latter portion of his life was spent in Edinburgh, where he died, 8 Dec. 1859.

The best known of De Quincey's writings are mentioned above: his contributions to periodical literature are too numerous to mention; but seven volumes of his collected works were published in America in 1851—2, and an edition in London in fourteen volumes, revised by himself, in 1853—60. His Life has been written by H. A. Page. 2 vols. (1881).

DERING or DEERING, SIR EDWARD.

ANTIQUARY AND POLITICIAN.

1598—1644.

Admitted 23 October, 1617.

Eldest son of Sir Anthony Dering of Pluckley, Kent. He was born in the Tower of London, 28 Jan. 1598. He was created a Knight in 1619, and a Baronet in 1627. He represented Kent in the Long Parliament, and took an active part in all measures of church reform. Though attached to the popular party, he gave offence by his support of Episcopacy, and by a vote of the House was committed to the Tower in 1641. On the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the king's forces, but his health obliged him to throw up his commission. In 1644 he made his peace with the Parliament. He died 22 June in that year. Before his death he published many of his "Speeches," and he was the author of a work entitled *The Four Cardinal Virtues of a Carmelite Friar* (1641) and of a *Discourse of Proper Sacrifice* (1644).

DESMOND, EARL OF. *See* PRESTON, RICHARD.

DEVONSHIRE, EARL OF. *See* BLOUNT, CHARLES.

D'EWES, SIR SIMONDS. HISTORIAN AND ANTIQUARIAN. 602—1 (†)
Admitted 2 July, 1611.

Son and heir of Paul D'Ewes, one of the Six Clerks (in Chancery). He was born at Coxden, Dorsetshire, on 18 Dec. 1602. He entered the University of Cambridge, where he immediately began collecting materials for the history of England. He was called to the Bar 23 May, 1623. His learning and industry recommended him to Cotton, Selden, Spelman, and other learned men of the time, and also to the favour of the king, who knighted him, and afterwards (1641) made him a Baronet. Notwithstanding these royal favours, however, he embraced the cause of the Parliament, and took the Solemn League and Covenant. He sat in the House of Commons till 1648, and died 8 April, 1650. He has left the following writings: *Speech on the Bill of Four Subsidies for the King's Army* (1641); *Speech in the Palatine Cause* (1641); *The Greek Postscripts in the Epistles to Timothy and Titus . . . and a Speech touching Poll Money* (1641); *Two Speeches, the first touching the Antiquity of Cambridge; the other concerning the Privilege of Parliament* (1641); *The Primitive Practice for Preserving Truth* (1645); *Speeches on the Proceedings against the Bishops, etc.* (1646); *The Journals of all the Parliaments during the Reign of Q. Elizabeth; revised and published by Paul Bowes (q.v.)* (1682). He also left an Autobiography, some extracts from which were published in 1729 by Thomas Hearne. The whole was edited by Mr. Halliwell, and published in 2 vols., 8vo, in 1845.

DIBDIN, JOHN THOMAS. ACTOR AND DRAMATIST. 1771—1841.
Admitted 6 November, 1793.

Only son of Charles Dibdin of the Bank, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, seller of musical publications (commonly known as Charles Dibdin the Elder, the well-known Song-Writer), and brother of Charles Dibdin the Younger, and god-son of David Garrick. He is commonly called "Thomas" only, and sometimes "Thomas John," but on the Register he appears as "John Thomas." As a child he appeared as Cupid at Drury Lane in 1775. In 1779 he was a choir boy at St. Paul's. He was then apprenticed to an upholsterer, but ran away, and in 1789 joined a company of players. From that time to his death, which occurred 16 Sept. 1841, his name was identified with the English stage, for which he wrote an innumerable number of comedies, operas, farces, and songs, many of which obtained great popularity. In 1827 he issued two volumes of *Reminiscences*, and at the time of his death he was preparing an edition of his father's *Sea Songs*.

DICKENS, CHARLES. NOVELIST. 1812—1870.
Admitted 6 December, 1839.

Eldest son of John Dickens of Alington, Devon. He was born at Landport on 7 Feb. 1812. At the time of his admission he had published four of his principal works, viz.: *Sketches by Boz*, *the Pickwick Papers*, *Oliver Twist*, and *Nicholas Nickleby*, and was in the plenitude of his fame as a writer.

It does not appear that Dickens ever had chambers at the Temple. His residence at the time of his admission was in Devonshire Terrace. That the Temple and its surroundings were very familiar to him, however, and had taken strong hold on his imagination, is clear from the many references to them in his writings. Witness the picture of Sir John Chester in his chambers in Paper Buildings in *Barnaby Rudge*, and of Tom Pinch and Ruth at the Fountain in *Martin Chuzzlewit*. It is not clear whether Dickens at his entrance had any intention of qualifying for the Bar, but at a later period he had some thoughts of doing so, with a view to obtaining an appointment as a stipendiary magistrate. Fortunately for the world, if not for himself, the idea was soon abandoned.

He may be said to have commenced life for himself as an office boy in Gray's Inn (1827), at the age of fifteen. In 1828 he obtained employment as a reporter in Doctors' Commons, and two years later in the gallery of the House of Commons, and he continued writing reports of political speeches for the *True Sun*, the *Mirror of Parliament*, and the *Morning Chronicle* till 1836. His first original piece published was entitled a *Dinner at Poplar*, in the old *Monthly Magazine* for January, 1834. This formed the first of the series known as the *Sketches by Boz*. The following is a summary of his subsequent literary works and labours: Collected and published *Sketches by Boz* (1836); wrote *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* (1836—7); wrote *Oliver Twist* (1837); edited *Life of Joseph Grimaldi* (1838); wrote *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838—9); wrote *Master Humphrey's Clock* [containing the *Old Curiosity Shop* and *Barnaby Rudge*] (1840—1); published *American Notes* (1842); wrote *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1843); wrote *The Chimes* (1844); projected *The Cricket* [weekly publication] (1845); edited *Daily News* [21 Jan. to 9 Feb.] (1846); wrote *Letters from Italy* [published in *Daily News*] (1846); wrote *Dombey and Son* (1846—8); wrote *David Copperfield* (1849—50); wrote *Bleak House* (1852—3); wrote *Little Dorrit* (1855—7); wrote *Our Mutual Friend* (1864—5); edited *Household Words* [in which appeared *Hard Times*] (1850—9); edited *All the Year Round* [in which appeared *A Tale of Two Cities*, *The Uncommercial Traveller*, and *Great Expectations*, besides Christmas Numbers] (1859—70); wrote *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* (1870). Before the completion of this last work Dickens expired at his house at Gadshill Place, Rochester, 9 June, 1870.

DICKINSON, JOHN.

AMERICAN STATESMAN.

1732—1808.

Admitted 21 December, 1753.

Second son of Samuel Dickinson of Delaware, Kent, Pennsylvania. He was born at Crosia, Talbot Co., Maryland, 13 Nov. 1732. Before entering at the Temple he studied law at Philadelphia, and was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple 8 Feb. 1757. In 1763 he became a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, where he advocated the rights and liberties of the colonists as "free-born Englishmen," and he is the author of the famous phrase "No taxation without representation." This principle he advocated in a series of letters signed "A Pennsylvania Farmer," a title by which he is still generally known. He was also one of the committee who drew up the famous "Petition to the King," and subsequently the "Declaration of Independence" (1776). When the war broke out he served as a private in the army and became Brigadier-General. In 1780 he was chosen President of Delaware, and two years later President of the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania. In 1787 he was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. He died 14 Feb. 1808. His various political writings were collected and published in 1801.

DILLON, SIR LUCAS. IRISH JUDGE d. 1593.
Admitted 11 May, 1551.

He appears on the Register as "Luke Dyllon," without description, but he was in all probability the son of Sir Robert Dillon of Newtown, Ireland, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1559. He became Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1565, Attorney-General the following year, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1570. He was regarded as one of the ablest of the judges of his time, and was knighted in 1576. In 1584 he was one of the Lords Justices appointed to carry on the government pending the arrival of the Lord Deputy, and in 1587 one of the Commissioners for the plantation of Munster. He died early in 1593.

DILLON, WENTWORTH, fourth EARL of ROSCOMMON. POET.
About 1633—1685.

Admitted 9 February, 1682-3.

Son of Sir James Dillon, the third Earl. Through his mother he was a nephew to the Earl of Strafford. He was educated and brought up abroad, but returned to England at the Restoration, and became Master of the Horse to the Duchess of York, at the same time cultivating letters and associating with the Wits of the time, particularly with Dryden. He died 17 Jan. 1684-5.

His principal compositions were, *An Essay on Translated Verse*, and translations from Horace and Virgil; but the best known of them is his rendering of the *Dies Irae*, or *Last Judgment*. Dr. Johnson speaks of him as "one of the benefactors of English literature."

DISNEY, JOHN. MAGISTRATE AND DIVINE. 1677—1730.
Admitted 19 November, 1702.

Son and heir of Daniel Disney of Lincoln, where he was born on 26 Dec. 1677. After some years residence at the Temple he returned to his native county, where he distinguished himself as an active magistrate and zealous reformer of morals. After twenty years thus spent, he applied for Holy Orders in the Church of England, was ordained by Dr. Gibson, Bishop of Lincoln in 1719, and instituted to the vicarage of St. Mary, Nottingham, in 1722, a cure which he held till his death in 1730.

During his life he published the following treatises: *Primitive Sacra . . . Meditations and Poems* (1701); *Flora* [with Gardiner's *Rapin on Gardens*] (1705); *Essay on the Execution of the Laws against Immorality and Profaneness* (1708); *Second Essay* on the same subject (1710); *Remarks on a Sermon of Dr. Sacheverell* (1711); *The Genealogy of the House of Brunswick* (1714); *A View of the Ancient Laws against Immorality and Profaneness* (1729). Mr. Disney also collected materials for a work to be entitled *Corpus legum de Moribus Reformandis*, but this was never published.

DISNEY, JOHN. UNITARIAN WRITER. 1746—1816.
Admitted 11 November, 1762.

Third son of John Disney, of Lincoln and the Middle Temple, and grandson of John Disney (*q.v.*). He was born at Lincoln, 28 Sept. 1746. After entering at the Inn he relinquished the study of the law, and proceeded to Cambridge, where he graduated and was ordained in 1768. He was presented to the living of Swinderby, in Lincolnshire, but from doctrinal scruples seceded from the Church and joined the Unitarian body, becoming in 1783

the first secretary of the Unitarian Society for Promoting the Knowledge of the Scriptures. Succeeding to a large property he resigned his ministry in 1805, and spent the rest of his life in literary leisure and agriculture. He died 26 Dec. 1816, and was buried at Fryerning, in Essex.

He left a large number of treatises behind him, chiefly sermons, memoirs, and controversial publications, the best known being a defence of *Blackburne's Confessional* (1768), and *Reasons for Quitting the Church of England* (1782).

DIXON, HENRY HALL. SPORTING JOURNALIST. 1822—1870.

Admitted 27 January, 1848.

Second son of Peter Dixon of Holme Eden, Carlisle. He was educated at Rugby and at Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1846. He was called to the Bar 7 May, 1852, but soon relapsed into the habit of writing for the Sporting press, which he had formed even in his school days. His contributions were inserted under the pseudonym of "The Druid," a name by which he is generally remembered. They appeared generally in *Bell's Life* (the editorship of which was offered him in 1852), in *The Illustrated London News*, *The Field*, and *The Sporting Magazine*, his three best known works, *Post and Paddock*, *Silk and Scarlet*, and *Scott and Sebright*, appearing first in the last-named periodical. He also wrote much on farming matters, and won four prizes for essays, given by the Royal Agricultural Society. Though a writer on sporting subjects he had nothing of the "turf-man" about him, but was always the "gentleman and scholar." He died 16 March, 1870.

DOBSON, SIR WILLIAM LAMBERT. COLONIAL JUDGE. 1833—1898.

Admitted 7 November, 1853.

Eldest son of John Dobson, solicitor, of Gateshead, and afterwards of Hobart Town, Tasmania. He was called to the Bar 6 June, 1856, and to the Tasmanian Bar in 1857. He was appointed Crown Solicitor to the Colony in 1859, and sat in the House of Assembly from 1861 to 1870, when he was appointed puisne judge of the Colony. In 1885 he became Chief Justice. He was knighted in 1886 and made a K.C.M.G. in 1897. He died 17 March, 1898.

DODDRIDGE or DODERIDGE, SIR JOHN. LEGAL ANTIQUARIAN AND JUDGE. 1555—1628.

Admitted 29 November, 1577.

Eldest son of Richard Doddridge, merchant, of Barnstaple, where he was born in 1555. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated 1576, and was admitted to the Inn from New Inn. In 1603 he was Reader at the Inn, and on 20 Jan. 1603-4 became Serjeant-at-Law. The following year he was appointed Solicitor-General to James I. In 1607 he was constituted one of the King's Serjeants, and soon afterwards knighted. In 1612 he was appointed one of the justices of the King's Bench, and in the following year created a Master of Arts in Serjeants' Inn, for "services done to his University." He was not only eminent in his profession, but in the Arts, Divinity, and Civil Law. He died 13 Sept. 1628, and has left behind him the following published treatises: *A Compleat Parson* [readings delivered at the New Inn (1602)]; *The Lawyer's Light* (1629); *An Historical Account of the State of the Principality of Wales* (1630); *The English Lawyer* (1631); *The Magazine of Honour* (1642) [reprinted in 1657 as *The Law of Nobilitye, Knights, and Esquires*]; *Honour's*

Pedigree (1652); *Opinion touching the Antiquity, Power . . . and Proceedings of the High Courts of Parliament* (1658); *Treatise of Particular Estates* [printed with Noy's works] (1677). Besides these, Sheppard's *Touchstones*, and Wentworth's *Executors* have been attributed to him.

DODSON, SIR JOHN. JUDGE. 1780—1858.

Admitted 23 April, 1807.

Eldest son of the Rev. John Dodson, D.D., Rector of Hurstpierpont, where he was born 19 Jan. 1780. He graduated at Oxford in 1801, and received the degree of D.C.L. there in 1808, becoming in the same year Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. In 1819 he entered Parliament for Rye. In 1834 he became Advocate-General and was knighted. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 8 Nov. of the same year, and in 1835 was elected a Bench. In 1841 he held the office of Treasurer. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1852, and from that date till 1857 presided in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and in the Court of Archa. He died in London 27 April, 1858. He was engaged in very many important ecclesiastical cases, of which he has left Reports; and he was the author of *Reports of Cases in the High Court of Admiralty*, 1811—22.

DODSON, MICHAEL. JURIST. 1732—1799.

Admitted 31 August, 1754.

Only son of Joseph Dodson, Dissenting Minister, at Marlborough, Wiltshire, where he was born in September, 1732. He pursued the study of the law under the direction of his uncle, Sir Michael Foster (q.v.), and was called to the Bar 4 July, 1783, but before this he was made a Commissioner of Bankrupts by Lord Camden.

He published a new edition of Sir Michael Foster's book, entitled *A Report of some Proceedings on the Commission for the Trial of the Rebels in the year 1746 . . . with Discourses upon Crown Law*. He also wrote a translation of *Isaiah*, many papers in a work called *Commentaries and Essays*, and a memoir of the Rev. Hugh Farmer; but the work by which he is best known is the *Life* of his uncle, Sir Michael Foster, written originally for the *Biographia Britannica*, but published separately in 1811.

DODWELL, HENRY. RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSIALIST. d. 1784.

Admitted 15 January, 1730-1.

Eldest son of Henry Dodwell of Shottesbrooke, Berks. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated 1726. He was called to the Bar 10 Feb. 1737-8, and to the Bench of the Inn 6 Feb. 1767. He owes his fame to the publication in 1742 of a remarkable tract, entitled *Christianity not founded on Argument*, round which a long controversy arose, in which many of the leading polemical writers of the day took part, some claiming it as a defence of, and others as an attack upon, Christianity. He is now generally regarded as a Deist. He was appointed Reader at the Inn in 1775, and elected Treasurer in 1778. He died in 1784.

DOMETT, ALFRED. COLONIAL STATESMAN. 1811—1887.

Admitted 7 November, 1835.

Fourth son of Nathaniel Domett of Camberwell, where he was born 20 May, 1811. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was a friend of Robert Browning, and himself a poet. A year after his call to the Bar on 19 Nov. 1841, he emigrated to New Zealand, where he became Secretary for the Colony in 1851, and Prime Minister in 1862. He returned to England in 1871, and again devoted himself to literary work, particularly poetry. His first poems were published as early as 1833, and in 1839 he wrote a poem on Venice. After his return to England he published *Ranolf and Amolia, a South Sea Dream* (1872); and *Flotsam and Jetsam*, dedicated to Mr. Browning, 1877. Mr. Browning celebrates his friendship for Domett in his poem of *Waring*. In 1880 he was nominated a C.M.G. He died on 2 Nov. 1887.

DORMER, JAMES. GENERAL. 1679—1741.

Admitted 22 March, 1699-1700.

Sixth son of Robert Dormer of Rousham, Oxford. Soon after his admission he entered the Army and fought at Blenheim, where he was wounded. He then served in Spain and was taken prisoner with General Stanhope at Brihuega, 1710. In 1715 he raised the regiment of dragoons which is now the 14th Hussars, and served in the Jacobite campaign in Lancashire. In 1727 he was Envoy-Extraordinary at Lisbon. He became Lieutenant-General in 1737, and in 1740 Governor of Hull. He was a member of the Kit-Cat Club, and had some literary tastes. He died 24 Dec. 1741.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, fourth DUKE of HAMILTON. 1658—1712.

Admitted 9 Feb. 1682-3.

Entered in the Register as "James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, Scotland, son and heir of William, Duke of Hamilton, Scotland." He was born 11 April, 1658, and educated at Glasgow and on the Continent. At the time of his entry at the Temple he occupied the position at court of Gentleman of the Bedchamber. He was loyal to James II., and on the accession of William III. was committed to the Tower. In 1700 he took his seat in the Scotch parliament, and on the accession of Anne was regarded as the leader of the National party, and spoke against the Articles of Union. At the election of 1708 he was one of the Scotch representative peers, and two years later was sworn of the Privy Council, and created a peer of Great Britain by the title of Baron of Dutton and Duke of Brandon. The patent, however, was challenged and revoked, whereupon he discontinued to sit in the House. In 1712 he was made K.G., and appointed Ambassador to France, but was killed in a duel in Hyde Park before he entered upon his duties—a duel embodied in Thackeray's story of *Esmond*.

DOWLING, FRANCIS LEWIS. JOURNALIST. 1823—1897.

Admitted 24 May, 1845.

Third son of Vincent George Dowling of Norfolk Street, Strand, Editor of *Bell's Life*. He was born in London 18 Oct. 1823. He was called to the Bar 24 Nov. 1848. He succeeded his father as Editor of *Bell's Life* in 1851. In this capacity he had to discharge the duties of umpire and arbitrator in

cases of dispute arising out of the prize-ring, duties which he discharged with urbanity and success. He was the acting manager in the great fight between Heenan and Sayers in 1860, and the Editor of *Fistiana* from 1852 to 1864. He died in London 10 Oct. 1867.

DOWLING, SIR JAMES. COLONIAL JUDGE. 1787—1844.
Admitted 21 April, 1810.

Second son of Vincent Dowling of Kentish Town, and uncle of Francis Lewis Dowling (*q.v.*). He began life in London as a journalist and reporter for the Press. After his call to the Bar on 5 May, 1815, he practised at the Middlesex Sessions; but he is best known as the Editor, in collaboration with Mr. Ryland, of the *King's Bench Reports*, 1822 to 1827; and of *Magistrates Cases*, covering the same period. He also published a work on *Common Law Practice*, 1834. In 1827 he was nominated a Judge of the Court of New South Wales, and in 1837 became Chief Justice there, and was knighted. His death, which occurred on 27 Sept. 1844, was hastened by overwork.

DOWNES, WILLIAM, first BARON DOWNES of AGHANVILLE.
JUDGE. 1752—1826.
Admitted 3 November, 1773.

Third son of Robert Downes, of Dublin. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he proceeded B.A. in 1773. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1776, and after a successful legal career was appointed a justice of the King's Bench and a Bencher of the King's Inns in 1792, and in 1803 made Lord Chief Justice. He resigned the Chief Justiceship in 1822, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Downes of Aghanville. He died 3 March, 1826.

DOYLE, SIR WILLIAM HENRY. COLONIAL JUDGE. 1823—1879.
Admitted 21 February, 1842.

Son of Edward Doyle, of the island of New Providence. He was born at Nassau in 1823. He was called to the Bar 8 May, 1846. He practised in his native island, and became Assistant-Judge there in 1858, and Chief Justice in 1865. In 1873 he was transferred to the Leeward Islands, and was knighted, and in 1877 to Gibraltar as Chief Justice, in succession to Sir James Cochrane. He died 27 April, 1879.

DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS. ADMIRAL. About 1539—1596.

The connexion of this famous admiral with the Inn appears in the following memorandum in the Records: "Die Iovis quarto die Augusti Anno D'ni 1586 annoq. Regni D'ne Elizabethæ Regine 28^o Franciscus Drake Miles unus de consortio Medii Templi post navigationem anno preterito susceptam et Omnipotentis Dei beneficio prospere peractam, accessit tempore Prandii in Aulam Medii Templi ac recognovit, Ioanne Savile Armigero tunc lectori, Matheo Dale, Thome Bowyer, Henrico Agmondesham et Thome Hanham Magistris de Banco et aliis il'm presentibus, antiquam familiaritatem et amicitiam cum consortiis generosorum Medii Templi prædict., omnibus de Consortiis in Aula presentibus, cum magno gaudio, et unanimiter, gratulantibus redditum suum lælicem."

From this memorandum it would appear that this renowned admiral was a member (consors) of the Middle Temple, and tradition affirms that he was so. There is, however no record of the admission of any Francis Drake on the

Register of the Inn. The only Drakes entered during his time are John Drake, "son of Barnard Drake, of Mountdrake, Devon," Richard Drake, "of ——— Middlesex," both admitted 12 Feb. 1578, and "George Drake of Littleham in Devon," admitted 20 July, 1580. These, coming from the same county, may have been connections of the admiral, and may have been among the "generosi" assembled to welcome him on the above occasion. It does not seem clear from the entry whether the admiral came by invitation to the Hall, or merely "dropped in." The expression "accessit," without qualification, seems to imply the latter case. The date of the occurrence shows that it must have been in the interval between the admiral's victorious return from the West Indies, when he captured the cities of St. Jago, St. Domingo, Carthagena, and St. Augustin (in 1585), and his setting out in 1587 in command of the Fleet to Cadiz to perform the operation which he termed "singeing the king of Spain's beard." Drake was born at Tavistock about 1539 (Stow says 1545), knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1580, and died Jan. 28, 1595-6.

DUCKETT, GEORGE.

AUTHOR.

d. 1732.

Admitted 14 January, 1702-3.

Son and heir of Lionel Duckett of Hartham, co. Wilts. He for some time represented Calne in Parliament, but devoted himself more to literature than politics. In 1717 he published *A Summary of all the Religious Houses in England and Wales*, with their values at the time of their dissolution and an estimate of their present values. He was an opponent of Pope, who satirised him in the *Dunciad* in conjunction with Sir Thomas Burnet (q.v.), with whom he promoted two weekly papers called the *Pasquin*, and the *Grumbler* (*Dunciad*, iii., 179).

DUDLEY, SIR HENRY BATE.

JOURNALIST.

1745—1824.

Admitted 21 November, 1776.

Eldest son of the Rev. Henry Bate of Chelmsford, Essex. He was born at Fenny Compton, 25 Aug. 1745, and till 1784 bore the name of Bate, when he added that of Dudley. Having taken Holy Orders he succeeded his father as Rector of North Fambridge, Essex, but spent his time chiefly in London as a man of pleasure, and in journalistic work, and became known from his habits as the "fighting parson." He was one of the earliest editors of the *Morning Post*, and the originator of the *Morning Herald*, the *Courrier de l'Europe*, and the *English Chronicle*. In 1804 he obtained preferment in Ireland and became Chancellor of the Diocese of Ferns. In 1812 he obtained the living of Willingham, in Cambridgeshire, and was created a Baronet, and in 1817 was given a prebendal stall at Ely. He died in Cheltenham 1 Feb. 1824. He was a friend of Garrick and most of the wits and celebrities of the day, and he was the author of numerous Comedies, Comic Operas, Songs and other writings of vogue in their day, but now mostly forgotten.

DUHIGG, BARTHOLOMEW THOMAS.

LEGAL ANTIQUARY.

About 1750—1813.

Admitted 6 November, 1771.

Fourth son of Bartholomew Duhigg of Ballyhigh, co. Limerick. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1775, and was for a long time Librarian of the King's Inns, Dublin, during which time he wrote *Observations on the Insolvent Laws and Imprisonment for Debt; Letter . . . on the Arrangement of Irish Records* (1801); *An Account of the Irish Judges* (1805); and a *History of the King's Inns* (1806). He died 1813.

DUIGENAN, PATRICK. IRISH POLITICIAN. 1735—1816.

Admitted 14 August, 1765.

Eldest son of Hugh Duigenan (O'Duibhgeannain), of Dublin. He was intended for the priesthood, but became a Protestant, and gained a scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degrees. He was called to the Irish Bar 1767. He became a King's Counsel and a Bencher of King's Inns in 1784, and Advocate-General of the High Court of Admiralty the following year. His staunch protestantism procured him favour, and he was sworn in of the Privy Council and appointed Professor of Civil Law at Dublin. He was returned to Parliament for Armagh, and in the United Parliament strenuously opposed Catholic Emancipation. He died at Westminster 11 April, 1816.

DUNDAS, CHARLES, BARON AMESBURY of KINTBURY.
POLITICIAN. 1751—1832.

Admitted 11 June, 1774.

Second son of Thomas Dundas of Fingask, N.B. He was called to the Bar 13 June, 1777, but devoted himself to politics, and represented Berkshire in ten successive Parliaments from 1794 to 1832, and in 1802 was nominated for Speaker. He was raised to the peerage as Lord Amesbury two months before his death, 7 July, 1832.

DUNNING, JOHN, first BARON ASHBURTON of ASHBURTON.
1731—1783.

Admitted 8 May, 1752.

Only son of John Dunning of Ashburton, Devonshire, where he was born 18 Oct. 1731. After his call to the Bar, 2 July, 1756, his progress was at first slow, but in 1762 he was employed in the defence of the East India Company against the charges of the Dutch. The memorial he drew up on the occasion was deemed a masterpiece of language and reasoning, and brought him at once emolument and fame. In the following year he added to his reputation by his conduct of the case of *Combe v. Pitt*, and in his defence of Wilkes and the question of general warrants. In 1766 he was appointed Recorder of Bristol, and in 1768 Solicitor-General. He was Reader at the Inn in 1776, and three years later was elected Treasurer. In 1782 he accepted the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was advanced to the peerage with the title of Lord Ashburton of Ashburton. He died Aug. 18, 1783.

Lord Ashburton's *Memorial or Defence of the United Company of Merchants* was printed and published in 1762, and some letters to the Proprietors of East India Stock, occasioned by Lord Clive's letter on his Jaghire, 1764. Lord Ashburton was at one time thought to be the author of the *Letters of Junius*.

DUPPA, RICHARD. ARTIST AND AUTHOR. 1770—1831.

Admitted 7 February, 1810.

Third son of William Duppa of Leominster, Hereford. He was admitted to Lincoln's Inn 6 Nov. 1813, and called to the Bar 26 Nov. of the same year. He graduated in Law at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1814, and was elected F.S.A. He died 11 July, 1831.

He wrote largely on artistic subjects and on Botany. Amongst his best known works are *The Life and Literary Works of Michael Angelo* (1806); *The Elements of Botany* (1809); *a Life of Raffaele* (1816), and *An account of Dr. Johnson's Journey into North Wales* (1816).

DURNFORD, RICHARD. BISHOP. 1802—1895.
Admitted 22 May, 1828.

Eldest son of Rev. Richard Durnford of Chilbolton, Southampton. He was born at Sandlford, Berks, 3 Nov. 1802. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, and M.A. 1827. He became a Fellow of Magdalene in 1828 and was ordained deacon in 1830. In 1833 he was presented to the living of Middleton, Lancashire, by Lord Suffield, to whose son he had been tutor, and there remained for thirty-five years, when he became Canon Residentiary at Manchester, and two years later was nominated to the bishopric of Chichester, and consecrated 8 May, 1870. He presided over this diocese with great prudence and distinction till his death, 14 Oct. 1895.

DURSLEY, VISCOUNT. See BERKELEY, GEORGE.

DWARRIS, SIR FORTUNATUS WILLIAM LILLEY. LAWYER.
1786—1860.
Admitted 18 May, 1803.

Eldest son of William Dwarris, of Warwick. He was born in Jamaica 23 Oct. 1786. He was educated at Rugby and Oxford, where he graduated 1808. He was called to the Bar 28 June, 1811. He was appointed a Commissioner to inquire into the law in the Colonies in the West Indies, and was knighted for his services in 1838. He was elected a Bencher of the Inn in 1850, Reader in 1853, and served as Treasurer in 1859-60, the year in which the foundation stone of the new Library was laid. For some years he was a Master in the Queen's Bench. He died 20 May, 1860. He was the author of *Juvenile Essays in Verse* (1805); *A General Treatise of the Statutes* (1830—31); *A New Theory of the Authorship of Junius* (1850), and other writings.

DYER, SIR JAMES. JUDGE. 1512—1582.

Son of Richard Dyer of Wincanton, Somersetshire. He was born at Roundhill, Somersetshire. There is no record of his admission, but he was Reader at the Middle Temple in 1552, and the same year Serjeant-at-Law. Being elected member for Cambridgeshire in the same year, he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. In 1556 he was made a judge of the Common Pleas, and transferred to the Queen's Bench the following year. In 1558 he was re-transferred, and in 1559 made President of the court in place of Sir A. Browne (*q.v.*), and knighted. He died in 1582. His *Reports*, so highly commended by Lord Coke and others, were not published till ten years after his death, but they have since been frequently reprinted. He has left besides several *Law Tracts*, and his *Reading on Wills* was published with *Brograve on Jointures* and *Risden on Forcible Entry*, 4to (1648).

E.

EASTWICK, EDWARD BACKHOUSE. ORIENTALIST. 1814—1883.
Admitted 8 January, 1858.

Third son of Robert William Eastwick of Brompton, Middlesex. He was educated at Charterhouse and Oxford, whence he proceeded to India, where he became proficient in the Eastern languages, and on his return to Europe

was appointed Professor of Hindustani at Haileybury. On the breaking up of that college he became Political Secretary at the India Office. He was called to the Bar 6 June, 1860. He was subsequently Secretary of Legation in Persia (1860—64), and in 1866 Private Secretary to Lord Cranborne. He sat in Parliament for Penryn and Falmouth from 1868—74. He died in the Isle of Wight 16 July, 1883. He left several works behind him, the best known of which are his translations from the Persian, particularly the *Gulistan* of Sadi (1852), and his *Hindustani Grammar* (1847). He was employed by Mr. Murray to write his *Handbooks for India* (1859—83).

EDEN, SIR FREDERICK (MORTON). ECONOMIST. 1766—1809.

Admitted 3 March, 1787.

Eldest son of Sir Robert Eden, Bart., Governor of Maryland, and nephew of William Eden (*q.v.*), first Lord Auckland. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated 1787. He was one of the founders of the Globe Insurance Company, and died at the office of that company 14 Nov. 1809. His life was chiefly spent in investigations into the state of the poor in England. The result of his labours was a work on *The State of the Poor, or a History of the Working Classes*, published in three vols., in 1797, a work which still stands at the head of all literature on the same subject. He subsequently produced many other treatises, including an *Address on the Maritime Rights of Great Britain* (1807), and a poem entitled *The Vision*, showing that he possessed a mind calculated to excel in other directions than that of the "dreary science."

EDEN, WILLIAM, first BARON AUCKLAND of WEST AUCKLAND. STATESMAN. 1744—1814.

Admitted 24 April, 1765.

Third son of Sir Robert Eden of West Auckland, Durham, Bart. He was born 3 April, 1744. He was educated at Oxford, where he had a brilliant career. He was called to the Bar 17 June, 1768. For some years he followed the profession of the law with diligence, and in 1772 published a work on *The Principles of Penal Law*; but he subsequently abandoned law for politics, and entered Parliament in 1774. Here he devoted himself to legal and economical questions, as a friend and follower of Pitt, who engaged him to negotiate the commercial treaty with France, which was concluded in 1787. In 1788 he went as special ambassador to Spain, and on his return was raised to the Irish Peerage as Baron Auckland (18 Nov. 1789). He was next employed on diplomatic service in the United States and in Holland, and remained at the Hague during the difficult times of 1791—93, when the French revolutionary armies were threatening Holland. On his return from the Hague he retired from public life, and was made a Peer of Great Britain 22 May, 1793. Besides his legal treatise he published *A History of New Holland* (1787), and a pamphlet on *The War* (1795), which was supposed to embody the views of Pitt. His Memoirs were edited by his son, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, in 1860—62.

EDGEWORTH, RICHARD LOVELL. AUTHOR. 1744—1817.

Admitted 14 September, 1762.

Only son of Richard Edgeworth, Barrister, of the Middle Temple and of Edgeworth's Town, co. Longford. He spent some time at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards at Oxford; but his first teacher was Patrick Hughes, Oliver Goldsmith's early tutor. Whilst at the Temple he made acquaintance

with Sir Francis Delaval, a man of fashion, and given to the Turf, to facilitate whose betting operations he is said to have invented a system of telegraphy, also a velocipede, and other contrivances, for which he received a medal from the Society of Arts. In 1769 he succeeded to the family estates and gave up the law, and devoted himself to schemes for improving the country. He was a friend of Dr. Erasmus Darwin and of Thomas Day (*q. v.*), whom he accompanied to France. He was the author of several essays and letters on scientific and educational subjects; but perhaps his chief title to fame is that he was the father of Maria Edgeworth, the distinguished novelist. He died 13 June, 1817.

EDMONDES or EDMONDS, SIR CLEMENT. CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.
About 1564—1622.

Admitted 11 August, 1614.

His parentage is not given in the Register, where he is described as "one of the Clerks of the Council of the King," but in the matriculation books at Oxford he is spoken of as a "yeoman's son," of Shrawardine, Salop. He matriculated at Oxford in 1586. He probably owed his advancement to his marriage with Mary Clerk, a lady of the Court. In 1605 he succeeded Dr. Giles Fletcher as Remembrancer of the City of London. He was knighted by James I. in 1617. In 1620 he represented Oxford in Parliament. He died 13 Oct. 1622, just after preferment to the office of Secretary of State. He left behind him *Observations on Cæsar's Commentaries* (1600), and other learned works on military art.

EDMONDES, SIR THOMAS. DIPLOMATIST. About 1563—1639.

Admitted 27 February, 1604-5.

Fifth son of Thomas Edmondes of Fowey, Cornwall. He was born at Plymouth. In the Register he is described as "Secretary in the French language, and Clerk in the Privy Council," a post which was given him in reward for his diplomatic services in France from 1592 to 1598. He was knighted by James I. in 1603, and in the following year became Ambassador at Brussels. In 1610 he was sent to Paris to report upon the consequences of the assassination of Henri IV. In 1616 he was made Controller of the Household by James I., and in the following year Treasurer. He sat for many years in Parliament as a supporter of Charles I., but retired in 1629. He died 20 Sept. 1639. He left a great reputation as a diplomatist, and a collection of his correspondence, in twelve MS. volumes, is now preserved in the British Museum. His third son, Thomas, was admitted to the Inn 22 Nov. 1588.

ELDON, EARL OF. See SCOTT, JOHN (1751—1838).

ELIOT, RICHARD.

JUDGE.

1450—1522.

There is no entry of his admission, but he was Reader at the Middle Temple in 1502. The next year he took the degree of the Coif, and in 1506 was appointed one of the King's Serjeants. He was raised to the Bench of the Common Pleas on 26 April, 1513, and exercised judicial duties there till 1522.

ELLIS, ALEXANDER JOHN. PHILOLOGIST AND MATHEMATICIAN.
1814—1890.

Admitted 17 February, 1825.

Eldest son of James Birch Sharpe of Frogmore House, near Rickmansworth. He was born at Hoxton in 1814. His name was originally Sharpe, which he changed to Ellis in 1825 by royal licence. He was educated at Shrewsbury, Eton and Cambridge, where he graduated in 1837, Sixth Wrangler. In 1843 he translated from the German Ohm's work on Mathematical Analysis, and from that time to his death devoted himself to the production of works too numerous to mention on Mathematics, Phonetics, Music, Language, and a multiplicity of subjects, from the pronunciation of Greek to horse-taming. He was a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and of most of the scientific societies, and was doubtless one of the most learned men of his day. He died at West Kensington 28 Oct. 1890.

ELLIS, JOHN. STATESMAN. About 1643—1738.

Admitted 13 February, 1664-5.

Son and heir of John Ellis of Chislehurst, Kent (author of *Vindiciae Catholicae*). He was educated at Westminster and Oxford, where he was elected Student of Christ Church in 1664. He was at first employed in the Secretary of State's office, but in 1675 proceeded to Holland as Secretary to Sir Leoline Jenkins, in which capacity he wrote an account of the Nimeguen Conference. He next became Secretary to the Earl of Ossory, and then to the Dukes of Ormonde (father and son) (*q.v.*), and finally Under Secretary of State, 1695. He sat for some time in Parliament for Harwich. He died unmarried 8 July, 1638, leaving a large fortune and a great collection of letters, some of which were edited and published by his collateral descendant, Hon. G. J. W. Agar-Ellis, in 1829. Many others remain in MS. in the British Museum.

ELLIS, THOMAS FLOWER. LAW REPORTER. 1796—1861.

Admitted 27 February, 1837.

He was admitted from Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the Bar 6 Feb. 1824. He was a great friend of Macaulay, and the executor of his Will. He is best known as the joint author of the series of Law Reports entitled *Adolphus and Ellis* (1835—42); *Ellis and Blackburn* (1853—60); and *Ellis and Ellis*, published after his death, which took place in London 5 April, 1861.

ELLIS, SIR WILLIAM. STATESMAN. *d.* 1732.

Admitted 27 November, 1673.

Second son of John Ellis of Kidwell Hall (Kiddal), York, Doctor of Theology, and brother of John Ellis (*q.v.*). He was educated at Westminster and Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. in 1669. In 1678 he was appointed, with his brother Welbore, Customier, Comptroller, and Searcher for Leinster and Munster—a lucrative sinecure appointment. In 1686 he acted as Secretary to the Earl Tyrconnel and was knighted. At the Revolution he remained faithful to James II., and was his Secretary in exile. He died in Rome in 1732.

ELLOWES. *See* HELWYS.

ELSYNGE, HENRY. PARLIAMENTARY ANTIQUARIAN. 1598—1654.

Admitted 24 November, 1628.

Son and heir of Henry Elsyng of Cromwell, co. Oxford. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. in 1625. After spending some time in foreign travel he was appointed, by the influence of Archbishop Laud, Clerk of the House of Commons, which position he held with great credit during the time of the Long Parliament, retiring in 1648 to avoid taking part against the king. He has left the following valuable works on Parliamentary law and usage: *Of the Form and Manner of Holding a Parliament* (1663); *A Tract concerning Proceedings in Parliament*; *A Declaration of Remonstrance of the State of the Kingdom* (1642); *Method of Passing Bills in Parliament* (1685). He died in 1654, and was buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster.

EMMET, CHRISTOPHER TEMPLE. LAWYER AND POET. 1761—1788.

Admitted 5 January, 1779.

Eldest son of Robert Emmet, M.D., of Dublin (and elder brother of Robert Emmet, the Irish Patriot). He was educated at Dublin where he obtained a scholarship in 1778. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1781, and became a King's Counsel in 1787. He was credited with a great knowledge, not only of law, but of divinity and literature, and possessed a poetical imagination; but his only known writings are a poem entitled *The Decree*, in which he advocates justice towards Ireland. He died in Feb. 1788.

EMPSON, SIR RICHARD. STATESMAN AND LAWYER. d. 1510.

There is no Record of his admission in the Register, but he is stated to have been "a Counselor at the Law of the Middle Temple" by Sir James White-lock (*q.v.*) in his *Liber Famelicus*. He was the son of Peter Empson of Towcester, Northamptonshire. He distinguished himself as a lawyer, and in 1491 was elected member for his native county and chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. He was knighted in 1503. His association with Edmund Dudley in the exaction of taxes raised him many enemies, and Henry VIII., yielding to popular clamour, committed him to the Tower. He was tried for treason and convicted in 1509, and executed on Tower Hill 17 Aug. 1510. He was undoubtedly an unpopular instrument of the Government, but there is reason to doubt the legality of his sentence. His forfeited estates were restored in 1513 to his eldest son Thomas, who was probably the Thomas Empson whose name appears on the Middle Temple Register as admitted 2 May, 1503.

ENGLEFIELD, SIR THOMAS. JUDGE. d. 1537.

There is no record of his admission, but he was Reader at the Inn in 1520. In 1521 he was called to the degree of the Coif, and two years later became King's Serjeant. He was knighted and raised to the Bench of Common Pleas in 1526, which position he held till his death in 1537. He performed the office of "Steward" at the Christmas festivities at the Inn in 1520.

ENSOR, GEORGE. POLITICAL WRITER. 1769—1843.

Admitted 26 October, 1787.

Eldest son of George Ensor of Ardress, co. Armagh. He was educated at Dublin where he graduated B.A. in 1790. He devoted himself almost entirely to political writing, and produced a vast number of works advocating "advanced" views in politics and religion; amongst which the most noticeable were *The Independent Man, or an Essay on the Formation and Development of those principles of the Human Mind which constitute Moral and Intellectual Excellence* (1806); *On National Government* (1810); *An Inquiry concerning Population in reply to Malthus* (1818); *A Review of the Miracles and Mysteries of the Old and New Testament* (1835); *Of Property and its Equal Distribution* (1844).

ERLE, PETER. 1795—1877.

Admitted 11 June, 1817.

Fourth son of Rev. Christopher Erle of Gillingham, Dorset, and brother of Sir William Erle (q.v.). He was educated at New College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1816. Having been called to the Bar in Trinity Term, 1821, he became a Queen's Counsel in 1854, and was for some time one of the Charity Commissioners. He was appointed Reader in 1857, and elected Treasurer in 1863. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1872. He died 29 Jan. 1877.

ERLE, THOMAS. GENERAL. About 1650—1720.

Admitted 19 November, 1669.

Son and heir of Thomas Erle of Charboro', co. Dorset. In 1685 he was Deputy-Lieutenant of Dorsetshire, and in that capacity was directed to raise the militia to oppose the Duke of Monmouth (q.v.), but he was a supporter of William III., and it was in his house that the "plan of the glorious revolution" is said to have been concerted. He fought for William at the Boyne and Aghrim, and subsequently in Flanders, and became a Brigadier-General in 1693. In 1699 he was appointed to the command in Ireland, and in 1703 became Lieutenant-General. He subsequently served in Spain (being present at Almanza in 1707) and in France. In 1709 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in South Britain, and Governor of Portsmouth. He died 23 July, 1720.

ERLE, SIR WILLIAM. JUDGE. 1793—1880.

Admitted 9 November, 1813.

Son of the Rev. Christopher Erle of Gillingham, Dorset. He was born at Fifehead-Magdalen, 1 Oct. 1793, and educated at Winchester and Oxford, where he graduated B.C.L. in 1818. He was called to the Bar 26 Nov. 1819. On the 11 June, 1822, he joined the Inner Temple, where he was made a Bencher in 1834, and in the same year took silk. He was returned to Parliament for Oxford in 1837. In 1844 he became Serjeant-at-Law, and in the following year obtained a puisne judgeship of the Common Pleas, and was knighted. Shortly after he was removed to the Queen's Bench, but in 1859 he returned to preside at the Common Pleas, and at the same time was made a Privy Councillor. He retired in 1866. He died 28 Jan. 1880. He left a treatise on the *Law relating to Trade Unions*, compiled from a memorandum attached to the Report of the Trades Union Commission in 1867, of which he was a member.

EVELYN, JOHN.

DIARIST.

1620—1706.

Admitted 18 February, 1636-7.

Second son of Richard Evelyn of Wotton, Surrey, where he was born 31 Oct. 1620. On leaving Oxford, where he was educated, he resided in the Temple "till the rebellion broke out to the great terror of the nation." He speaks in his *Diary* of being "elected in 1642 one of the Comptrollers of the Temple-revellers," but of getting excused in order to go into the country. Being an ardent royalist he was employed in various important concerns by the king, and in the reign of Charles II. was one of the commissioners for executing the office of Privy Seal during Lord Clarendon's absence in Ireland. His chief fame, however, rests upon his writings, and especially upon his famous *Diary*, which throws so much light upon the history of his times.

The following are the principal of his almost innumerable writings: *A Character of England*, purporting to have been written by a French nobleman (1651); *Fumifugium, or The Inconveniences of London Smoke Dissipated* (1661); *Tyrannus, or The Mode* (1661); *Sculptura, or The History and Art of Chalco-graphy and Engraving on Copper* (1662); *Sylva, or a Discourse of Forest Trees*, to which is annexed *Pomona* (1664); *A Parallel of Ancient Architecture with Modern* (1664); *Public Employment and an Active Life preferred to Solitude* (1667); *History of Three late Famous Impostures* (1669); *The History of Trade and Navigation* (1674); *Terra, a Discourse relating to the Culture and Improvement of the Earth* (1675); *Mundus Muliebris* (1690); *Numismata, a Discourse of Medals* (1697); *Acetaria, a Discourse of Sallets* (1697). This was his last work. He died 27 Feb. 1705-6.

EVELYN, JOHN.

WRITER.

1655—1699.

Admitted 2 May, 1672.

Son and heir of John Evelyn (q.v.) of Deptford, the famous Diarist. He was born 19 Jan. 1654-5. He was educated at Oxford. In 1675 he went to France in the train of Lord Berkeley, the Ambassador there. He was a supporter of the Prince of Orange, and helped to secure Oxford for him on his arrival in England. He was called to the Bar 9 Feb. 1682. He subsequently held the office of Chief Clerk of the Treasury, and was from 1692 to 1696 a Commissioner of Revenue in Ireland. He died in London 24 March, 1698-9. He was the author of some poems, but he is best known as the translator into English of Rapin's poem on *Gardens* (1673); Chassepol's *History of the Grand Viziers* [from the French] (1677); and Plutarch's *Life of Alexander the Great* (1683).

EWART, WILLIAM.

POLITICIAN.

1798—1869.

Admitted 23 March, 1820.

Second son of William Ewart, merchant, of Liverpool. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, where he won the Newdigate Prize in 1820. He was called to the Bar 26 Jan. 1827. In 1830 he was returned for Liverpool, in 1839 for Wigan, and in 1841 for Dumfries Burghs. He was an advanced Liberal, and supported the repeal of the Corn Laws. He was an advocate for the opening of public museums free to all classes, and in 1850 carried a bill for the establishment of Free Libraries. He died 23 Jan. 1869. His prize poem on *The Temple of Diana at Ephesus* was published in 1823, and he was the author of numerous pamphlets and political treatises on Reform, Taxation, Capital Punishment, Trade, etc.

EWIN, WILLIAM HOWELL. USURER. About 1731—1804.
Admitted 17 May, 1750.

Son and heir of Thomas Ewin, of Cambridge. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1753, M.A. in 1756, and LL.D. in 1766. At his father's death he inherited a large fortune, acquired in a brewing business, a fortune which he increased by usurious transactions amongst minors and others at the University. For these transactions he was deprived of his degrees, and expelled the University. It was decided, however, that in this the Vice-Chancellor's Court had exceeded its jurisdiction, and his degree of LL.D. was restored. He subsequently retired to Brentford where he died 29 Dec. 1804. His personal appearance seems to have been as eccentric as his character, and obtained for him the sobriquet of Dr. Squintum.

F.

FANE, SIR FRANCIS. DRAMATIST. d. about 1689.
Admitted 18 December, 1667.

He appears on the Register as "Francis Fane, Knight of the Bath, son and heir of Francis Fane, K.B." (second son of the first Earl of Westmorland). Francis, junior, became a K.B. at the coronation of Charles II. He was the author of *Love in the Dark, or the Man of Business*, a Comedy dedicated to the Earl of Rochester (1675). Also of *A Masque* (1685); and *The Sacrifice, a Tragedy* (1686). They are said to be not destitute of merit.

FANE, JOHN, *tenth* EARL of WESTMORLAND. 1759—1841.
Admitted 12 February, 1772.

"Son and heir of the Rt. Hon. John, Earl of Westmoreland." He was born 1 June, 1759, and succeeded his father in the Earldom in 1774, two years after his entry at the Temple. He was educated at Cambridge, where he formed a friendship with William Pitt, which continued through life. In 1790 he became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, but being opposed to Catholic emancipation, was recalled in 1795, and made Lord Privy Seal, an office he held for nearly thirty years. He became a K.G. in 1793. He died 15 Dec. 1841. His elopement with the daughter and heiress of Mr. Child, the London Banker, in 1782, is remembered as the great social "sensation" of the time.

FANSHAWE, THOMAS. About 1530—1601.
Admitted 23 January, 1570-1.

He is described in the Register as "Thomas Fanshawe, of London, Esq., Remorator of Her Majesty's Exchequer." He was the son of John Fanshawe of Fanshawe Gate, Dronfield, Derbyshire, where he was born about 1530. He is stated to have entered the Inn from Jesus College, Cambridge. He succeeded his uncle, Thomas Fanshawe, in 1568 as Remembrancer in the Exchequer. He represented Arundel in Parliament in 1572, and Wenlock in 1597. He served on a Commission against the Jesuits in 1593, and on other ecclesiastical commissions. He died 29 Feb. 1600-1, and was buried at Ware, where he had large estates. He is known as the author of a work on *The Practice of the Exchequer Court* (1658), and some smaller writings. He founded the Free Grammar School at Dronfield, 1579.

FANSHAWE, THOMAS, *second* VISCOUNT FANSHAWE.

1639—1674.

Admitted 24 June, 1657.

Son and heir of Sir Thos. Fanshawe, Knight of the Bath, and first Viscount. He graduated at Cambridge in 1639, and was elected for Lancaster in the Long Parliament. He was created K.B. at Charles II.'s coronation. He subsequently represented Hertford till his death in 1674.

FARNBOROUGH, BARON. *See* MAY, THOMAS ERSKINE.FAZAKERLEY, NICHOLAS. LAWYER AND POLITICIAN. *d.* 1767.

Admitted 13 May, 1700.

Son and heir of William Fazakerley of Kirkby, co. Lancaster. He was called to the Bar 23 May, 1707, and on 9 Feb. 1714, entered the Inner Temple *ad eundem*. He acquired a great knowledge of constitutional law, and was therefore engaged in many State trials. In 1732 he was returned for Preston, and in 1742 he became Recorder for that town. In Parliament he was an adherent of the Tory party, and distinguished himself in many important debates, particularly on the Jews' Naturalization Bill, 1753. He died in Feb. 1767.

FEILDING *or* FIELDING, ROBERT. MAN OF FASHION.

About 1651—1712.

Admitted 16 June, 1673.

Son and heir of George Feilding of Solihull, Warwickshire. He is commonly known as "Beau Feilding," and his extravagances and escapades fill a large place in the social history of his time. He squandered a large property and became notorious for his amours. He may, indeed, be described as the most notorious rake of his time. He was several times married, the last time to the Duchess of Cleveland, the old mistress of Charles II., and, his first wife proving still alive, he was prosecuted for bigamy at the Old Bailey, 4 Dec. 1706. He is the "Orlando" of Steele in the *Tatler* (Nos. 50 and 51). He died 12 May, 1712.

FENNER, EDWARD.

JUDGE.

d. 1612.

Admitted 16 October, 1557.

Son of John Fenner of Crawley, Sussex. He was Autumn Reader at the Inn in 1576. In the following year he was made Serjeant-at-Law, and in 1590 raised to the King's Bench. He was present at the trial of John Udall for seditious libel in 1590, and in 1593 presided at some trials for witchcraft in Huntingdonshire. He died 23 Jan. 1612. He had a son, Edward, who was admitted to the Inn in 1593.

FENTON, RICHARD. TOPOGRAPHER AND POET.

1746—1821.

Admitted 24 August, 1774.

Only son of Richard Fenton of St. David's, Pembrokeshire, where he was born. He was called to the Bar 24 Jan. 1783. During his residence in London he became acquainted with Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, Garrick and

other literary celebrities, being himself a man of literary tastes and attainments. He published a volume of *Poems*, dedicated to Garrick, 1790; but his work best known now is his *History of Pembroke-shire*, published in 1811. He died at Fishguard, 1821.

FERRERS, HENRY. ANTIQUARY. 1549—1633.

Admitted 6 February, 1571-2.

Son and heir of Edward Ferrers of Badsley (Baddesley Clinton), co. Warwick. Succeeding to the paternal estate, he devoted himself to the study of antiquities, and made an extensive collection of those of his native county, which were afterwards used by Dugdale for his History. He was a friend of Camden, who highly extols his character and learning. He died 10 Oct. 1633, leaving behind many MSS., still preserved in various collections.

FEVERSHAM, EARL OF. See SONDES, GEORGE.

FIELDING. See FEILDING.

FIELDING, HENRY. NOVELIST. 1707—1754.

Admitted 1 November, 1737.

Son and heir of Brigadier-General Edmund Fielding of East Stour, Dorset. He was born at Sharpam Park, near Glastonbury, on 22 April, 1707. Though he devoted himself during his residence at the Temple with great energy to legal studies and made for some time after his call on 20 June, 1740, a serious attempt to get practice, his connection with the law, like that of his successors, Dickens (*q.v.*) and Thackeray (*q.v.*) was but an incident in his life, now little remembered amidst the glories of his achievements in the fields of literature. "The friendships, however," remarks one of his biographers, "he met with in the course of his studies from gentlemen of that profession, and particularly from some who have since risen to be the first ornaments of the law, will for ever do honour to his memory." Before his entrance at the Temple, Fielding had acquired fame as a writer of Plays and Farces, and, finding no briefs came in at the law, he again took up his pen, but in a new character, and produced those incomparable works of fiction which have rendered his name immortal. In these, as in his writings for the Stage, there is evidence of his familiarity with the Temple life of those days. (See *The Temple Beau*, etc.). In 1748 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Westminster, and was afterwards qualified to act for Middlesex, in which position he laboured energetically and conscientiously. The family of Fielding claimed kindred origin with the royal house of Hapsburg (see Earls of Denbigh, in *Burke's Peerage*). Referring to this connexion the historian Gibbon truly remarks, "The successors of Charles V. may disdain their brethren of England; but the romance of *Tom Jones* will outlive the palace of Escorial and the imperial eagle of Austria."

The following is a list of his works in the order of publication: *Love in Several Masks*, a Comedy (1728); *The Temple Beau*, a Comedy (1730); *The Author's Farce* (1730); *The Coffee-house Politicians*, a Comedy (1730); *The Tragedy of Tragedies* (1731); *The Letter Writers*, a Farce (1731); *The Grub Street Opera* (1731); *The Lottery*, a Farce (1731); *The Modern Husband*, a Comedy (1732); *The Mock Doctor*, a Comedy from Molière (1732); *The Debauchees*, a Comedy (1733); *The Miser*, a Comedy from Plautus and Molière (1733); *Don*

Quizote in England, a Comedy (1733); *The Intriguing Chambermaid, a Comedy* (1734); *An Old Man taught Wisdom, a Farce* (1734); *The Universal Gallant, a Comedy* (1735); *The Man of Taste, or The Guardians, a Comedy* (1735); *Eurydice, a Farce* (1735); *A Hymn to the Mob* (1735); *Pasquin, a Dramatic Satire* (1736); *The Historical Register for the year 1736* (1737); *Eurydice Hissed, a Farce* (1737); *Tumble-down Dick, Dramatic Entertainment* (1737); *Miss Lucy in Town, a Farce* (1742); *Joseph Andrews*. 2 vols. 12mo. London (1742); *The Wedding Day, a Comedy* (1743); *Miscellanies* (1743); *Charge to the Grand Jury* (1749); *The True State of Bosavern Penley, in which the Riot Act is considered* (1749); *History of Tom Jones, a Foundling* (1749); *Enquiry into the Causes of the late Increase of Robbers* (1752); *Narrative of the Case of Habbakuk Hilding . . . by Drawcansir Alexander* (1752); *Examples of the interposition of Providence in the Detection of Murder* (1752); *Amelia* (1752); *A Proposal for Making Provision for the Poor* (1753); *The Case of Elizabeth Canning* (1753); *The History of Jonathan Wild* (1755); *Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon* (1755); *The Fathers, or The Good-natured Man, a Comedy* (1778); *A Journey from this World to the Next, a Satire* (1783). Fielding's collected works were first published in 4 vols. 4to in 1762, since which time there have been several editions, the best of which is that by Arthur Murphy in 14 vols. 12mo in 1806. His residence while in the Temple was 4, Pump Court, "three pair of stairs."

FINCH, HENEAGE, second EARL of WINCHELSEA.

d. 1689.

Admitted 4 August, 1669.

Son of Thomas, the first Earl. He is described in the Register as "Prænobilis Dominus Heneage Finch, Miles, Comes de Winchilsea, Vicecomes de Maidstone, Baro Fitzherbert de Eastwell, dominus regalis Manerii de Wye, necnon locum tenens Kantiaë et Civitatis Cantuariensis et nuper Embassador Extraordinarius Domini Regis ad Imperatorem Ottomanum." He was one of many other persons of rank and distinction admitted the same day. He was an ardent Royalist. At the Restoration he was made Governor of Dover Castle, and subsequently went as Ambassador to Constantinople, as intimated above. He died in August, 1689. He was four times married and had twenty-seven children. He published in 1661 a *Narrative of his Embassy in Turkey*, and an account of an *Eruption of Mount Etna*, which he witnessed on his way back from Constantinople.

FINLASON, WILLIAM SABLES (b). LEGAL WRITER. 1818—1896.

Admitted 5 January, 1841.

Eldest son of Thomas Finlason of Camberwell, where he was born in 1818. He took early to journalism, and for several years was reporter for the *Times* in the House of Commons. He afterwards reported for that journal in the Court of Queen's Bench. He was called to the Bar 21 Nov. 1851, and in 1887 was elected a Bencher of the Inn. He died 11 March, 1896.

He was a voluminous writer on legal and constitutional subjects. Amongst his best known works are *A Selection of Leading Cases on Pleading and Parties to an Action* (1847); *The Acts for the Better Regulation of Charitable Trusts* (1855); *The Common Law Procedure Acts* (1860); *A Treatise on Martial Law* (1866); *A History of the Tenures of Land in England and Ireland* (1870); *The History and Constitution of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council* (1878); and he was joint author with Mr. Foster (q.v.) of *Foster and Finlason's New Prius Reports*, 1856—1867.

(b) *Sic* in Register, but his name is usually given as "William Francis."

FITCH, WILLIAM. CAPUCHIN FRIAR. 1563—1611.
Admitted 3 November, 1580.

He is described in the Register simply as "William Fitch, late of New Inn," but he was the son of William Fitch, lord of the manor of Canfield, Essex, and he assumed the name of Canfield, under which he has ever been known. Becoming a Roman Catholic soon after his entry at the Temple, he proceeded to Douay and Paris and joined the Capuchin Order, taking the name of Benedict. Returning to England, he was arrested and kept in confinement for three years, when he was released at the request of Henry IV. of France. He then became Master of the Novices at Orleans and Rouen. He died in Paris 21 Nov. 1611.

He was celebrated as a preacher, and published several small treatises, including *The Christian Knight*; *Tabulæ quædam de bene Orando*; *The Rule of Perfection* (1609). A volume containing *The Miraculous Life of the Reverend Father Bennet of Canfield*, partly autobiographical, was published in 1623.

FITZGERALD, JAMES. IRISH POLITICIAN. 1742—1835.
Admitted 16 August, 1764.

Eldest son of William Fitzgerald of Ennis, co. Clare. He was educated at Dublin, where he had a distinguished career, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1769. He entered the House of Commons in 1776 as member for Fore, and subsequently for Kildare county, and there made a great reputation as an orator. As a politician he opposed the Union, but accepted the measure when carried, and sat in the Imperial Parliament for Ennis from 1802 to 1808, and again in 1812. He retired from politics the following year, and died 20 Jan. 1835.

FITZGERALD, JOHN, *eighteenth* EARL of KILDARE. 1661—1707.
Admitted 9 February, 1682-3.

He is described on the Register as "John Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare and Baron of Ophaly (Offaly), Ireland." He was the only son of Wentworth Fitzgerald, the seventeenth Earl, who died 5 March, 1663-4. He was born in 1661, and at his father's death was committed to the guardianship of his grandmother, the Countess Dowager of Clare. On coming of age, he attended James, Duke of York, to Oxford, where he was complimented with the degree of D.C.L., 22 May, 1683, three months after his honorary admission, with a number of other persons of rank, to the membership of the Inn.

FITZHERBERT or FITZHARBERT, THOMAS. JESUIT WRITER.
1552—1640.
Admitted 10 November, 1571.

Son and heir of William Fitzherbert of Swynerton, co. Stafford, and grandson of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, the learned Judge. He was entered at Oxford; but, embracing the Roman Catholic faith, and publicly defending it, had to leave, and in 1572 was imprisoned as a recusant. On his release he became associated with Gilbert, Parsons, Campion, and other Jesuits in promoting the Roman Catholic cause. He subsequently visited various parts of the Continent, and was ordained at Rome in 1601, and there acted as agent for the English clergy. He entered the Jesuit Order in 1613, and in 1618 became Rector of the English College at Rome. He died 7 Aug. 1640.

He was the author of a great number of works, including *A Defence of the*

Catholycke Cause (1598); *A Treatise concerning Policy and Religion* (1606—10); *An sit Utilitas in Scelere . . . contra Macchiavellum* (1610); *On the Oath of Fidelity or Allegiance* (1614); and a *Life of St. Francis Xavier* translated from *Tursellinus* (1632).

FITZJAMES, SIR JOHN. JUDGE. About 1470—about 1542.

Son of John Fitzjames of Redlynch, Somersetshire. There is no record of his admission, but he was Reader at the Middle Temple in 1503 and Treasurer in 1509. He became Recorder of Bristol in the following year, Attorney-General in 1519, was called to the degree of the Coif and made a Puisne Judge of the King's Bench and Chief Baron of the Exchequer all in the same year, 1521. Lord Campbell, in his *Lives of the Judges*, represents this Judge as an active and venal instrument of the King in the disgrace of Wolsey, and in the trials of Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher; but Mr. Foss, with much show of reason, controverts this view, and shows at least that there is little or no authority for the statement. Fitzjames was made Chief Justice 1525-6, and retained the office about thirteen years. He died probably about two years after his retirement.

FITZWILLIAM, THOMAS, VISCOUNT MERYON. d. 1704.

Admitted 9 February, 1682-3.

Only son of William, third Viscount Fitzwilliam. He was of the Privy Council of James II., by whom he was appointed a Commissioner of the Treasury in 1690. In 1695 (12 Oct.) he presented himself in the Irish House of Lords to take his seat, but was not admitted on not bringing a writ of summons, and on the 19th following, coming up again, he withdrew through scruples in signing the declaration. He was subsequently outlawed; but on 2 Dec. 1697, was reported as having "reversed the same" (Lords Journals (Irish), i., 675). He died 20 Feb. 1704. His admission to the Inn took place on the same day as James, Duke of Ormonde (*q.v.*), and a number of distinguished personages.

FLEETWOOD, WILLIAM. RECORDER OF LONDON. About 1535—1594.

Son of Robert Fleetwood, of an ancient family in Lancashire. There is no record of his admission to the Inn; but he was Autumn Reader in 1563 and in 1568 "double Reader." He sat for Marlborough in Queen Mary's Parliament and for Lancaster in two Parliaments of Elizabeth. He was made a Serjeant-at-Law in 1580 and Queen's Serjeant in 1592. He was a favourite of the Earl of Leicester, by whose influence he became Recorder of London in 1571. He was also a member of the Society of Antiquaries and the author of the following works: *An Oration delivered at Guildhall* (1571); *Annalium tam regum Edwardi V., Richardi III., quam Henrici VIII.* (1579, 1597); *The Office of a Justice of the Peace* (1658); *A Table on the Reports of Edmund Plowden* [in French]. He also wrote some Latin verses in *Chaloner's Republica Anglorum instauranda*; Notes on *Lambarde's Archeion*; and is said to have contributed to *Holinshed's Chronicles* (last edition). He died 28 Feb. 1593-4.

FLETCHER, JOSEPH. STATISTICIAN. 1813—1852.

Admitted 5 April, 1838.

Third son of George Fletcher of Rennes, France. He was called to the Bar 7 May, 1841. For many years he was engaged as Secretary of the Handloom Inquiry and other Commissions, and his reports on these, as well as on educational matters after his appointment in 1844 as one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, were of great value. He was also the honorary secretary of the Statistical Society of London and the editor of its Journal. In 1850 he published a *Summary of the Moral Statistics of England and Wales*, and in the following year a work on *Education*. He died at Chirk, 11 Aug. 1852.

FLOOD, SIR FREDERICK. IRISH POLITICIAN. 1741—1824.

Admitted 20 March, 1760.

Second son of John Flood of Floodhall, co. Kilkenny. He was born in Dublin in 1741, and educated at Trinity College. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1763. Succeeding to his father's estate, he was elected in 1776 to the Irish House of Commons for Enniscorthy. In 1778 he was made a K.C. and elected a Bencher of the King's Inns, and two years later created a Baronet. He took a frequent part in the debates of the House, where his speeches attracted attention from their wit, and more still, from their oddity and frequent blunderings. He opposed the Act of Union, but sat in the United Parliament from 1812 to 1818. He died 1 Feb. 1824. He was a cousin of the more celebrated Henry Flood, the Irish Statesman and Orator, a connexion to which, more than to his own abilities, he owed his reputation.

FONBLANQUE, ALBANY WILLIAM. JOURNALIST. 1793—1872.

Admitted 27 January, 1814.

Third son of John Fonblanque (*q.v.*), one of the Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple. He began his legal studies under Mr. Chitty (*q.v.*), but his tastes leading him to journalism, he soon acquired a great reputation as a contributor and leader-writer to the *Morning Chronicle*, *Times*, *Examiner*, and *Westminster Review*. In 1837 he republished his most remarkable articles in these papers under the title of *England under Seven Administrations*, a book of lasting interest. He was for some time Editor of the *Examiner*, but relinquished the post in 1847, and the latter part of his life was passed in comparative retirement. He died 13 Oct. 1872.

FONBLANQUE, JOHN (c). JURIST. 1760—1837.

Admitted 24 September, 1777.

Second son of Jean Fonblanque of Water Lane, near Tower Street, a naturalized Frenchman of Huguenot descent. He was educated at Harrow and Oxford. He was called to the Bar 24 Jan. 1783, and became an Equity lawyer of great repute, and was made King's Counsel in 1804. At the time of his death, 4 Jan. 1837, he was the senior Bencher of the Inn and "Father of the English Bar." He was buried in the Temple Church.

His work on *Equity*, first published in 1792, became the standard work on the subject and was frequently republished. Writing of him, Lord Lyndhurst said he "knew no one so perfect a master of the philosophy of law."

(c) He is commonly described as John de Grenier Fonblanque, but in the Register he is entered simply "John."

FORD or FORDE, JOHN. DRAMATIST. 1586—about 1639.
Admitted 16 November, 1602.

Second son of Thomas Ford of Ilington, Devon, where he was baptised 17 April, 1586. He does not appear to have been called to the Bar, and probably soon discovered that the law was not to his genius or his taste, for in 1606 he published a poem, entitled *Fame's Memoriall, on the Death of the Earl of Devonshire (q.v.)*. This gave but little indication, however, of future eminence, and it was not for some years that he seems to have discovered the true bent of his genius. The history of his private life is almost a blank. The following is a list of his published works, which were collected and published, with an Introduction and Notes, by H. Weber in 1811 and by Gifford in 1827: *Fame's Memoriall*. 4to (1606); *Line of Life* (1620); *The Lover's Melancholy, a Play* (1629); *The Broken Heart, a Tragedy* (1633); *'Tis Pity She's a Whore* (1633); *Love's Sacrifice, a Tragedy* (1633); *History of Perkin Warbeck, a Play* (1634); *The Fancies Chast and Noble* (1638); *The Lady's Trial* (1639); *The Sun's Darling, a Moral Masque* (1656); *The Witch of Edmondston* (1658). (These were all that were printed; there were many others put on the Stage.)

FORTESCUE, BARON. See ALAND, SIR JOHN FORTESCUE.

FORTESCUE, LEWIS. JUDGE.
Admitted 7 July, 1519.

Third son of John Fortescue of Spurleston, Devon, of the family of the famous author of *De Laudibus Angliæ Legum*. He was appointed Autumn Reader at the Middle Temple in 1536, and sat as fourth Baron of the Exchequer from 1542—1545.

FORTESCUE, WILLIAM. MASTER OF THE ROLLS. 1687—1749.
Admitted 28 September, 1710.

Only son of Henry Fortescue of Buckland Filleigh, Devon, where he was baptised 26 June, 1687. Though entered of the Middle Temple, he removed to the Inner Temple, where he was called to the Bar in 1715. In the same year he became Private Secretary to Sir Robert Walpole, and in 1727 was returned member for Newport, Isle of Wight, which he continued to represent till 1736, when he was raised to the Bench as a Baron of the Exchequer. Thence he was advanced to the Mastership of the Rolls and to the dignity of a Privy Councillor in 1741. He died 16 Dec. 1749, and was buried in the Rolls Chapel. Fortescue was a great friend of Pope, who dedicated to him the first of his Satires in 1733, and it is in this literary connexion that he is chiefly remembered.

FOSCARINI, ANTONIO. VENETIAN AMBASSADOR. d. 1622.
Admitted 11 August, 1614.

He is described in the Register as "Antonio Fuscarini (*sic*), Knight, Venetian Ambassador," and was, it may be inferred from his position, admitted *honoris causa*. His family was one of the highest standing in Venice, members of which had held the highest offices of State. In 1622 he was executed for supposed complicity in a plot with the Spanish Ambassador; and his tragic death forms the subject of the famous play of the Italian dramatist Niccolini, where the hero is represented as being condemned by the Doge, his own father.

FOSTER, SIR MICHAEL. JUDGE. 1689—1763.
Admitted 23 May, 1707.

Second son of Michael Foster of Marlborough, Wiltshire, where he was born 16 Dec. 1689. Having been educated at Oxford he passed to the Middle Temple and in due course was called to the Bar 15 May, 1713. He was made Recorder of Bristol in 1735, and in the same year published a pamphlet on *Church Power*, which attracted the notice of ecclesiastical lawyers. In the next year he became Serjeant-at-Law, and in 1745 one of the Judges of the King's Bench, with the honour of knighthood. In 1762 he published his *Report of the Trial of the Rebels* in 1746, in which he showed himself, in the words of Blackstone, "a very great master of the Crown law." He died on 7 Nov. 1763. His Life was written by his nephew, Michael Dodson (*q.v.*). The following is a complete list of his publications: *A Letter of Advice to Protestant Dissenters* (1720); *An Examination of the Scheme of Church Power laid down in the Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani* (1735); *The Case of the King against Alex. Broadfoot* (1758); *Report of some Proceedings . . . for the trial of the Rebels in 1746 in the County of Surrey, and other Crown Cases* (1762, 1776); *Third Edition, with Discourses on a Few Branches of Crown Law* (1792).

FOSTER, PETER LE NEVE. 1809—1879.
Admitted 6 April, 1832.

Only son of Peter le Neve Foster of Great Witchingham, Norfolk. He was educated at Norwich Grammar School and at Cambridge, where he graduated Thirty-eighth Wrangler. He was called to the Bar 29 Jan. 1836, and practised for some years as a Barrister, but in 1853 was appointed Secretary to the Society of Arts, an appointment he held till his death 21 Feb. 1879. He was actively associated with the organization of the Great Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, and was a constant contributor to scientific journals. He took an interest in the then new art of photography, and was one of the founders of the Photographic Society. He died 21 Feb. 1879.

FOSTER, THOMAS CAMPBELL. LEGAL WRITER. 1813—1882.
Admitted 23 April, 1840.

Only son of John Foster of Westminster. Called to the Bar 30 Jan. 1846. He was Recorder of Warwick 1874. He became a Queen's Counsel and Bencher of the Inn in 1875. He was leading Counsel for the Crown in the trial of the notorious Charles Peace, the murderer, at Leeds in 1879, and his name is best known to lawyers as the joint author with Mr. Finlason (*q.v.*) of *Reports at Nisi Prius* (1860—1867). He also wrote a treatise on *Shorthand* (1838), a *Review of the Law relating to Marriages within the Prohibited Degrees of Affinity* (1847), and a treatise on the *Writ of Scire Facias* (1851). He was for some time the *Times* Commissioner in Ireland, whence he wrote numerous letters on the condition of the people and the political situation, to which Daniel O'Connell replied, which led to a correspondence of great vivacity. Mr. Foster's letters were reprinted from the *Times* in 1846.

FOWLER, WILLIAM. SCOTTISH POET.
Admitted 4 August, 1604.

He is entered in the Register as "William Fowler, Esq., Secretary to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth," but this must be an error for Queen Anne, wife of James VI., to whom he became Secretary in 1590, and with whom he came to

England. Whilst occupying this post he devoted himself to poetry, and composed many Sonnets, the MSS. of which are preserved in the University of Edinburgh, to which they were presented by Drummond of Hawthornden, who was his brother-in-law. The compositions were greatly admired by his contemporaries. Some of his Sonnets are printed in Nichols's *Progresses of James I.*, vol. 1. There is no record of his death, but he was alive in 1609, when a grant of land was made to him in Ireland.

FOX, CHARLES RICHARD. NUMISMATIST. 1796—1873.
Admitted 4 January, 1814.

Eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Henry Richard Vassall, Lord Holland. Before his admission he served in the Navy, and was present at the sieges of Cadiz, 1810, and Tarragona, 1813, and subsequently he entered the Army. In 1831 he entered Parliament for Calne, and in 1832 was made Surveyor-General of Ordnance. He began coin-collecting at an early age, and before his death had acquired one of the most valuable collections in existence (especially in the matter of Greek coins), of which he published an account in two volumes (1856 and 1862). After his death his collection was acquired by the Royal Museum in Berlin. He died in London 13 April, 1873.

FOX, HENRY STEPHEN. DIPLOMATIST AND WIT. 1791—1846.
Admitted 4 January, 1809.

Only son of the Hon. Henry Edward Fox, General, of Portland Place, co. Middlesex. Being a Whig he found little opportunity of preferment in the early part of his life, but in the formation of the Grey Ministry in 1830, he became Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, whence he removed to Rio de Janeiro in 1832, and to Washington in 1835, where he was influential in improving the relations, then disturbed, between the United States and this country. He was superseded in 1843, and died in Washington in 1846.

FRANCIS, SIR PHILIP. COLONIAL JUDGE. 1822—1876.
Admitted 1 November, 1842.

Fifth son of Edward Francis of Waltham Abbey, Essex. He was called to the Bar 21 Nov. 1845. In 1861 he was appointed Assistant-Judge and Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Levant in Constantinople; and Chief Judge in 1867. Two years later he was appointed British Commissioner in the International Commission on Judicial Reform in Egypt. He was knighted in 1868. He died 9 Aug. 1876.

FREEMAN or FREMAN, SIR RALPH. CIVILIAN AND DRAMATIST.
d. about 1663.

Admitted 18 November, 1606

Son and heir of Martin Freeman of London. He married a relative of the Duke of Buckingham, and obtained a reversion of the Auditorship of Imprests, to which he succeeded in 1629. In 1633 he obtained the newly-created office of "Searcher and Sealer" of foreign hops. His latter days were spent in retirement, and just before his death he published a Tragedy entitled *Imperiale*, which obtained some approval. He had previously published two translations from Seneca—*The Consolation to Marcia* (1635), and *The Book of the Shortness of Life* (1663).

FREKE, WILLIAM.

MYSTIC.

1662—1744.

Admitted 20 November, 1677.

Second son of Thomas Freke of Hannington, Wilts. He was called to the Bar 29 May, 1685, but did not practise, and took up the study of Astrology and the mystical sciences. His early opinions were those of Arianism, but he renounced them in 1709. Those he substituted were still more eccentric, as he announced himself as "the Great Elijah, a new prophet, and the Secretary to the Lord of Hosts." His writings, also, which were very numerous, and dealt with Dreams, Visions, Scripture Doctrines, and Allegory and other Mysticism, became more extravagant. His best known Tract professing to be *A Confutation of the Doctrine of the Trinity*, was burned by the common hangman in Palace Yard, and led to his imprisonment and fine in 1693. He died in Dec. 1744.

 FREMAN. See FREEMAN.

FRERE, JOHN.

ANTIQUARY.

1740—1807.

Admitted 3 April, 1761.

Eldest son of Sheppard Frere of Bacton, Suffolk. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated 1763, and was Second Wrangler the year Paley was Senior. He was elected M.P. for Norwich in 1799, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1771. He died at East Dereham, Norfolk, 12 July, 1807.

He was a contributor on antiquarian subjects to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and his papers in the *Archæologia on Flint Weapons* (1800), attracted great interest.

FRERE, WILLIAM.

LAWYER.

1775—1836.

Admitted 8 May, 1798.

Fourth son of John Frere (*q.v.*) of Roydon, Norfolk. Born 28 Nov. 1775. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, where he graduated in 1798. He became a Fellow of Downing in 1800, of which college he was elected Master in 1811, although in the meantime (1809) he had received the order of the Coif, having been called to the Bar 28 May, 1802. He became Recorder of Bury in 1814, and in 1819 Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He quitted the Bar in 1826, ten years before his death 25 May, 1836.

He edited in 1813 an edition of *Douglas's Reports in the King's Bench*, and, in 1789, the fifth volume of the *Paston Letters* by his uncle Sir John Fenn. He contributed also some Latin and Greek verse to Herbert's *Fasciculus Carminum* (1797).

 FREVILLE, GEORGE.

JUDGE.

d. 1579.

Second son of Robert Freville of Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire. There is no entry of his admission in the Register of the Inn, but he was Reader in 1558, and again in 1559. He first studied law at Barnard's Inn. In 1552 he was made Recorder of Cambridge. In 1559 he was advanced by Elizabeth to a seat on the Exchequer Bench, which he retained till his death in 1579.

FROBISHER, SIR MARTIN. NAVIGATOR. About 1535—1594.

Admitted 3 February, 1592-3.

Son of Bernard Frobisher of Altofts, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The admission was made "with the assent of all the Masters of the Bench," doubtless in recognition of his great and famous services. Frobisher was born near Doncaster in 1535 or 1536, and went early to sea, his first efforts being directed to discover a north-west passage to China. To effect this object he conducted three expeditions in 1576—7. He subsequently served with Sir Francis Drake in the West Indies, and in 1588 commanded the "Triumph" against the Spanish Armada. In 1590 he commanded a fleet sent against the coasts of Spain, and it was after his return from this expedition that his admission, along with his comrades Sir Francis Vere (*q.v.*) and Admiral Norris (*q.v.*), took place. He died two years later of a wound received off Brest, and was buried at Plymouth.

FRY, JOHN. PURITAN POLITICIAN, AND WRITER. 1609—1657.

Admitted 11 November, 1631.

Son and heir of William Fry of Iwerneminster, Dorsetshire. He sat in the Long Parliament for Shaftesbury, and was one of the Commissioners appointed to try the king, but avoided sitting, and did not sign the warrant. He was charged by the rigid Presbyterians with Unitarian leanings and with blasphemy, and in 1651 his books were ordered to be burned in Palace Yard. These books were entitled *The Accuser Shamed, or a Pair of Bellows to Blow off the Dust cast by Col. John Downs* (1648), Downs being his accuser of heresy; and *The Clergy in their Colours, or a Brief Character of them* (1659), the "clergy" being the orthodox divines of the day.

FRYER, JOHN. PHYSICIAN. About 1676—1672.

Admitted 31 May, 1653.

He is entered on the Register as "John Fryer of London, Doctor in Physic." He was the eldest son of Thomas Fryer, M.D. He studied at Padua, and was admitted to the College of Physicians in 1612, and was elected an honorary Fellow in 1664. He died 12 Nov. 1672, at the great age of 96.

G.

GEDGE, SYDNEY. DIVINE. 1802—1883.

Admitted 22 January, 1825.

Third son of Peter Gedge of Bury St. Edmunds, where he was born in 1832. He was educated at the Grammar School there, and at Cambridge, where he graduated Fourteenth Wrangler and first class in Classics in 1854. He abandoned the Bar, and took Holy Orders. In 1835 he became second master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, and in 1859 Vicar of All Saints, Northampton. In his later years he devoted himself greatly to the cause of Christian missions. He died August, 1883.

GENT, SIR THOMAS.

JUDGE.

d. 1593.

Son of William Gent, Lord of the Manor of Moyns, Steeple Bumpstead, Essex. There is no record of his admission, but he was Lent Reader in the years 1571 and 1574. He sat in Parliament for Malden in 1572, and became a Serjeant-at-Law in 1584. Two years later he was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer. His judgments are reported by Coke, and his merits are thus extolled by a Latin poet of the time :

Religio, virtus, pietas, pudor, ac aletheia

Exulat e terris, mobile vulgus ait.

Fallitur. Eximias nam qui considerat in te

Dotes

(Thomas Newton, *Illustrium aliquot Anglorum Encomia*).

GIBBON, JOHN.

HERALDIC WRITER.

1629—1718.

Admitted 22 November, 1656.

Eldest son of Robert Gibbon of Rolvenden, Kent. He was a great-great-uncle of Edward Gibbon the historian. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and at Jesus College, Cambridge. In travelling in Europe he acquired a good knowledge of French and Spanish, and in 1659 he visited Virginia, whence he returned after the Restoration. He then became known to Dugdale, by whose influence he became Bluemantle Pursuivant 10 Feb. 1668. He was the author of some whimsical pieces, including *Day Fatality, or some Days Lucky and Unlucky* (1678), but his chief work was an *Essay to a more correct Blazon in Latine than hath formerly been used*, under the first title of *Introductio ad Latinam Blasoniam* (1682).

GIFFARD, SIR AMBROSE HARDING. COLONIAL JUDGE. 1771—1827.

Admitted 24 April, 1790.

Eldest son of John Giffard of Dublin, where he was born in 1771. He returned to Ireland in 1792, was called to the Bar, and became Chief Justice of Ceylon in 1819. During his residence there he devoted his leisure to literature, and in 1822 published a selection of poems, specimens of which are reproduced in Polwhele's *Traditions and Recollections*. He died on his way home from the East, 30 April, 1847. The knighthood conferred upon him on his return was never gazetted.

GIFFARD, STANLEY LEES.

JOURNALIST.

1788—1858.

Admitted 21 November, 1807.

Second son of John Giffard of Dromartin, Dublin, where he was born 4 Aug. 1788. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Bar 24 May, 1811, but not being successful in practice he took up journalism, and after some other employment was chosen Editor of the *Standard* newspaper on its establishment in 1827. He died at Folkstone 6 Nov. 1858. He was the father of Hardinge Stanley Giffard now (1902) Lord Halsbury, created Lord Chancellor in 1885.

Besides his work on the *Standard*, Mr. Giffard contributed articles to the *Quarterly* and *Blackwood*, and began a work on the *English in Ireland*, which he did not live to publish.

GIFFORD, ROBERT, *first* BARON GIFFORD of ST. LEONARD'S.
JUDGE. 1779—1828.

Admitted 17 November, 1800.

Youngest son of John Gifford, a general dealer, in business in Exeter, in which city he was born on 24 Feb. 1779, and where he acquired some knowledge of the law in an attorney's office. He was called to the Bar on 12 Feb. 1808, and, entering Parliament, was made Solicitor-General in 1817, and Attorney-General two years later. In this capacity it fell to his lot to conduct the prosecution in the case of Queen Caroline. In the Autumn Term of 1819, he was Reader at the Inn. He was raised to the Bench as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1824, but after three months was appointed Master of the Rolls. He died 4 Sept. 1826, at the early age of 47. He was also a member of Lincoln's Inn.

GILBERT, DAVIES.

1767—1839.

Admitted 30 May, 1783.

Only son of the Rev. Edward Giddy of Tredrea, Cornwall. He assumed the name and arms of Gilbert (his wife's family name) in 1817. He was educated at Oxford where he took the degree of M.A. in 1789, and D.C.L. in 1832. He was a man of scientific and literary tastes, a friend of Dr. Beddoes, Sir Humphrey Davy, Thomas Telford, and other leading thinkers. He was also an active and useful member of Parliament, and served on numerous important committees. He was a member of many of the learned societies, and in 1827 was elected President of the Royal Society. He was the author of many pamphlets and papers on economical, antiquarian, and scientific subjects; but his chief work was *The Parochial History of Cornwall*, published in 1838. He died at Eastbourne, 24 Dec. 1839.

GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER. BIOGRAPHER.

1828—1861.

Admitted 29 April, 1847.

Third son of the Rev. James Gilchrist of Newington Green, Middlesex, where he was born 25 April, 1828. He was called to the Bar 3 May, 1850, but preferred literary work, and became a contributor to the *Eclectic Review*, and subsequently to the *Literary Gazette* and the *Critic*, and wrote the lives of artists in the early editions of *Men of the Time*. His principal works, however, are a *Life of Etty*, published in 1855, and of *William Blake*, published by his widow, 1863. He lived his later life in Chelsea, a neighbour of Carlyle, whose friendship he enjoyed. He died there 30 Nov. 1861.

GILES, JOHN ALLEN.

CLASSICAL SCHOLAR AND TRANSLATOR.

1808—1884.

Admitted 22 November, 1828.

Eldest son of William Giles of Frome, Somerset. He was educated at Charterhouse and Oxford, where in 1828 he took a double First Class, and in 1831 obtained the Vinerian Scholarship. In 1832 he became a Fellow of Corpus, and in 1838 took the degree of D.C.L. He abandoned his intention of following the law, and took Holy Orders, and in 1836 became Head Master of the City of London School. As a schoolmaster, however, he was a failure, and he betook himself to private teaching, and the editing and writing of books, particularly translations of many of the old English Chronicles, thus forestalling the more perfect Rolls Series of publications. During his life he held the curacies of Bampton, Oxfordshire, Perrivale, Middlesex, Harmondsworth near Slough, and Sutton, Surrey, where he died 24 Sept. 1884.

GLYNN, JOHN. LAWYER AND POLITICIAN. 1722—1779.

Admitted 21 January, 1740-1.

Second son of William Glynn of Glynn, Cornwall. On 28 Jan. 1747-8 he was called to the Bar. In 1763 he became Serjeant-at-Law, and in the following year Recorder of Exeter. He had a great reputation as a pleader, and he was engaged on the trial of Mr. Wilkes in 1764 and 1768, of John Almon in 1765, and in many other celebrated cases. In 1766 he contested Middlesex against the Government candidate, and was returned, and was re-elected in 1774 as the colleague of Wilkes. In 1772 he was elected Recorder of London. His speeches in Parliament have been highly praised, and both as a lawyer and a politician his abilities were unquestioned. He died 16 Sept. 1779.

GODDARD or GODDERD WILLIAM. SATIRIST.

Admitted 30 June, 1665.

Third son of Thomas Goddard of Overton, co. Wilts. Very little is known of his life, but he seems to have lived much in the Low Countries. He is probably identical with the author of three satirical books, copies of which are rare. The first is *A Satyrical Dialogue, or a Conference between Alexander the Great and Diogenes* (Dort. 1615); the second *A Neaste of Waspes* (1615); and the third *A Mastif Whelp* (1596).

GODLEY, JOHN ROBERT. POLITICIAN. 1814—1861.

Admitted 23 Jan. 1838.

Eldest son of John Godley of Killigar (Killegar), co. Leitrim. He was educated at Harrow and Oxford, where he graduated in 1836. If called to the Bar, which is doubtful, he practised little, turning his attention chiefly to questions of colonization. In conjunction with Edward Gibbon Wakefield he founded the settlement of Canterbury, New Zealand, whither he proceeded in 1849. On his return to England in 1852, he entered the War Office, and was Under Secretary of War under Lord Panmure. He died 17 Nov. 1861.

In *Letters from America*, published in 1844, he gave his impressions of that country; and in 1847 he published *Observations on an Irish Poor Law*. After his death a selection from his writings and speeches, with a Memoir, was edited by J. E. Fitzgerald, and published at Christchurch, New Zealand, 1863.

GOODENOUGH, RICHARD. CONSPIRATOR.

Admitted 5 February, 1678-9.

Second son of Richard Goodenough of Sherstone, co. Wilts. This is probably the Richard Goodenough who was at one time Under Sheriff of London, and who was charged with being concerned in 1683 in a riot and assault on the Lord Mayor, Sir John Moore, and found guilty and fined, as in a memorandum in the *12th Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission* (Appendix, p. 55), he is spoken of as "of the Temple," though in the account of the trial he is described as an Attorney. In the same year he was implicated in the Rye House Plot and escaped to the Low Countries, where he remained till the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth (*q.v.*), who made him his Secretary of State. After the battle of Sedgemoor he was taken prisoner together with Nathaniel Wade (*q.v.*), another member of the Inn, but was pardoned as one likely to give useful information to the King. His latter days are said to have been spent in Ireland "in the practice of the law."

GORDON, JOHN.

DEAN OF SALISBURY.

1544—1619.

Admitted 13 August, 1612.

In the Register he is described as "Lord John Gordon, Dean of Salisbury." He was the eldest son of Alexander Gordon, Bishop-elect of Galloway, and titular Archbishop of Athens. He was born 1 Sept. 1544. He was educated at the Universities of Paris and Orleans and resided chiefly abroad, where he acquired a great reputation as a classical and oriental scholar. He was appointed Dean of Salisbury by James I. on his accession to the throne, whereupon he took Holy Orders, and the appointment was confirmed in 1604. He was present at the Hampton Court Conference and took an active part in the debates. During his tenure of the deanery he produced a "large number of quartos full of quaint learning, protestant fervour, controversial elegiacs, and prophetic anticipations, drawn from the wildest etymologies." It was doubtless to his position as an eminent "man of the time" that his admission to the Inn, though in Orders, was due, *caused honoris*. He died 3 Sept. 1619.

GORE, JOHN, *first* BARON ANNALY of TENELICK. IRISH JUDGE.

1718—1784.

Admitted 17 September, 1736.

Second son of the Hon. George Gore, one of His Majesty's Judges in Ireland, and of Newtown Gore, Leitrim. He was educated at Dublin, graduating B.A. 1737. He returned to Ireland in 1742, and was called to the Irish Bar. In 1745 he was elected M.P. for Jamestown, co. Leitrim, was appointed Solicitor-General in 1760, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench and a Privy Councillor 1764. Two years later he was raised to the peerage as Baron Annaly of Tenelick. In the House of Peers he some time acted as Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor. He died 3 April, 1784.

GORGES, RICHARD, *second* BARON GORGES of DUNDALK.

Admitted 4 August, 1669.

He is described in the Register as "Richardus Dominus Gorges, Baro de Dundalk in regno Hyberniæ." He was the son of Sir Edward Gorges who was made a Baronet by James I. 25 Nov. 1612, and afterwards created a Peer of Ireland by the title of Baron Gorges of Dundalk. He married Bridget, daughter of Roger Kingsmill of Sidmanton, Hampshire, but died without surviving issue, when the Barony and Baronetcy became extinct.

GOULBURN, EDWARD.

LAWYER.

1787—1868.

Admitted 27 June, 1810.

Second son of Mumbree (Munbee) Goulburn of Portland Place. He was born in 1787. He was brought up in the Army, from which he retired in consequence of writing a satirical poem *The Blueviad*, in which he reflected on the character of some of his brother officers. He was called to the Bar 9 June, 1815, and made Serjeant-at-Law 1829. He was a brother of Henry Goulburn, the well-known Statesman, whose influence advanced him in his profession, and he became a Welsh Judge and Recorder of Leicester, Boston and Lincoln. From 1835—37 he represented Leicester in Parliament, and in 1842 was appointed a Commissioner in Bankruptcy. He died in London 24 Aug. 1868.

Besides the Satire above mentioned Goulburn wrote the *Pursuits of Fashion* (1809), another satirical poem, and a novel entitled *Edward de Montfort* (1812).

GOULD or GOOLD, SIR HENRY. JUDGE. 1644—1710.
Admitted 24 May, 1660.

Son and heir of Andrew Gould of Winsham, Somersetshire. He was called to the Bar 17 May, 1667, and made a Bencher 7 Feb. 1689. He became a Serjeant in 1692, King's Serjeant in the following year, and was raised to the King's Bench in 1699. As King's Serjeant he conducted the case for the bill of attainder against Sir John Fenwick in 1696. He died at his chambers in Serjeants' Inn on 16 March, 1710.

GOULD, SIR HENRY. JUDGE. 1710—1794.
Admitted 16 May, 1728.

Son and heir of Davidge Gould of Sharpham Park, Somersetshire, who was also a member of the Inn (admitted 21 Nov. 1692) and grandson of Sir Henry Gould (*q.v.*). He was called to the Bar 13 June, 1734, and became a Bencher of the Inn and King's Counsel in 1754. He was made Serjeant-at-Law and raised to the Bench as a Baron of the Exchequer in 1761, and removed to the Common Pleas in 1763. Here he exercised judicial duties till his death 5 March, 1794.

GRANT, WILLIAM, LORD PRESTONGRANGE. JUDGE.
About 1701—1764.
Admitted 7 February, 1720-1.

Second son of Sir Francis Grant of Cullen, co. Aberdeen, Bart. He was admitted as an Advocate at the Scotch Bar 24 Feb. 1722, and in 1731 became principal clerk to the General Assembly. In 1737 he was made Solicitor-General for Scotland, and in 1746 Lord Advocate. He was three times returned to Parliament for the Elgin Burghs, but vacated his seat as Lord of Session and of Justiciary in 1754, with the title of Lord Prestongrange. He died at Bath 23 May, 1764.

He wrote *Remarks on the State of the Church of Scotland with respect to Patronages* (1736, reprinted 1741), and is said to have written the *Answer to the Second Manifesto of the Pretender's Son . . . containing Reflections upon the last Revolution and the present Rebellion* (1745).

GRANTHAM, BARON. See ROBINSON, THOMAS.

GRANTLEY, BARON. See NORTON, FLETCHER.

GRATTAN, HENRY. IRISH ORATOR AND STATESMAN. 1746—1820.
Admitted 7 March, 1767.

Eldest son of James Grattan, a member of the Inn (admitted 3 July, 1732), who was for many years Recorder of Dublin, in which city Henry was born. After a stay in London he returned to Dublin in 1772, and was called to the Irish Bar in Hilary term of that year. Three years later he entered the Irish Parliament. His career as a statesman from this period to his death belongs to the public history of the country. He strenuously advocated the legislative independence of his country, but when the Act of Union passed, he loyally accepted its provisions, and for a time represented an English constituency (Malton, 1805). Though a Protestant, he unceasingly advocated the claims of

the Roman Catholics to equality of political rights, and may be said to have died while presenting their petition at Westminster 16 May, 1820. A memoir of his life and times has been written by his son Henry.

The following works of Grattan have been published: *Speeches in the Irish and in the Imperial Parliament* (1822); *Speeches, with a Commentary on his Career and Character* by D. O. Madden (1845); *Miscellaneous Works* (1822).

His second son, Henry, born in 1789 and mentioned above, was also a member of the Inn. He sat in Parliament as representative of the city of Dublin from 1826 to 1830, and of Meath from 1831 to 1852. He died 16 July, 1859.

GRAY, JOHN.

LAWYER.

1807—1875.

Admitted 24 January, 1834.

Seventh son of George Gray, of Aberdeen, where he was born. He began life as a solicitor. He was called to the Bar 26 Jan. 1838, was made a Queen's Counsel in 1863, and appointed Reader three years later. He became Solicitor to the Treasury in 1870, and in that capacity was the prosecutor of the Tichborne Claimant. He died 22 Jan. 1875.

He is known as the author of *Gray's Country Attorney's Practice* (1836); *Gray's Country Solicitor's Practice* (1837); and a book on *Costs*—all of them well known books in their time.

GREATRAKES, WILLIAM.

LAWYER.

About 1723—1781.

Admitted 19 March, 1750-1.

Third son of Alan Greatrakes of Youghal, co. Cork. He was born at Waterford about 1723. Though entered at the Middle Temple, he was called to the Bar in Ireland 1761, from which, however, he soon retired. He died 2 Aug. 1781 at Hungerford on his way to London. His name is now chiefly remembered as figuring on the long list of possible authors of the *Letters of Junius*, but with, apparently, no sort of claim.

GRESLEY, WILLIAM.

DIVINE.

1801—1876.

Admitted 4 May, 1822.

Eldest son of Richard Gresley of the Middle Temple (and of Stowe House, Lichfield). His mother's name was Grote, and he was a cousin of Grote, the historian. He was educated at Westminster, where he was a King's scholar, and at Oxford, where he graduated 1823 in classical honours. Being prevented pursuing his studies for the Bar by defective eyesight, he took Holy Orders, and, after holding other cures, in 1857 settled at Boyne Hill, near Maidenhead, where he died 19 Nov. 1876.

His writings, all of them of a theological character, and in support of English High Church views, are too numerous for detail here. The most popular of them, the stories of a religious and social character, he published in the *Englishman's Library*, which he edited in conjunction with Edward Churton (1840—1846), the best known perhaps being *Church-Clavering, or the Schoolmaster*, in which he developed his views on education. His work on *The Scepticism of the Nineteenth Century*, published in 1879, has prefixed a Life of the Author by S. C. Austen.

GREVILLE, FULKE, *first* BARON BROOKE. POET. 1554—1628.
Admitted 11 February, 1580-1.

On the Register he appears as "Fulke Grevell, Esq." He was the only son of Sir Fulke Greville of Beauchamp Court, Warwickshire, where he was born in 1554. His mother was Ann, daughter of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmorland. He became a favourite of Elizabeth and James I., and a friend of Sir Philip Sidney and the leading Wits and Statesmen of the time. He served in the wars in the Low Countries and in Normandy. In 1598 he was "Treasurer of the Navy," and in 1614 Chancellor of the Exchequer. He succeeded to the title of Lord Brooke in 1621. He was murdered by one of his dependants, and died 30 Sept. 1628.

He was an ardent student of literature, but published little during his life. His *Tragedies and Poems* were printed in 1623, his history of *Five Years of King James* in 1643, and his *Life of Sir Philip Sidney* in 1652.

GREY, CHARLES, *second* EARL GREY. STATESMAN. 1764—1845.
Admitted 7 May, 1783.

Eldest son of Charles Grey, Knight of the Bath (afterwards first Earl Grey). He began his political career as member for Northumberland, which he represented till his father's death in 1807. From that time till his death he took a leading part in public affairs. In 1793 he assisted in forming the "Society of the Friends of the People," and in 1797 introduced into Parliament a plan for Reform. He was one of those who opposed the Union of Ireland. In 1806 he was made Lord Howick, and joined the Ministry of Lord Grenville as First Lord of the Admiralty, and subsequently as Foreign Secretary. In 1830, on the downfall of the Duke of Wellington's Ministry, he became Prime Minister, and introduced the first Reform Bill, which was carried in 1832. He resigned office in 1834, and died 17 July, 1845.

GUILFORD, BARON. *See* NORTH, FRANCIS.

GUILLAMORE, VISCOUNT. *See* O'GRADY, STANDISH.

GUNDRY, SIR NATHANIEL. LAWYER. About 1701—1754.
Admitted 6 December, 1720.

Only son of Nathaniel Gundry, merchant, of Lyme Regis, where he was born about 1701. After his call to the Bar (26 Nov. 1725), he migrated to Lincoln's Inn. He represented Dorchester in Parliament in 1741, and again in 1747, as an opponent of Walpole's Ministry. He was called to the Bench of the Common Pleas in 1750, but was carried off by fever whilst on circuit 23 March, 1754.

GURNEY, ARCHER THOMPSON. DIVINE AND AUTHOR.
1820—1887.
Admitted 29 April, 1842.

Eldest son of Richard Gurney of Tregony, Cornwall, Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, Devon, and author of some poems. Three years after his call to the Bar, on 8 May, 1846, he became ordained, and held several curacies, and

was chaplain in Paris from 1858 to 1871. After his return he combined literary with clerical work in various parts of England and Wales, and died at Bath in 1887.

He was a large contributor to periodical literature, and published many volumes of poems and theological works, some of which obtained large popularity as his *Words of Faith and Cheer* (1874), and his Hymn, published in Schaff's *Christ in Song* (1870), "Come ye lofty, come ye lowly."

GWAVAS or GUAVAS, WILLIAM. CORNISH WRITER. 1676—1741.

Admitted 31 March, 1696.

Son and heir of William Gwavas, late one of the ancient Masters of the Utter Bar. He was born in Suffolk 6 Dec. 1676. He was originally articled to a solicitor in Lyon's Inn. Settling in Cornwall, he devoted himself to the study of its ancient language, and was instrumental in compiling the Cornish Vocabulary for Tonkin's projected *History of Cornwall*. Some of Gwavas's Manuscripts are preserved at the British Museum.

GWINNET or GWINNETT, RICHARD. DRAMATIST. d. 1717.

Admitted 22 June, 1697.

Son and heir of George Gwinnett of Great Sharnington (Shurdington), Gloucestershire. He was educated at Christ's Church, Oxford. He never practised at the Bar, but presents the singular spectacle of a whole life spent in a correspondence arising out of a love attachment between himself and Elizabeth Thomas, the "Corinna" of Dryden and Curll, subsequently published in two volumes under the title of *Pylades and Corinna, or Memoirs of the Lives, Amours, and Writings of R. G. and Mrs. E. Thomas, jun.* It is melancholy to think that all this correspondence ended in disappointment. No wedding ever came of it, and Gwinnet died of consumption 16 April, 1717. The second volume of the Correspondence contains a play by Gwinnet, entitled *The Country Squire, or a Christmas Gambol*.

GWYN, FRANCIS. POLITICIAN. About 1648—1734.

Admitted 20 May, 1667.

Son and heir of Edward Gwyn of Llansannor, Glamorganshire. Born in Somersetshire 1648. Preferring politics to law, he was returned to Parliament, in which he represented various constituencies between 1673 and 1727. In 1679 he became Clerk of the Council, and he was twice Under Secretary of State. In 1701 he was made a Privy Councillor, and in 1713—14 was Secretary at War. His only legal appointments were the Recordship of Totnes and the Stewardship of Brecknock. He died 2 June, 1734, at Ford Abbey, his splendid seat in Dorset. He was known as "Rochester's Gwyn" from his close friendship with that nobleman.

H.

HAILES, LORD. See DALRYMPLE, SIR DAVID.

HAKE, THOMAS GORDON. PHYSICIAN AND POET. 1809—1895.

Admitted 2 July, 1828.

Eldest son of Thomas Bedford Hake of Exeter. He was born at Leeds 10 March, 1809. He was educated at Christ's Hospital and subsequently at Edinburgh and Glasgow, at which latter University he graduated. He practised medicine first at Brighton and then at Bury St. Edmunds and Roehampton, but spent much time in travel, and finally gave himself up almost entirely to the cultivation of poetry. In this he was encouraged by the Rossettis and others, who had been attracted to him by the publication of his *Valdarno, or The Ordeal of Art-worship*, first published as *Vates* in 1840. In 1866 he published *The World's Epitaph*, which included some earlier poems; in 1871 *Madelaine and other Poems*; in 1872 *Parables and Tales*; in 1879 *Legends of the Morrow*; in 1880 *Maiden Ecstasy*; in 1883 *The Serpent Play*; and in 1890 *The New Day*, a collection of Sonnets. He also wrote some novels, but they had less merit than his verse, and an *Autobiography*. He died 11 Jan. 1895. His poems were never "popular," being written professedly "for the few."

HALIBURTON, JAMES. EGYPTOLOGIST. 1788—1862.

Admitted 17 January, 1807.

Second son of James Burton of Quarryhill, near Tunbridge, Kent, originally Haliburton, and who resumed that name in 1838. James the younger was born 22 Sept. 1788, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his first degree in 1810. In 1822 he proceeded to Egypt, where he took part in a geological survey under Mehemet Ali, and made extensive explorations, the results of which were embodied in his *Collectanea Aegyptiaca* in sixty-three volumes, now in the British Museum. He died 22 Feb. 1862, and was buried in Edinburgh, where upon his tomb he is rightly described as "a zealous investigator in Egypt of its Languages and Antiquities."

HALIFAX, MARQUESS OF. See SAVILE, GEORGE.

HALL, SIR CHARLES. LAWYER. 1814—1883.

Admitted 11 November, 1835.

Fourth son of John Hall of Charlton-over-Wedlock, Lancashire. He was born on 14 April, 1814. He began his career in a solicitor's office. On his call to the Bar 23 Nov. 1838, he read with the celebrated conveyancer Lewis Duval. In 1839 he was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, and became one of the recognised leaders of the Chancery Bar. In 1872 he was made a Bencher of the Inn, and in the following year succeeded to a Vice-Chancellorship and was knighted. He was Reader at the Inn in 1878. He died 12 Dec. 1883.

HALL, SIR CHARLES. RECORDER OF LONDON. 1843—1900.

Admitted 13 May, 1872.

Second son of Vice-Chancellor Hall (*q.v.*). He was born 3 Aug. 1843. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1866. He was admitted at the Middle Temple from Lincoln's Inn (where he had been called to the Bar in 1866), and was elected a Bencher 7 Nov. 1884.

He was gazetted a Q.C. in 1881, and knighted for his services as representative at the Conference at Washington on the Rules of Navigation in 1890. He was elected Recorder of London 8 Feb. 1892, and in 1899 was sworn in of the Privy Council. For some time he sat in Parliament for Cambridgeshire, and subsequently, 1892, for the Holborn Division of Finsbury. He died 9 March, 1900. Besides his other appointments he held the post of Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, with whose friendship he was honoured.

HAMILTON, DUKE OF. *See* DOUGLAS, JAMES.

HAMMOND, JAMES. POLITICIAN AND POET. 1710—1742.

Admitted 14 January, 1723-4.

Second son of Antony Hammond of Somersham, Huntingdon. He was educated at Westminster, where through a schoolfellow he was brought into connection with the Earl of Chesterfield, and through him to the Court circle of Frederick Prince of Wales. Through the latter's influence he entered Parliament; but he is now chiefly remembered for his *Love Elegies*, compositions inspired, it is said, by his passion for Catherine Dashwood, a Court beauty, and sometime lady of the bedchamber to Queen Charlotte. They are imitations of Tibullus, and obtained much reputation, though condemned by Johnson as "frigid pedantry" having "neither passion, nature, nor manners." They were published, with a preface by the Earl of Chesterfield, in 1743. Hammond died 7 June, 1742.

HAMPDEN, JOHN. POLITICIAN. About 1656—1696.

Admitted 17 November, 1668.

Son and heir of Richard Hampden of Hampden, co. Bucks, and grandson of John Hampden, the famous patriot. He was admitted the same day as his brother Richard, being then but twelve years of age. He was educated much abroad, and is spoken of by Barnet as "one of the learnedest gentlemen he ever knew." He first entered Parliament for Buckinghamshire in 1679 and acted with the Leader of the Opposition. He was charged with complicity in the Rye House Plot and committed to the Tower (1683). He subsequently pleaded guilty and was condemned to death, but pardoned on payment of a fine. He was again returned to Parliament, where he signalled himself by his zeal for popular rights. He failed, however, to be returned in 1690 and again in 1696, and his disappointments led to his death by his own hand 10 Dec. of that year. He left behind him several pamphlets of a political character.

HANNEN, JAMES, *first* BARON HANNEN of BURDOCK. JUDGE.
1821—1894.

Admitted 30 October, 1841.

Eldest son of James Hannen of Dulwich. He was educated at St. Paul's School and Heidelberg University. He was called to the Bar 14 Jan. 1848. In 1863 he was appointed Junior Counsel to the Treasury, and in 1867 was engaged at the trial of the Manchester Fenians—Allen, Larkin, Goold, and Shore. In the following year he was made Serjeant-at-Law and a Judge of the Queen's Bench and knighted. In 1872 he was transferred to the Court

of Probate and Divorce, of which Court he became President under the Judicature Act of 1875. He was elected a Bencher of the Inn in 1878, and Reader in the following year. In 1891 he was appointed a Lord of Appeal, and at the same time created a Baron for life with the title of Lord Hannen of Burdock. Lord Hannen is best remembered in connection with the Parnell Commission, of which he was President in 1888, and as one of the arbitrators on the Behring Sea Question at Paris in 1892.

HARBERT. *See* HERBERT.

HARCOURT or HARECOURTE, ROBERT.

TRAVELLER.
About 1674—1631.

Admitted 10 March, 1592-3.

“Son and heir of Walter Harcourte of Staunton Harcourte, co. Oxford, Knight.” He was born at Ellenhall in Staffordshire and educated at Oxford. In 1609 he went on a voyage to Guiana and wrote an account of his adventures in 1613, which was reprinted in Purchas's *Pilgrimes* in 1625 and in the *Harleian Miscellany*. He died 20 May, 1631.

HARDINGE, GEORGE. LAWYER, POET AND ESSAYIST. 1743—1816.

Admitted 15 May, 1764.

Eldest son of Nicholas Hardinge (*q.v.*), he was born in Kingston-on-Thames on 22 June, 1743. He was called to the Bar 9 June, 1769, and in 1782 became King's Counsel and Solicitor-General to the Queen. He was also Counsel for the East India Company, and had a seat in Parliament. He was Reader in 1789 and Treasurer of the Inn in 1791. He died in 1816, at which time he held the position of a Welsh Judge. He is the author of the following treatises: *Letters to Burke on the Impeachment of Warren Hastings*; *The Essence of Malone*; *The Filial Tribute*; *Three Sermons, by a Layman*; *Essay on the Character of Jonathan*; *The Russian Chief, an Ode*.

HARDINGE or HARDING, NICHOLAS. CLASSICAL SCHOLAR AND ANTIQUARY. 1699—1758.

Admitted 12 October, 1721.

Son and heir of the Rev. Gideon Hardinge of Kingston-on-Thames, in which place he was born on 7 Feb. 1699. He was called to the Bar 26 Nov. 1725. In 1731 he obtained the office of Clerk of the House of Commons, and in 1752 became Joint Secretary to the Treasury. In 1748 and again in 1754 he represented the borough of Eye in Parliament. He died in 1816, and has left behind—*Poems, Latin, Greek and English, with an Essay on Government* (1818).

HARDWICKE, EARLS OF. *See* YORKE, PHILIP (1690—1764) and YORKE, PHILIP (1720—1790).

HARDY, FRANCIS. BIOGRAPHER. 1751—1812.

Admitted 27 January, 1772.

Son and heir of Henry Hardy of Dublin. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the Irish Bar in 1777. He took some part in politics, and for some time sat in the Irish House of Commons; but his inclinations were towards literature, and he co-operated with Lord Charlemont in the establishment of the Royal Irish Academy. He subsequently undertook the publication of some of the writings and the Memoirs of that nobleman, the latter of which appeared in 1810. In 1806 he received the appointment of Commissioner of Appeals in Dublin. He died 26 July, 1812.

HARLEY, EDWARD. POLITICIAN. 1664—1735.

Admitted 18 March, 1681-2.

Second son of Edward Harley of Bramton (Brampton) Castle, co. Hereford, Knight of the Bath. He was called to the Bar 25 May, 1688. In 1692 he was made Recorder of Leominster, which borough he subsequently represented in Parliament. In 1702 he obtained the appointment of Auditor of the Imprest, which he held during life. In this lucrative office he was charged with embezzlement, but triumphantly cleared himself. He took an active part in the proceedings which led to the establishment of William III. on the throne, and in Parliament he vigorously supported the policy of his brother (*q.v.*), the Earl of Oxford. He died in New Square, Lincoln's Inn, 30 Aug. 1735.

HARLEY, SIR ROBERT. MASTER OF THE MINT. 1579—1656.

Admitted 24 October, 1599.

Son and heir of Thomas Harley of Brampton Castle, Herefordshire. He was educated at Oxford, where his tutor was Cadwallader Owen, known as "Sic Doceo." He resided in the Temple till the coronation of James I., when he was knighted. He represented Radnor, and subsequently the county of Hereford in Parliament, and in 1626 was made Master of the Mint, from which office he was dismissed by the Parliament in 1649 for refusing to use a new stamp. During the Long Parliament he sat on many important committees, and was active in the proceedings against Strafford. His castle of Brampton Bryan was besieged in 1643 by the royal forces, but resolutely defended by his wife Brilliana. It was captured in the following year, and burnt, with its library and other valuable contents. He died 6 Nov. 1656. His grandson Robert (*q.v.*) was created Earl of Oxford in 1711.

HARLEY, ROBERT, *first* EARL of OXFORD, 1661—1724.

Admitted 18 March, 1681-2.

Son and heir of Edward Harley of Brampton Castle, co. Hereford, Knight of the Bath, and grandson of Sir Robert Harley (*q.v.*). He was admitted the same day as his brother Edward (*q.v.*). His career as a Statesman forms part of the public history of the country. He was born 5 Dec. 1661. In 1688 he seized Worcester for the Prince of Orange. In 1701 he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, and in 1704 was made Chief Secretary of State. He was created Earl of Oxford 24 May, 1711, and became Lord Treasurer the same year. In 1714 he was expelled from office, and in 1715 imprisoned in the Tower. In 1717 he was impeached, but acquitted and released (1 July). He died 21 May, 1724. He was also a member of Lincoln's Inn, where he was admitted 25 July, 1701.

HARRINGTON or HARINGTON JAMES.

POLITICAL WRITER.
1611—1677.

Admitted 27 October, 1631.

Son and heir of Sir Sapcoate Harrington of Rand, Lincolnshire, a member of a very old Worcestershire family. He entered at Oxford, but left without a degree, and went on a continental tour. Returning, he devoted himself to study, and is said to have translated Sanderson's *De Juramenti Obligatione*, whilst attendant upon Charles I. at Holmby House. This was published in 1655. His chief literary performance, however, was his imaginary sketch of a perfect political Commonwealth entitled *Oceana*, published in 1656, a work pronounced by Hume as "the only valuable model of a Commonwealth extant." Besides this he wrote some twenty tracts or treatises, mostly on the same subject, and many of them arising out of the controversy to which its publication gave rise. His complete works were published by Toland in a folio volume in 1700. In 1661 he was for some time imprisoned in the Tower, a confinement which affected his health mentally and bodily, and he died of paralysis at Westminster 11 Sept. 1677.

HARRIS, GEORGE.

AUTHOR.

1809—1890.

Admitted 4 December, 1839.

Eldest son of George Harris, solicitor, of Rugby, where he was born 6 May, 1809. He was called to the Bar 13 Jan. 1843. Taking to literary pursuits, he published a *Life of Lord Hardwicke* in 1847. In 1853 he became Deputy-County Court Judge of the Bristol district; in 1861 Acting Judge of the County Court at Birmingham; and in 1862 Registrar of the Bankruptcy Court, Manchester, from which, however, he was compelled to retire in 1868 from ill health. Meanwhile he interested himself in a project for forming a collection of historical manuscripts which should be accessible to inquirers, which led later on to the formation of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. Mr. Harris was a member of many learned societies, and one of the founders of the Psychological Society. He found a friend and patron in Lord Brougham, of whom he contributed a Memoir to the *Law Magazine and Review*, and which was published separately 1868. He also left behind him, besides many contributions to periodical literature, treatises on *The Theory of Representation* (1852); *Civilisation Considered as a Science* (1861); *Principia prima Legum* (1865); *The Theory of the Arts*; and in 1888 he printed for private circulation an *Autobiography*, with a preface by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson.

HARRIS, WALTER.

IRISH HISTORIAN.

1686—1761.

Admitted 31 May, 1708.

Second son of Hopton Harris of Queen's County, Ireland. He was entered at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1704, and obtained a scholarship there, and though expelled for breach of discipline, received later (1753) the degree of LL.D. there. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1713. He married a great-grand-daughter of Sir James Ware, whose Latin works on Irish antiquities he translated into English, and from that time he devoted himself to the like study, and published consecutively: *Historiographorum aliorumque scriptorum Hiberniæ Commentarium, or a History of Irish Writers* (1736); *Hibernica, or some Ancient Pieces relating to Ireland* (1747); *A History of William III.* (1747); and a polemical tract entitled *Fiction Unmasked* (1752). He died in Dublin 26 July, 1761.

HART, SIR ANTHONY.

IRISH LORD CHANCELLOR.

About 1754—1831.

Admitted 22 January, 1776.

Youngest son of William Hart of the Island of St. Christopher, where he was born. He was called to the Bar 29 June, 1781, and became a King's Counsel in 1807, in which year he was also made a Bencher of the Inn. He was Reader in 1809, and Treasurer of the Inn in 1817. After practising for some time at the Chancery Bar, he was appointed Vice-Chancellor in 1827, receiving at the same time the honour of knighthood. A few months later he succeeded Lord Manners as Chancellor of Ireland. From this office he retired in 1830, and died the following year (6 Dec.). It is stated in Burke's *History of the Chancellors* that "not a single decision of his was ever varied or reversed."

HARVEY, BEAUCHAMP BAGENAL. IRISH LEADER. 1762—1798.

Admitted 27 June, 1775.

Son and heir of Francis Harvey of Bargay Castle, Wexford. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1782. He became a leader amongst the "United Irishmen," and in 1798 was elected their commander-in-chief, in which capacity he demanded the surrender of New Ross, where, however, the insurgents were repulsed, after which he was deposed from the command. Taking to flight, he was captured, tried and condemned to death, which he suffered, by hanging, at Wexford 26 June. During his brief leadership in the Rebellion, in which he seems to have been an unwilling participator, he did all in his power to restrain his followers from plunder and excesses.

HARVEY, FRANCIS.

JUDGE.

d. 1632.

Admitted 11 February, 1581-2.

Second son of Stephen Harvey of Cottenen (Cottingham), co. Northampton. He was admitted from Barnard's Inn and became Reader at the Middle Temple in 1611. He became Recorder of Leicester in the following year, a Serjeant-at-Law in 1614, and was raised to the Bench of Common Pleas in 1624, which dignity he retained till his death in 1622.

HASTINGS, EDWARD, BARON HASTINGS of LOUGHBOROUGH.

d. 1573.

Admitted 2 February, 1562-3.

Third son of George Hastings, third Baron Hastings of Hastings and first Earl of Huntingdon. He was a person of great distinction in Tudor times. He was knighted in 1546 and took part in the expedition to Scotland the following year. In 1547 and 1552 he sat in Parliament for Leicester. On the death of Edward VI. he declared for Queen Mary in opposition to the Duke of Northumberland, and was made a Privy Councillor and her Master of Horse, and in 1555 a Knight of the Garter. He was created Baron Hastings in 1558. He was one of the lords sent to escort Elizabeth to London, but was by her sent to the Tower in 1561 for "hearing mass." After his liberation he retired into Buckinghamshire where he died 5 March, 1573.

HASTINGS, HENRY, *third* EARL of HUNTINGDON. 1535—1595.

Admitted 2 February, 1562-3.

Eldest son of Francis Hastings, second Earl. He was knighted by Edward VI. in 1548, summoned to Parliament as Baron Hastings in 1559, and succeeded to the Earldom in 1561. Through his mother, the daughter of Lord Montacute, he claimed the right of succession to the throne next to Elizabeth. He was an ardent Protestant and friend of the Huguenots, and, therefore, an opponent of the claims of Mary Queen of Scots, whose keeper he for some time was. In 1579 he was made a Knight of the Garter. He died 14 Dec. 1595.

His brother, George, who became the third Earl, was admitted to the Inn on 2 Feb. 1563-4.

HATSELL, SIR HENRY. JUDGE. 1641—1714.

Admitted 3 March, 1659-60.

Eldest son of Henry Hatsell of Saltram, co. Devon. He was called to the Bar 17 May, 1667, and became Serjeant-at-Law in 1689. Eight years after (1697) he was created a Baron of the Exchequer and knighted, which position he held till 1702, when he was removed. He was judge at the trial of Spencer Cowper (*q.v.*) for the murder of Miss Stout. He died in April 1714. His son Henry was Treasurer of the Inn in 1770.

HATSELL, JOHN. JURIST. 1743—1820.

Admitted 22 December, 1750.

Eldest son of Henry Hatsell of the Middle Temple, and grandson of Sir Henry Hatsell (*q.v.*). He was called to the Bar 20 May, 1757, and to the Bench of the Inn 23 Jan. 1789. He filled the office of Chief Clerk to the House of Commons for twenty-nine years (1768—97). He was appointed Reader in 1795, Treasurer in 1802, and at the time of his death in 1820 was Senior Bencher of the Inn. He was buried with much solemnity in the Temple Church on 24 Oct. 1820.

Mr. Hatsell published the following works on parliamentary law and procedure: *Rules, etc. of the House of Commons* (1774—1809); *Cases of Privileges of Parliament to 1628* (1776); *Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons* (1781).

HAVELOCK, SIR HENRY. INDIAN GENERAL. 1795—1857.

Admitted 14 May, 1813.

Second son of William Havelock of Ingress Park, Dartford, but he was born at Ford Hall, Durham, in 1795. During his short residence of two years at the Temple he was a pupil in the chambers of Mr. Chitty (*q.v.*), having as a fellow pupil Thomas Noon Talfourd (*q.v.*), the future judge, with whom he contracted a life friendship. But Havelock's heart was not in his legal studies, but in the stirring scenes in the Peninsula, where his brother William was serving in the Army under Wellington, and in July, 1815, a month after Waterloo, he himself obtained a Commission in the 95th Regiment. In this capacity he served with reputation through the Burmese (1824) and other wars, but it was not till 1838 he attained the rank of Captain. He took part with his regiment in the Afghan war (1839), the Gwalior campaign (1843), the first campaign against the Sikhs (1845), and in the Persian Expedition (1857), but, though raised to the rank of General for his services, he still remained a comparatively obscure man till his extraordinary

efforts for the relief of Cawnpore and Lucknow filled all Europe with his fame. For his heroic services in this campaign he was made a Knight Companion of the Bath, and a Baronet, but he did not live to enjoy these honours. His exertions had destroyed his health, and he died of dysentery at Lucknow 24 Nov. 1857. Memoirs of Sir Henry Havelock have been written by J. C. Marshman, J. T. Headly, W. Brock, W. Owen, and J. P. Grant, and he has himself left *A Narrative of the War in Affghanistan*. 1837-9. 2 vols. 8vo. London (1840).

HAWKINS, SIR JOHN. NAVAL COMMANDER. 1532—1595.
Admitted 24 February, 1593-4.

Second son of William Hawkins of Plymouth. This is the celebrated naval commander, the companion of Drake (*q.v.*), and Frobisher (*q.v.*), and his admission to the Inn was, no doubt, like theirs, *causa honoris*. He is described on the Register as "John Hawkin, Knight," admitted specially by Mr. Cavell, the Reader, and the event occurred after his return from harassing the coasts of Spain with Frobisher. He was then in his sixty-first year, having been born at Plymouth in 1532. His achievements are too numerous to recount, but he is best known as one of the joint Commanders of the Fleet against the Spanish Armada in 1588. He sat in Parliament for his native town, and in 1573 held the office of Secretary to the Navy. He died in Dominica 12 Nov. 1595, and was buried at sea; but a monument was erected to his memory in the church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, which perished in the great fire. The inscription, however, is preserved by Stow. He founded a hospital for disabled seamen, known as the "Chest of Chatham," the original of Greenwich Hospital.

HAY, JAMES, first EARL of CARLISLE. d. 1636.
Admitted 16 March, 1608-9.

Son of Sir James Hay of Kingask. He was born at Pitscorthy, in Fifeshire. He is described in the Register as "Jacobus Hayes, Dñs. Hayes, unus generosorum Camera Regis." In 1615 he was created a Peer of the Realm under the title of Lord Hay of Sawley in the county of York. Three years later he was made Viscount Doncaster, and in 1622 advanced to the Earldom of Carlisle. He was employed in many weighty matters of State, and was twice sent as Ambassador to France. In private life he was noted for his extravagance. At his death his debts amounted to £80,000, and during his life is said to have spent £400,000, and "left not a house or an acre of land to be remembered by."

HAY or HAYE, WILLIAM. POLITICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL WRITER.
1695—1755.
Admitted 24 May, 1715.

The parentage is not given in the Register, but he was probably the second son of William Hay, M.P., of Glyndebourne, Sussex, where he was born 21 August, 1695. He entered the Middle Temple from Lincoln's Inn. In 1734 he entered Parliament as a supporter of Sir Robert Walpole, and was rewarded with the post of Commissioner of the Victualling Office, and afterwards of Keeper of the Records in the Tower. He died in 1755.

He was the author of the following works and essays: *Civil Government* (1728); *Mount Caburn, a Poem* (1730); *Poor Laws* (1735); *Religio Philosophi*

(1753); *Essay on Deformity* (1754); Translation of *Hawkins Brown's De Immortalitate Animæ* (1754); Translation of *Martial's Epigrams* (1756). His complete works were published by his daughter, with his Life (1794).

HAYES, SIR GEORGE. JUDGE. 1805—1869.

Admitted 29 November, 1824.

Second son of Sheedy Hayes of Judd Place, Somers Town, where he was born 19 June, 1805. He was educated at the Roman Catholic College at Ware, but, when he grew up, joined the Church of England. He began life as a solicitor in Leamington. He was called to the Bar 29 Jan. 1830, and in 1856 received the order of the Coif. In 1861 he was made Recorder of Leicester, and in 1868 a Judge of the Queen's Bench, with the honour of knighthood, but died suddenly the following year (24 Nov.). He was a man of extensive classical acquirements and a humourist, his elegy on the extinction of *John Doe* and *Richard Roe*, his song on the case of *The Dog and the Cock*, and his admirable satire on the abstruse pleading and special demurrers under the New Rules of 1834 (of which Baron Parke, afterwards Lord Wensleydale, was part author and strenuous defender), being pleasantly remembered.

HAYES, SIR THOMAS. LORD MAYOR. d. 1617.

Admitted 11 August, 1605.

His parentage is not given in the Register, but he was the son of Thomas Hayes of Westminster. He was of the Drapers' Company, and was knighted by James I. at Whitehall 26 July, 1603. He was elected Alderman of Bishopsgate on 22 Dec. of the same year, served the office of Sheriff in 1604, and became Lord Mayor ten years later. He was buried in the church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, 29 Sept. 1617.

HAYLEY, WILLIAM. POET. 1745—1820.

Admitted 13 June, 1766.

Only son of Thomas Hayley of Chichester, Sussex, where he was born 29 Oct. 1745. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, where he composed an *Ode on the Birth of the Prince of Wales* (1763). This was the forerunner of a long succession of poetical pieces, the most successful of which was *The Triumphs of Temper*, published in 1781. It ran through many editions, but is now only remembered by the satirical reference to it in Byron's *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*. He also wrote a *Life of Milton* (1794) and other works in prose, not without merit, but now little known. His learning and abilities, however, were of no mean order, and his character amiable. "Everything about him, indeed, was good," as was said of him by his friend, Robert Southey, "except his poetry." He died at Felpham 12 Nov. 1820.

HAYNES, HOPTON. THEOLOGIAN. About 1672—1749.

Admitted 23 January, 1701-2.

Son and heir of John Haynes, M.D., of Ditchat, Somerset. Previous to his admission, he was weigher and teller at the Mint, where he became Assay-Master in 1723, at the time when Sir Isaac Newton was Warden. He translated some of Newton's Letters on St. John into Latin, and was a friend of

Whiston, the mathematician. In opinions he was a Unitarian, though he attended the services of the Church, and he left behind him *A Brief Enquiry relative to the Right of His Majesty's Royal Chapel within the Tower* (1728), and *Causa Dei contra Novatores; or the Religion of the Bible and the Pulpit compared* (1747). Also, published posthumously, *The Scripture Account of God and Christ* (1750). He died 19 Nov. 1749.

HAYWARD, ABRAHAM.

ESSAYIST AND MAN OF LETTERS.
1801—1884.

Admitted 14 July, 1830.

Eldest son of Joseph Hayward of Upway, Somersetshire. He was born at Wilton, near Salisbury. He was educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, and subsequently under a private tutor. He entered at the Middle Temple from the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar 15 June, 1832, but devoted himself chiefly to literary studies. In 1828 he established the *Law Magazine*, and between 1858 and 1874 published *Biographical and Critical Essays*. He is best known, however, as the translator of *Faust* (1833), as an able but somewhat acrimonious controversialist, and also as a conversationalist of accurate information and knowledge. He died in St. James's Street 2 Feb. 1884.

HEATH, BENJAMIN.

THEOLOGIAN, SCHOLAR AND CRITIC.
1704—1766.

Admitted 28 June, 1721.

Eldest son of Benjamin Heath, a merchant of Exeter, where he was born on 20 April, 1704. On 3 Jan. 1724, he passed to the Inner Temple, but was re-admitted at the Middle 6 June, 1729. He inherited a large fortune from his father, and was thus able to devote himself to travel and study without dependence on the law. He was, however, Town Clerk of Exeter from 1752 to his death. In 1762 he was made a D.C.L. of Oxford by diploma. He took an active part in the resistance of Devonshire to Lord Bute's excise duty on cider. He died at Exeter 13 Sept. 1766. The following are his published works: *An Essay towards a Demonstrative Proof of the Divine Existence, Unity, and Attributes* (1740); *Nota, sive Lectiones, ad Tragicorum Græcorum veterum Æschyli, Sophoclis, Euripidis Dramata* (1752); *Excise Duty on Cyder and Perry* [Pamphlet] (1763); *A Revival of Shakespeare's Text* (1765).

HELWYS or ELLOWES, SIR GERVASE.

LIEUTENANT OF THE TOWER.
1561—1615.

Admitted 26 May, 1579.

Son of John Helwys of Askham, co. Nottingham, where he was baptized 1 Sept. 1561. He was admitted to the Middle Temple from New Inn. His uncle, Geoffrey, Alderman of the City of London, and Sheriff in 1610, was also a member of the Inn. The nephew was knighted by James I. 7 May, 1603. On the committal of Sir Thomas Overbury (*q.v.*) to the Tower in 1613, Helwys was appointed Lieutenant of the prison through the influence of the Earl of Northampton and Robert Carr (Lord Rochester), and he is supposed to have become their instrument for doing him to death, for which he was tried and condemned on 18 Nov. 1615, though it may be doubted whether he was directly concerned in the matter. He was hanged on Tower Hill two days later, the only instance which has come to light of a Middle Templar sharing such a fate.

HENLEY, ANTHONY. WIT. d. 1711.

Admitted 3 May, 1684.

Son and heir of Sir Robert Henley, one of the Associates of the Bench (of the Grange, Arlesford, Hants), and grandson of Sir Robert Henley, once Master of the King's Bench. Anthony was educated at Oxford, where he acquired a wide knowledge of the Classics, which, with an ample fortune, secured him a welcome in London amongst the wits of the day. He was especially a friend of Swift, who frequently refers to him in his *Letters to Stella*, and he was a contributor to the *Tatler*, the *Medley*, and the *Spectator*. He was also an excellent musician and a friend and patron of the Purcells. He died in Aug. 1711.

HENRY, SIR THOMAS. POLICE MAGISTRATE. 1807—1876.

Admitted 26 May, 1825.

Second son of David Henry of Stephen's Green, Dublin, where he was born in 1807. He graduated B.A. at Trinity College there in 1824. He was called to the Bar 23 Jan. 1829, and made Magistrate at Whitechapel in 1840; transferred to Bow Street in 1846, where he became Chief in 1864, with the honour of knighthood. In this capacity he acted as chief adviser to the Government on administrative and police matters, and on questions relating to extradition, and he was the draftsman of the Extradition Act now in force. He investigated the charges against Nelson and Brand in respect of the execution of Gordon in Jamaica, and committed the accused for trial at the Old Bailey, on which occasion Lord Chief Justice Cockburn (*q.v.*) delivered his charge on the subject of Martial Law to the grand jury. He died 16 June, 1876, and was buried in the ground of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Thomas, in Fulham.

HENSHAW, THOMAS. SCIENTIFIC WRITER. 1618—1700.

Admitted 21 April, 1638.

Son and heir of Benjamin Henshaw, "Captain of the City of London." He was born in Milk Street 15 June, 1618. At the outbreak of the Civil War he took the part of the King, and being taken prisoner was released on parole, on which he went over to the Continent, where he spent several years. On his return to England he was called to the Bar 24 Nov. 1654, and on the Restoration was appointed the King's French Secretary and made a Privy Councillor. He was subsequently (1672) Envoy-Extraordinary in Denmark. He died at Kensington 2 Jan. 1700.

Elias Ashmole (*q.v.*) refers to him as an expert in occult science, on which subject he contributed papers to the *Philosophical Transactions*. He also translated from the Italian Salmedo's *History of China* (1655), and edited Dr. Skinner's *Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae* (1671).

HERBERT or HARBERT, RICHARD. COUNTY MAGNATE. d. 1596.

Admitted 3 February, 1575-6.

Son and heir of Sir Edward Herbert of Montgomery. He was the representative of the great family of Herbert of the Welsh Marches, and was the father of Edward Herbert, first Lord Herbert of Cherbury. He was Sheriff of Montgomery in 1576 and 1584, and represented Montgomeryshire in Parliament in 1585. He was a man of capacity and courage, well versed in literature, and an active maintainer of law and order along the Marches of Wales. He died in 1596.

HERBERT or HARBERT, SIR WILLIAM. ASTROLOGER, POLITICIAN
AND POET. d. 1593.

Admitted 20 June, 1589.

He is described in the Register as "William Harbert, Knight, of St. Julians, Monmouth," and was the son of William Herbert of that place, and heir male of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. There is some difficulty in his identification, but he is supposed to be the William Herbert knighted by Elizabeth in 1578. He became a great student of Divinity, Astrology, and Alchemy, and was for some time a disciple of Dr. John Dee. In 1586 he became an "undertaker" for the plantation of a colony in Munster, endeavouring to introduce good government after the English fashion, in which he temporarily succeeded. He died 4 March, 1592-3.

He left behind him several writings in prose and verse, including a Poem entitled *Sydney* (1586), and *Croftus, sive de Hibernia Liber*, published by the Roxburghe Club, 1887, and *Tracts on the Plantation of Munster*, abstracts of which appear in the Calendar of State Papers (Irish) (1586-8).

HERICKE or HERRICK, SIR WILLIAM. GOLDSMITH AND BANKER.
1557-1653.

Admitted 12 August, 1606.

He appears on the Register as "William Hericke, Knight." He was the son of John Hericke of Leicester, where he was born in 1557. He came to London in 1574 as apprentice to his elder brother Nicholas, who was the father of Robert Herrick the poet. He afterwards set up in business on his own account, and became one of the most prosperous of London merchants, and much in request at Court. He was employed by Elizabeth on a mission to the Grand Turk, from whom he brought back a complimentary letter in 1581. In 1605 he was knighted by James I. He subsequently represented Leicester in Parliament, but became impoverished in the Civil Wars. He died 2 March, 1652-3.

HERTFORD, MARQUESS OF. See SEYMOUR, WILLIAM.

HEWITT, JAMES, first VISCOUNT LIFFORD. IRISH LORD
CHANCELLOR. 1709-1789.

Admitted 6 September, 1737.

Son and heir of William Hewitt, a merchant of Coventry, where he was born in 1709. He began life as an attorney in his native place. He was called to the Bar 26 Nov. 1742. In 1755 he became Serjeant-at-Law, and was raised to the King's Bench in 1766. Two years later he became Chancellor of Ireland, and was raised to the Irish Peerage as Baron Lifford, to which a Viscounty was added in 1781. He died 28 April, 1789.

HEY, RICHARD. MATHEMATICIAN AND ESSAYIST. 1745-1835.

Admitted 7 November, 1768.

Fifth son of Richard Hey of Pudsey, Yorks., being brother of the Rev. John Hey, the well-known Divine, Norrisian Professor at Cambridge, and of William Hey, equally distinguished as a surgeon. Richard graduated Third Wrangler and Chancellor's Medallist at Cambridge in 1768. He was called to the Bar 8 Nov. 1771, from which, however, he soon retired and gave

himself to literary labour. He died 7 Dec. 1835, leaving numerous works, including *Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty and Government* (1776); *Dissertations on Duelling and Suicide* (Prize Essays, 1784-5); *Happiness and Rights* (1792); *Some Principles of Civilization* (1815). He also published a Tragedy, *The Captive Monarch* (1794), and a Novel, *Edington* (1796), but his chief work was a *Dissertation on the Pernicious Effects of Gaming*, which gained the University Prize in 1783.

HEYWARD, THOMAS. AMERICAN STATESMAN. 1746—1809.
Admitted 10 January, 1765.

Eldest son of Daniel Heyward of Charlestown, South Carolina. He was born at St. Luke's, South Carolina, in 1746. After his course at the Temple he returned home and was elected to the Congress of 1775, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of the United States. In 1778 he was appointed a State Judge. He died in March, 1809.

HIGDEN or HIGDON, HENRY. DRAMATIST.
Admitted 27 April, 1665.

Second son of John Higdon of St. Clement Danes, born in Yorkshire. He was called to the Bar 14 May, 1686, but there is no record of his ever practising the Law. In 1686 and 1687 he published *Essays on the Satires of Juvenal*, and in 1693 brought out a Comedy at Drury Lane, entitled *The Wary Widow*, in which there were so many drinking scenes that the actors all got fuddled before the end of the play. He appears to have been a friend of Dryden, Sedley, and other wits of the time.

HIGGONS, BEVILL. POET AND HISTORIAN. 1670—1735.
Admitted 12 November, 1687.

Third son of Sir Thomas Higgons (*q.v.*) of Grewell, Hants. He matriculated at Oxford in 1686 but afterwards removed to Cambridge. Whilst there he wrote some verses addressed to the *Queen on the Birth of a Prince*, inserted in a collection by the University on the occasion. With his brother he was charged with plotting against the life of William III., and was committed to prison in 1695. From the time of his release till his death in 1735 he spent his life in literary pursuits, and is known as the author of the following works: *The Generous Conqueror, a Tragedy* (1702); *A Short View of the English History to the Revolution 1688* (1723); *Remarks on Bishop Burnet's History of his own Times* (1725); *History of Mary Queen of Scots* (1753).

HIGGONS, SIR THOMAS. DIPLOMATIST AND AUTHOR. 1624—1691.
Admitted 4 February, 1639-40.

Son and heir of the Rev. Thomas Higgons, D.D., of Shrewsbury, Shropshire. He married the widow of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and devoted himself to politics. He represented Malmesbury and New Windsor in Parliament and was knighted in 1663. He was subsequently entrusted with diplomatic missions to Paris and elsewhere, and on his return was elected for St. Germans, Cornwall, 1685. He died suddenly of apoplexy in the King's Bench in 1691, where he was a witness in a case between the Duchess of Albemarle and the Earl of Bath. He was the author of a *Panegerick* (in

Verse) to King Charles on the Restoration (1660) and of a *History of Isuf Bassa, Captain-General of the Ottoman Army in Candia* (1684). His son Bevill (q.v.) was a member of the Middle Temple.

HILL, GEORGE. SERJEANT-AT-LAW. 1716—1808.
Admitted 5 January, 1733-4.

Son and heir of the Rev. Nathaniel Hill, D.D., of Rowell (Rothwell), Northampton. He was called to the Bar 27 Nov. 1741, but was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn on 25 April, 1765. He was made a Serjeant, and King's Serjeant in 1772. His knowledge of Case Law was great, but his apprehension of general principles so confused as to earn for him the nickname of "Serjeant Labyrinth." He died 21 Feb. 1808, and was buried at Rothwell, Northampton, in which county his family was of ancient settlement. His legal MSS. are preserved in the Library of Lincoln's Inn.

HILL, SIR HUGH. JUDGE. 1802—1871.
Admitted 9 April, 1823.

Second son of James Hill of Doneraile, co. Cork, where he was born. He was educated in Dublin, and kept his terms for two years at the King's Inns, but then joined the Middle Temple. He practised for many years as a Special Pleader, and was not called to the Bar till 29 Jan. 1841. He was appointed Reader in 1856. He obtained silk in 1857, and was made a Serjeant and Judge of the Queen's Bench in 1858. This position he held for four years, when failing health obliged him to retire. His reputation as a Judge was, deservedly, a high one. He died 12 Oct. 1871.

HILL, JAMES. ANTIQUARY. d. about 1728.
Admitted, 27 November, 1716.

Third son of John Hill of Hereford. He was called to the Bar 19 May, 1721, but he is now remembered only in connexion with the collections he made from time to time for a history of the City and County of Hereford, which are referred to in Rawlinson's *Topographer* (1720). In 1715 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and four years later of the Royal Society. Before the former Society he exhibited a large collection of drawings and plans, including a view of Tintern Abbey, subsequently engraved for Stevens's *History of Ancient Abbeys* (1723), and a Survey of Ariconium. He was a friend and correspondent of the Antiquaries Drs. Gale and Stukeley. The last years of his life were spent in Herefordshire, where he died either in 1727 or 1728.

HOADLY, JOHN. POET. 1711—1776.
Admitted 1 November, 1726.

Second son of Benjamin Hoadly, Bishop of Salisbury, afterwards of Winchester. He was born in Broad Street, London, on 8 Oct. 1711. He soon quitted the profession of the law and entered into Holy Orders. He held several preferments, including a prebendal stall at Winchester. He died 1776.

He wrote some poems in *Dodsley's Collection*, and edited his father's works,

and is the author of the following : *Love's Revenge, a Pastoral* (1737) ; *Jephtha, an Oratorio* (1737) ; *Phæbe, a Pastoral* (1748) ; *The Force of Truth, an Oratorio* (1764). He also revised Lillo's *Arden of Feversham*, and wrote the Fifth Act of Miller's *Mahomet*.

HOBBEY. See HOBY.

HOBHOUSE, SIR BENJAMIN. POLITICIAN. 1757—1831.

Admitted 7 February, 1776.

Second son of John Hobhouse of Westbury-on-Trim, Gloucestershire. He was educated at Bristol and Oxford. On 25 May, 1781, he was called to the Bar, and was Reader at the Inn in 1825. In 1797 he entered Parliament, and devoted the rest of his life to political affairs. He was Secretary of the Board of Control, and afterwards Chairman of Committees under Addington, and was made a Baronet in 1812. He died in Berkeley Square 14 Aug. 1831. He was the father of John Cam Hobhouse (*q.v.*), afterwards Lord Broughton. He left behind him a treatise on *Heresy as cognisable in the Spiritual Courts*, and many political pamphlets and tracts.

HOBHOUSE, HENRY. ARCHIVIST. 1776—1854.

Admitted 20 January, 1790.

Only son of Henry Hobhouse of Hatspen House, Somerset, Barrister, of the Middle Temple. He was born at Clifton 12 April, 1776. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, where he was created a D.C.L. in 1827. He was called to the Bar 23 Jan. 1801. After holding the post of Solicitor to the Treasury, he was appointed permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1817, which office he held till his retirement in 1827. In 1828 he was created a Privy Councillor. He edited the *State Papers of Henry VIII.*, published by the Record Commissioners, and under his direction a permanent system for the arrangement of State Papers was established. He died 13 April, 1854. His fourth son, Arthur, was created Baron Hobhouse in 1885.

HOBHOUSE, JOHN CAM, BARON BROUGHTON of BROUGHTON GYFFORD. STATESMAN. 1786—1869.

Admitted 4 February, 1806.

Eldest son of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, of the Middle Temple, Bart. (*q.v.*). He was educated at Westminster School and Cambridge, where he graduated, and obtained the Hulsean Prize in 1808. He was a friend of Lord Byron, and spent some time with him on the Continent, and was "best man" at his wedding, and to him the poet dedicated the fourth canto of *Childe Harold*. He unsuccessfully contested Westminster in 1810, and subsequently took an active part in politics as a Radical. For the publication of a pamphlet in 1819, entitled *A Trifling Mistake*, he was committed to Newgate as guilty of a breach of privilege. On his release he was returned for Westminster. He took an active part in the debates of the House, and in 1832 became Secretary for War, but exchanged that post for the Secretaryship of Ireland in 1833. In Lord Melbourne's administration he became Commissioner of Woods and Forests (1834). He was present at the first council of Queen Victoria at Kensington Palace, 1837, and has left an interesting account of it. He was created Baron Broughton in 1851, and in 1852 was made a K.C.B.

From that time he retired from public life, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He died 3 June, 1869. He was the author of numerous writings, the most interesting of which are those relating to Lord Byron and the Memoir of himself entitled *Recollections of a Long Life*, privately printed 1865.

HOBY or HOBBEY, SIR EDWARD. DIPLOMATIST. 1560—1617.
Admitted 24 January, 1583-4

Eldest son of Sir Thomas Hoby, Ambassador in France in 1565—6. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. Under the patronage of Lord Burghley, who was his uncle, he rose into favour at Court, and was employed on many important missions. In 1586 he entered Parliament, and acquired distinction as a speaker. He accompanied the expedition to Cadiz in 1596. He was a favourite with James I., and frequently entertained him at his house at Bisham. He died at Queenborough Castle, of which he was Constable, 1 March, 1616-7. He was a friend of Camden, who eulogizes his accomplishments in his *Britannia*; and he took a keen part in the theological controversies of the time as his *Letter to Theophilus Higgons* (1609), and his tracts entitled *A Counter-snarle for Ishmael Rabshacheh* (1613), and *A Curry-combe for a Coxz-combe* (1613), all against the Jesuits, sufficiently prove.

HOGG, THOMAS JEFFERSON. BIOGRAPHER. 1792—1862.
Admitted 5 November, 1812.

Eldest son of John Hogg of Norton, co. Durham. He was educated at Durham Grammar School and Oxford, where he made the acquaintance of Shelley, the poet, with whom he collaborated in some early productions, and whose biographer he finally became. Being expelled with Shelley from the University, he took up the study of the Law, and settled at York as a Conveyancer. He was called to the Bar 28 Nov. 1817. In 1813 he produced anonymously a work of fiction under the title of *Memoirs of Prince Alexy Haimatoff*, and in 1822 he contributed an article on Lucretius to the *Liberal Review*. In 1825 he went on a tour of Europe, and published his experiences under the title of *Two Hundred and Nine Days* (1827); and in 1832 published *Reminiscences of Shelley at Oxford* in the *New Monthly*. In the same year he obtained the appointment of Revising Barrister in Northumberland. During his life he kept up communication with Shelley, and in 1855 undertook the task of writing his *Life*, two volumes of which appeared in 1858. It was not, however, continued. Hogg died 27 Aug. 1862.

HOLLES, SIR FRESCHVILLE. NAVAL CAPTAIN. 1641—1672.
Admitted 18 June, 1659.

Son of Gervase Holles, the Antiquary (*q.v.*), of Grimsby. He took part in the wars against the Dutch in Charles II.'s time, and had the command of a ship in 1667. He is described by Pepys as a notable player on the bagpipes, but otherwise in most uncomplimentary terms, as "as idle and insignificant fellow as ever came into the fleet." This, however, did not prevent Pepys accepting his hospitality on a subsequent occasion. In 1667 he was returned for Grimsby, and in 1672 he commanded the "Cambridge" at the attack on the Dutch fleet in the Channel (13 March). He fell in the battle of Solebay 28 May the same year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

HOLLES, GERVASE. POLITICIAN AND ANTIQUARY. 1606—1675.

Admitted November 3, 1628.

Son and heir of Frescheville Holles of Great Grimsby, where he was born 9 March, 1606. In 1630 he succeeded to the family estate to which he retired, but having lost his wife and daughter, he returned to the Middle Temple in 1635, and was called to the Bar 24 May, 1639. He was elected for Grimsby to Parliament in 1640, and was suspended the following year for opposing the dominant party. He joined the king and fought in the war till he was taken prisoner at the siege of Colchester. He was allowed to retire to France in 1649, and subsequently to Holland. At the Restoration he was made Master of Requests, and was again returned for Grimsby, which he represented to his death 10 Feb. 1674-5. During his early residence in Lincolnshire he collected materials for a history of that county, seven volumes of which are amongst the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum.

HOLT or HOLTE, FRANCIS LUDLOW. AUTHOR. 1780—1844.

Admitted 11 December, 1801.

Second son of the Rev. Ludlow Holt, LL.D., of North Repps, Norfolk. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford, and called to the Bar 27 Jan. 1809. In 1829 he was admitted *ad eundem* to the Inner Temple, where he was elected Reader in 1839, and Treasurer in 1840. In 1831 he became a King's Counsel. He was an Exchequer Loan Bill Commissioner, and Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster from 1826 to his death 29 Sept. 1844.

He was the author of a treatise on the *Law and Usage of Parliament in Cases of Privilege and Contempt* (1810). Also of works on the *Law of Libel* (1812); of *Shipping* (1820); and of *Bankruptcy* (1827); and in 1804 he produced a Comedy entitled *The Land we Live in*, which was once represented at Drury Lane.

HONIWOOD. See HONYWOOD.

HONYMAN, SIR GEORGE ESSEX. JUDGE. 1819—1875.

Admitted 30 April, 1839.

Eldest son of Colonel Sir Ord John Honyman. He was called to the Bar 8 June, 1849, became a Queen's Counsel in 1866, and served the office of Reader at the Inn in 1872. The following year he was made Serjeant and elevated to the Bench in the Court of Common Pleas, but from failing health was compelled to relinquish its duties in 1875, and died the same year. He was the fourth baronet of the family, the first having been a Lord of Session in Scotland.

HONYWOOD or HONIWOOD, SIR ROBERT. POLITICIAN AND TRANSLATOR. 1601—1686.

Admitted 21 June, 1620.

Son and heir of Robert Honywood of Charing, Kent. He served in the wars of the Palatinate, and was knighted in 1625. In 1659 he was in the Council of State, and was sent on an Embassy to Sweden. In 1673 he translated from the Italian Nani's *History of the Affairs of Europe*. He died 15 April, 1686.

HOOKES, NICHOLAS. POET. 1628—1712.

Admitted 24 June, 1654.

Son and heir of Thomas Hookes of Coggs Farm, Oxford. He was educated at Westminster School, where he was a contemporary of Dryden, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1653. In 1653 he published two series of Poems entitled *Amanda* and *Miscellanea Poetica*, by which he is now chiefly remembered. He was called to the Bar 1 May, 1668. He died 7 Nov. 1712, and was buried in Lambeth Church, where there is an elaborate Latin inscription describing his virtues and attainments. His poems are chiefly interesting as illustrative of the manners of the time.

HOPKINS, CHARLES. POET. 1664—1700.

Admitted 17 August, 1695.

Son and heir of Ezekiel Hopkins, late Lord Bishop of Londonderry. He was born at Exeter, and educated at Dublin and Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1688. He became a friend of Dryden, who praised his verses, and most of the literary notables of the time. He was, however, of intemperate habits and died in his thirty-sixth year. Most of his poems deal with the subject of Love, and contain translations from Ovid and Tibullus, but he was the author also of three Tragedies entitled *Pyrrhus* (1695); *Boadicea* (1697); and *Friendship Reproved* (1697).

HOPKINS, RICHARD. ROMAN CATHOLIC WRITER. d. about 1594.

Admitted 24 May, 1561.

Son and heir of Richard Hopkins, whose description is not given in the Register. After some residence in the Temple he became "wearièd of the heresy of the place" and removed to Louvain, and afterwards to Spain, whence he returned to France. In these wanderings he acquired much learning and knowledge of languages, which he employed in translating from the Spanish the treatises *Of Prayer and Meditation* (1582), and the *Memorial of a Christian Life* (1586) of Father Louis de Granada.

HOPTON, ARTHUR. MATHEMATICIAN. About 1588—1614.

Admitted 11 November, 1609.

Third son of Sir Arthur Hopton of Witham, co. Somerset. According to Wood, before entering at the Temple he was a member of Lincoln College, Oxford, where, under "a noted and careful tutor he became the miracle of his age for learning," but it is doubtful whether in this he was not confounding him with a contemporary Arthur (afterwards Sir Arthur) Hopton, the diplomatist. He entered the Temple from Clement's Inn, and is said to have become an intimate friend of Selden and the learned men of the time. He devoted himself chiefly to mathematical subjects, and has left the following works: *Baculum Geodeticum, or the Geodetical Staff* (1610); *Speculum Topographicum* (1611); *A Concordance of Years, or an Exact Computation of Time* (1612); *Prognostications for the years 1607 to 1614*. He died Nov. 1614, at the early age of 26.

HOPTON, RALPH, *first* BARON HOPTON of STRATTON. SOLDIER AND POLITICIAN. 1598—1652.

Admitted 14 February, 1613-4.

Son and heir of Robert Hopton of Witham, co. Somerset. He served with distinction in the Low Countries, and afterwards with the King's forces during the Civil War. He was in command in the Western Counties and defeated Sir William Waller at Stratton in 1643, but was compelled to capitulate to Fairfax at Truro 14 March, 1646. He died in exile at Bruges in Sept. 1652. He was a man of high character, respected as much by his political opponents as by his friends.

HORNBY, SIR EDMUND GRIMANI. DIPLOMATIST AND JURIST. 1825—1896.

Admitted 1 November, 1845.

Second son of Thomas Hornby of St. Swithin's Lane, City of London. He was called to the Bar 24 Nov. 1848. Beginning life as secretary to his uncle, who was Minister at Lisbon, he devoted himself to the study of International Jurisprudence, and was employed in many important commissions as arbitrator and assessor, and in 1857 was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court at Constantinople. Eight years later he undertook the work of organizing the Consular Courts in China and Japan, and acted as Chief of the Supreme Courts in those countries till his retirement in 1876. He was knighted in 1862. He died 17 March, 1896.

HORSEY, SIR EDWARD. NAVAL AND MILITARY COMMANDER. *d.* 1583.

Admitted 21 May, 1576.

On the Register he is described as Edward Horsey, Esquire, "*Insulæ Vectis dominæ reginæ primarius capitaneus*," and it is remarked that he was admitted gratis, doubtless as a mark of honour. His Arms appear on one of the windows of the Hall, with the inscription "*Insulæ Vectis Dux*." He came of a family of note in Dorsetshire, being the son of Jasper Horsey of Exton, brother of Sir John Horsey. In early life he served as a soldier of fortune in Germany. In 1566 he was engaged in a plot for the dethronement of Queen Mary, after whose death he became a friend and confidant of the Earl of Leicester. In 1562 he served under the Earl of Warwick at the siege of Havre, and in 1565 was nominated one of the Commissioners for the Isle of Wight, of which island he shortly became Captain, an office he held till his death of the plague in 1583, doing good service against the Spaniards. He was more than once employed on important diplomatic missions, and on the outbreak of the Northern Rebellion in 1569 was largely instrumental in its suppression. He was knighted for his services in 1577 (the year following his admission to the Inn) and at the same time made a Privy Councillor.

HORSFORD, SIR ROBERT (MARSH). COLONIAL JUDGE. 1798—1875.

Admitted 23 November, 1816.

Eldest son of the Hon. Paul Horsford, of the Middle Temple, Chief Justice of Antigua. He was born in Lincoln's Inn, 1798, and educated at Winchester and Oxford, where he graduated 1820. He was called to the Bar 17 May, 1822. He settled in Antigua where he became Solicitor-General in 1825, Attorney-General 1844, and Chief Justice 1847. He was knighted in 1841 and made C.B. in 1852. He died 23 May, 1875.

HORSLEY, SAMUEL. THEOLOGIAN. 1733—1806.
Admitted 25 January, 1755.

Eldest son of Rev. John Horsley of Thorley, Herts. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B. in 1758. He distinguished himself very early by his learning and literary acumen, and, having entered the Church, obtained rapid advancement. He became Prebend of Gloucester in 1787, Bishop of St. David's 1788, of Rochester 1793, and of St. Asaph 1802. He was not only a distinguished Divine, but of almost universal erudition and great intellectual powers. His polemical abilities were asserted in his famous controversy with Dr. Priestley. His published works, scientific and theological, are too long to catalogue. His *Biblical Criticisms on the Books of the Old Testament* were published in 4 vols in 1820. He died 4 Oct. 1806.

HOSACK, JOHN. LAWYER AND HISTORIAN. 1809—1887.
Admitted 26 January, 1838.

Third son of John Hosack of Glengaber, Dumfries. He was called to the Bar 29 Jan. 1841, made a Bencher of the Inn in 1875 and appointed Reader in 1884. In 1877 he became police magistrate at Clerkenwell, but he is better known for his historical studies, particularly his able defence of Mary Queen of Scots, published in 1869 and again in 1870—4. He died in Brompton 3 Nov. 1887, and was buried at Lytham in Lancashire.

Besides the work on Mary Queen of Scots he published *A treatise on the Conflict of Laws of England and Scotland* (1847); *The Rights of British and Neutral Commerce* (1854); and *On the Rise and Growth of the Law of Nations* (1882).

HOSKINS, JOHN. LAWYER AND POET. 1566—1638.
Admitted 13 March, 1592-3.

Third son of John Hoskins of Mounton (Monnington-upon-Wye), in the parish of Llanwarne, Herefordshire, where he was born in 1566. He is spoken of by Antony & Wood as the "most ingenious and admired poet of his time." He was called to the Bar 22 May, 1600. In 1619 he was Lent Reader of the Inn, and four years later made Serjeant-at-Law and one of the King's justices itinerant for Wales. Having become possessed of a considerable fortune by marriage, he entered Parliament and sat for Hereford in 1603, and again in 1614 and 1628; but for some expressions deemed seditious in his speeches there he was committed to prison, where he remained a full year. He had more repute, however, as a Poet and Wit than as a Politician, and he was known to all the learned of his time. "'Twas he that published Ben Johnson, the poet, and made him speak clean . . . and 'twas he that viewed and reviewed the *History of the World*, written by Sir W. Raleigh, before it went to press" (Wood, *Athen. Oxon.* II., 626). He died in Herefordshire 27 Aug. 1638. He left behind him many writings, but none of them seem ever to have been published.

HOSKINS or HOSKYNS, SIR JOHN. LAWYER AND VIRTUOSO.
1634—1705.
Admitted 7 July, 1647.

Son and heir of Bennet Hoskyns, one of the Masters of the Utter Bar, and Baronet, of Harewood Park, Herefordshire, and grandson of Serjeant John Hoskins (q.v.). He was called to the Bar 25 Nov. 1653, and to the Bench 11 Nov. 1671. He practised for some time as a lawyer, and was made a

Master in Chancery ; but, succeeding to his father's baronetcy, he retired into Herefordshire, which he represented in Parliament from 1684 to 1687. His tastes, however, were for philosophical pursuits, which he followed with success, and he was elected President of the Royal Society in 1682 in succession to Sir Christopher Wren. He was a friend of John Evelyn (*q.v.*), John Aubrey, and most of the leading scholars of the time. He died 12 Sept. 1705, at his seat in Herefordshire.

His eldest son, Bennet, who became third baronet, was admitted 13 Feb. 1692-3 ; and the second son, Hungerford, who was fourth baronet, with his younger brother Gabriel, on 30 May, 1701. Hungerford died in 1766.

HOTHAM, BEAUMONT, *second* BARON HOTHAM *of* SOUTH DALTON. 1737—1814.

Admitted 20 January, 1753.

Fourth son of Sir Beaumont Hotham, of Westminster. He was born 5 Aug. 1737. He was called to the Bar 26 May, 1758. In 1768 he entered Parliament for the borough of Wigan, and sat for that constituency till his elevation to the Bench of the Exchequer in 1775, when he was made a Serjeant-at-Law and a knight. In 1783 he was sworn a Commissioner of the Great Seal. He resigned his judgeship in 1805, and in 1813 succeeded his brother as Baron Hotham in the peerage of Ireland. He died at Hampton 4 March, 1814.

HOTHAM, DURANT. BIOGRAPHER. About 1619—1691.

Admitted 25 January, 1640-1.

Third son of John Hotham, of Scarborough, co. York, knt. and baronet. His father was executed by the Parliament in 1645, and the son was involved in his father's misfortunes, and after his father's death retired into Yorkshire and devoted himself to scientific studies. He wrote a *Life of Jacob Boehme*, which was published in 1654, and a translation of his brother Charles's treatise, *Ad Philosophiam Teutonicam Manuductio*.

HOWARD, HENRY, EARL *of* NORTHAMPTON. 1540—1614.

Admitted 2 February, 1603-4.

Second son of Lord Henry Howard, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and of his Majesty's Privy Council—the famous Earl of Surrey, who was beheaded on Tower Hill 19 Jan. 1547. The son was born at Shottesham, Norfolk, 25 Feb. 1539-40. During Elizabeth's reign he lived in retirement, but on the accession of James I. he rose rapidly to honour. He was made a Privy Councillor, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Governor of Dover Castle, and on March 18, 1604, elevated to the Peerage with the title of Earl of Northampton. The following year he became Earl Marshal and a Knight of the Garter, and in 1608 Lord Privy Seal. He died 15 June, 1614, at the mansion built by himself at Charing Cross, called Northumberland House, but now removed to form Northumberland Avenue.

HOWARD, JOHN MORGAN. LAWYER. 1836—1891.

Admitted 21 December, 1853.

Eldest son of John Howard, solicitor, of Swansea, where he was born 1836. He was called to the Bar 30 April, 1858, became a Queen's Counsel in 1874 and a Bencher of the Inn in 1877. In 1875 he was made Recorder of

Guildford. After several unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament for Lambeth, he was elected member for the new district of Dulwich in 1886, which seat he held till his appointment as Judge of the Cornwall County Court District in 1889. He died at Torquay 10 April, 1891. He was the author of a treatise on the *Law of Sheriffs*.

HOWDEN, BARON. See CARADOC, JOHN FRANCIS.

HUNGERFORD, ANTHONY. ROYALIST. d. 1657.
Admitted 25 May, 1625.

Second son of Sir Anthony Hungerford of Blac Borton (Black Bourton), Oxfordshire. He sat in the Short and Long Parliaments as Member for Malmesbury, and also in the King's Parliament at Oxford (1643—4), and was fined for his loyalty as a delinquent and committed to the Tower. As he was unable to pay his fine, his estate was seized and sequestered in 1648. He died 18 Aug. 1657. He himself denied that he ever took up arms for the King, and his hard case seems to have excited the commiseration of Cromwell.

HUNGERFORD, SIR EDWARD. PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL.
1596—1648.
Admitted 10 May, 1613.

Son and heir of Sir Anthony Hungerford of Stock, co. Wilts. He sat in the Long Parliament for Chippenham, and at the outbreak of the Civil War took command in Wiltshire on the Parliament side. He took part in the battles of Lansdowne and Roundway Down, and was the besieger of Lady Arundel in Wardour Castle. He died in 1648.

HUNTER, WILLIAM ALEXANDER. LAWYER. 1844—1898.
Admitted 20 April, 1865.

Eldest son of James Hunter, granite polisher, of Aberdeen, where he was born 8 May, 1844. He was educated at Aberdeen, where he graduated "with the highest honours." At the Temple he took numerous prizes and exhibitions, and was called to the Bar 18 Nov. 1867. In 1869 he was appointed Professor of Roman Law in University College, London, which he exchanged for the Chair of Jurisprudence in 1878. He was a great advocate for the political emancipation of women, and admitted women to his classes in Roman Law. In 1882 he received the degree of LL.D. from Aberdeen. In 1885 he was elected to Parliament for Aberdeen, which he continued to represent till his retirement from ill-health in 1896. Whilst in the House he moved and carried the expunction of the proceedings in the previous Parliament of *in re Bradlaugh*; and his action by moving that the Scotch share of the spirit duty imposed by Mr. Goschen as compensation to licensed victuallers should be applied to Scotch elementary education, led to the establishment of free elementary education in England. He died 21 July, 1898. His published Works on Roman Law continue to be the standard guides for students.

HUNTINGDON, EARL OF. See HASTINGS, HENRY.

HUSSEY, RICHARD. POLITICIAN. About 1715—1770.

Admitted 9 February, 1730-1.

Son and heir of John Hussey, Town Clerk of Truro. He was called to the Bar 2 July, 1742. After the accession of George III. he became a King's Counsel, and was made Attorney-General to the Queen. He was chosen a Bencher of the Inn 25 April, 1760. In 1761 he sat in Parliament for St. Mawes in Cornwall, for which he continued to sit till he was elected for East Looe in 1768, which he represented till his death. As a member he distinguished himself in the debates on Mr. Wilkes, and on the questions which led up to the American War of Independence, and was greatly respected in the House. He resigned his Attorneyship in 1770, and died the same year.

HYDE, EDWARD, *first* EARL of CLARENDON. LORD CHANCELLOR.
1609—1674.

Admitted 1 February, 1625-6.

Son and heir of Henry Hyde of Purton, Wiltshire. He was born 18 Feb. 1608-9. He was called to the Bar 22 Nov. 1633. The rest of his life may be said to be bound up with English history, and must be sought in the records of his times, of which his own writings form so important a part.

Besides his *History of the Rebellion*, first published in 1702, the following works of Lord Clarendon have been edited: *Speeches, Arguments, etc.* (1641); *Character of Robert, Earl of Essex, and George, Duke of Buckingham* [pub. in *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*] (1641); *Narrative of the Settlement of Ireland* (1668); *Animadversions on a Book called Fanaticism* (1674); *Brief View of Hobbes's Leviathan* (1676); *History of the Rebellion in Ireland* (1720); *Collection of Tracts* (1727); *Vindication of Himself* (1747); *State Papers from 1621—1674* (1767—86); *Miscellaneous Works* (1751); *An Account of his own Life* (1759).

HYDE, HENRY, *second* EARL of CLARENDON. 1638—1709.

Admitted 8 August, 1661.

Eldest son of Edward, the first Earl (*q.v.*). He was born 2 June, 1638. His name appears on the Register as Henry, Lord Cornbury. His early life was spent on the Continent, where he acted as his father's secretary. In 1661 he was elected for Wiltshire, which he continued to represent till his father's death in 1674. In 1680 he was made a Privy Councillor. On the accession of James II. he was appointed to the office of the Great Seal, and when that was put in commission in 1685 he was nominated Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. From this office he was recalled the following year, when he retired into private life. He was loyal to King James, whose restoration he was charged with plotting in 1689, on which charge he was for some time committed to the Tower. He died 31 Oct. 1709.

His *State Letters* during his government of Ireland and his *Diary*, were printed in 1763; and *An Account of the Cathedral Church of Winchester* written by him, was published in Gale's history of that church.

HYDE, LAURENCE, EARL of ROCHESTER. STATESMAN.
1641—1711.

Admitted 30 May, 1660.

Second son of Edward Hyde, first Earl of Clarendon (*q.v.*). He was born in March, 1641. His youth was spent in banishment with his father. On his return he represented Oxford in Parliament, and was employed in

ambassadorial duties in France and Poland. In 1679 he was appointed First Lord of the Treasury, and in 1681 created Earl of Rochester. On the accession of James II. he was made Lord Treasurer, but in 1687 was deprived of the office. He was one of those who welcomed William III., in whose reign he was for some time Lord-Lieutenant in Ireland and President of the Council. He died 2 May, 1711. In 1702 he published his father's great work on the *History of the Great Rebellion*, of which he wrote the preface.

HYDE, SIR NICHOLAS. JUDGE. d. 1631.

Admitted 14 July, 1590.

Fourth son of Laurence Hyde of West Hatch, Tisbury, Wiltshire, and uncle of Edward Hyde, first Earl of Clarendon (*q.v.*). He was Reader at the Inn in 1617, and Treasurer in 1626, in which year he distinguished himself by his defence of the Duke of Buckingham on his impeachment by the Commons, and by that nobleman's influence he was raised to the Chief Judgeship of the King's Bench in the following year. This position he held for four years and a half, when a fever carried him off in 1631.

HYDE, SIR ROBERT. JUDGE. 1595—1665.

Admitted 8 August, 1608.

Second son of Sir Laurence Hyde of the Middle Temple, and of Heale, near Salisbury, where he was born in 1595. He was the nephew of Sir Nicholas Hyde (*q.v.*), and cousin of the first Earl of Clarendon (*q.v.*). He was called to the Bar 7 Feb. 1617. He was Lent Reader in 1638, and made Serjeant-at-Law in 1640. He represented Salisbury, of which he was Recorder, in the Long Parliament, from which, however, he was expelled as a malignant. During the Protectorate he pursued his practice at the Bar, and his arguments are reported by Hardres and Siderfin. At the Restoration he was rewarded with the honour of knighthood and raised to the Bench as a Judge of Common Pleas. In Oct. 1663, he was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench, where he presided a year and a half. He died 1 May, 1665.

I.

IMPEY, JOHN. LAW WRITER. d. 1829.

Admitted 4 November, 1771.

Only son of Robert Impey of Bedford. Though a member of the Inn, he practised as a Solicitor, and was for many years Attorney of the Sheriff's Court of London and Middlesex. He published two books on the practice of the Common Law Courts, which had for a long time very great authority. They were, *The New Instructor Clericalis, stating the Authority, Jurisdiction and Practice of the Court of King's Bench* (1782), and *The New Instructor Clericalis* (1784), doing the same for the Court of Common Pleas. Both books went through several editions. He also wrote treatises on the Sheriff's Court, and the Coroner's Court, and on Pleading. He died at Hammersmith, 14 May, 1829.

IRETON, HENRY. PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL. 1611—1651.
Admitted 24 November, 1629.

Eldest son of German Ireton of Attenborough, near Nottingham. Previous to his admission he had taken one degree in Arts at Oxford, where, according to Wood, he had the character of a "stubborn and saucy fellow," whose company was not at all "wanting." At the Middle Temple "he learned some grounds of the common law and became a man of a working and laborious train." The principal circumstances of his life are too well known to be more than referred to here. When the Rebellion broke out he took up arms against the King, and about the same time married one of the daughters of Oliver Cromwell. He distinguished himself at Naseby, and on the establishment of the Commonwealth he was sent into Ireland, and subsequently made Lord Deputy. He died of the plague before Limerick on 15 Nov. 1651.

He was one of the most able and determined enemies of the King, and may be said to have been the chief cause of Charles's trial and execution. He was commonly known as the Scribe, from his skill in drawing up declarations, petitions, etc., a skill he probably acquired in a great measure by his training at the Inns of Court. Wood further asserts of him that he was "absolutely the best prayer-maker and preacher in the army," a qualification he must have acquired elsewhere.

ISHAM, SIR JUSTINIAN. ROYALIST. 1610—1674.
Admitted 11 October, 1628.

Only son of Sir John Isham of Lamport, co. Northampton, and of the Middle Temple, who was created a Baronet 20 May, 1627. He was a man of learning and culture, and the founder of the present Library at Lamport Hall, but he is chiefly remembered as one of the suitors of the celebrated Dorothy Osborne, afterwards Lady Temple. He was a Royalist, and suffered loss in the Civil War. At the Restoration he was elected to Parliament for Northamptonshire. He died at Oxford 2 March, 1674.

J.

JACKSON, RANDLE. LAWYER. 1757—1837.
Admitted 1 January, 1785.

Third son of Samuel Jackson of Paddington. He was called to the Bar 9 Feb. 1793, became a Benchman in 1828, and was Reader in 1834. He obtained his earlier education at Oxford, where he matriculated M.A. in 1793. He acquired a great reputation at the Bar, especially as Parliamentary Counsel for the East India Company. He died at Brixton in 1837. His Speeches before Parliamentary Committees on East India subjects and several other Papers have been printed. He was also a member of Lincoln's Inn.

JARDINE, DAVID. HISTORICAL AND LEGAL WRITER. 1794—1860.
Admitted 17 April, 1817.

Only son of David B. Jardine, Unitarian Minister at Bath. On 7 Feb. 1823, he was called to the Bar, and in 1839 appointed Stipendiary Magistrate at Bow Street. He died at Weybridge in 1860.

He was the author or compiler of the following works: *An Index to Howell's State Trials* (1828); *A Narrative of the Gunpowder Plot* (1857); *A*

Treatise of Equivocation (1851); *A Reading (in New Inn Hall) on the Use of Torture in England* (1837); *Some Remarks on Coroners' Inquisitions*; and a *Life of Lord Somers*. He also compiled for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge an *Abridgment of Howell's State Trials* (1832-3).

JEFFREYS, GEORGE. POET AND DRAMATIST. 1678—1755.
Admitted 3 November, 1694.

Son and heir of Christopher Jeffreys of Great Weldon, Northamptonshire. He was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1698 and M.A. in 1702. He was called to the Bar 23 May, 1707, but never practised, and passed most of his time in the houses of the Dukes of Chandos, to whom he was nearly related on his mother's side. During this leisure he produced two Tragedies—*Edwin*, acted in Lincoln's Inn Fields 1724, and *Merope* 1731; also *Father Francis and Sister Constance*, a Poem (1736), and *Miscellanies in Verse and Prose* (1754). He was the author also of some *Verses* prefixed to Addison's *Cato*, and specimens of his versification are to be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1752—3) and other periodicals.

JEKYLL, SIR JOSEPH. LAWYER. 1663—1738.
Admitted 30 June, 1680.

Fourth son of John Jekyll of St. Lawrence Parish, London. He was called to the Bar 6 May, 1687, to the Bench 29 Oct. 1697, and filled the office of Reader at the Inn in 1699. Two years previously he had been appointed Chief Justice of Chester. In 1700 he became Serjeant-at-Law and King's Serjeant with the honour of Knighthood, and seventeen years later Master of the Rolls, an office he held for twenty-one years. He was during the whole of his life an active politician, and his honest consistency is commended by Pope in the couplet in which he deprecates—

"A joke on Jekyl, or some odd *Old Whig*
Who never changed his Principle, or Wig."
(*Epilogue to the Satires*, 39—40.)

Sir Joseph Jekyll died 19 Aug. 1738. He is the reputed author of a pamphlet entitled *The Judicial Authority of the Master of the Rolls* (1727).

JERMYN or GERMYN, PHILIP. JUDGE. d. 1655.
Admitted 15 February, 1604-5.

Third son of Alexander Jermyn of Exeter. He was called to the Bar 28 Nov. 1612, and soon acquired considerable practice in the Courts, and was Reader at his Inn in 1629. He attained the degree of the Coif in 1637, and in 1648 was made one of the Judges of the King's Bench. He died in 1655.

JERVIS, SIR JOHN. JUDGE. 1802—1856.
Admitted 12 January, 1819.

Youngest son of Thomas Jervis, K.C., one of the Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple, and second cousin of John Jervis, Earl of St. Vincent. He was born 12 Jan. 1802. He was called to the Bar 6 Feb. 1824. In the first reformed Parliament he sat for Chester, and filled the offices of Solicitor-General and Attorney-General in the Whig Ministry of 1846, receiving at the

same time the honour of knighthood. As Attorney-General he was the adviser of the Crown in the trying time of the Chartist trials, for which and other services he was promoted to the place of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1850. He died Nov. 1, 1856.

Sir John Jervis is well known as the author of *Reports in the Court of Exchequer*, and of the following law treatises: *A Practical Treatise on the Office and Duties of Coroners* (1829); *All the New Rules of the Courts of Queen's Bench, etc.* (1832). He also edited editions of *Archbold's Treatise on Criminal Pleading*.

JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER JAMES. COLONIAL JUDGE. 1820—1888.

Admitted 21 December, 1842.

Eldest son of James Johnston of Wood Hill, Kinnellar, Aberdeenshire. Before entering the Middle Temple he was a student at Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the Bar 27 Jan. 1843. He was Deputy-Recorder of Leeds in 1857, but went out to New Zealand in 1859 and was made one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in which he sat as Chief Justice in 1867 and 1886. He returned to England in 1888 and died 1 June of the same year.

He published *Reports of Cases in the Courts of Appeal* (1867) and a *Treatise on Magisterial Law in New Zealand* (1879). Also a *Lecture on the Influence of Art upon Human Happiness* (1861).

JOLLES, SIR JOHN. LORD MAYOR. d. 1621.

Admitted 11 August, 1606.

His parentage is not given in the Register, but he was the son of Thomas Jolles of Stratford-le-Bow, Middlesex. He was admitted to the Inn at the same time as his predecessor in the office of Mayor—Sir Thomas Hayes (*q.v.*)—and was also a member of the Drapers' Company. He was elected Alderman of Tower Ward 11 June 1606, chosen Sheriff 24 June, 1606, and became Lord Mayor in 1615. He was knighted at Greenwich 23 July, 1606. He left money for the erection of an almshouse in the parish of St. Leonard, Bromley, and a school at Stratford-le-Bow.

JONES, ERNEST CHARLES. POLITICIAN. 1819—1868.

Admitted 8 March, 1841.

Only son of Lieutenant Charles Jones, A.D.C. to the King of Hanover. He was born at Berlin 25 Jan. 1819. He lived in Germany till his nineteenth year when he returned to England with his father, where in 1846 he joined in the Chartist Movement, of which he soon became a principal leader. On 19 April, 1844 he was called to the Bar. In 1847 he was the delegate for Halifax in the Chartist meeting on Kennington Common, on which occasion all London was aroused and an enormous number of special constables voluntarily acted. For seditious speeches he was arrested and tried at Manchester, and sentenced to imprisonment. On his release he lectured in various parts of the country advocating communistic and nationalizing schemes; but during the latter part of his life devoted himself more soberly to law and literature. As a lawyer he obtained some practice, and in literature some success, especially by his political songs. He died at Manchester 26 Jan. 1868.

JONES, INIGO.

ARCHITECT.

1573—1652.

Admitted 21 February, 1612-3.

Son of Inigo Jones, clothworker, of London, where he was born July 1573. His father was of an old Derbyshire family bearing arms. His admission to the Inn is stated to have been "with permission of Robert Davyds, Esq., late Reader, and other Masters of the Bench," apparently as a special mark of honour. At this time he held the appointment of Surveyor of Works to Henry, Prince of Wales. In 1613 he succeeded to the office of Surveyor-General. His performances as an architect are well known, the most celebrated remaining being the Banqueting House, Whitehall, the Queen's Chapel, St. James's, St. Paul's Church, the Piazza, Covent Garden, and Lincoln's Inn Chapel. The monument, also, in the shape of a Roman altar, erected to George Chapman, the translator of Homer, at the back of the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, was designed by him. He died 21 July, 1652.

He left behind him a large number of drawings and some notes in MS., and a work entitled *Stonehenge Restored*, which was published three years after his death.

JONES, SIR WILLIAM. LINGUIST AND ORIENTALIST. 1746—1794.

Admitted 19 November, 1770.

Only son of William Jones, the Mathematician. He was born at his father's residence in Beaufort Buildings, Westminster, on 28 Sept. 1746. Although at the time of his admission only twenty-four years of age, he had already won European renown by his acquirements in the study of languages. On being called to the Bar 8 Jan. 1774, he devoted all his energies for a time to legal studies, and not only acquired a mastery of the technicalities of the law, but took up its treatment as a branch of philosophy. In 1776 he was appointed Commissioner of Bankrupts, and in 1783, on the accession of the Shelburne Ministry to power, he was made a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William. Here he founded the Asiatic Society, and commenced a compilation of Hindu and Mahomedan Law, subsequently completed by H. T. Colebrooke. He died at the early age of forty-eight on 27 April, 1794. His Life has been written by his friend, Lord Teignmouth, and prefixed to his works.

His works were published by his widow in 1799, and again by Lord Teignmouth in 1807. The chief of them appeared separately in the following order: *Dissertation sur la Littérature Orientale* (1771); *A Grammar of the Persian Language* (1771); *A History of Nadir Shah . . . with an Introduction containing a Description of Asia, a Short History of Persia, together with an Essay on Asiatic Poetry and the History of the Persian Language* (1773); *Poems, translated from the Oriental Languages, with Essays on Eastern Poetry and the Imitative Arts* (1772—7); *Poeseos Asiaticæ, or Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry* (1774); *A Latin Ode to Liberty, Speeches of Iæsus* (1779); *On the Legal Mode of Suppressing Riots* (1780); *Essay on the Law of Bailments* (1781); *Mahomedan Law of Succession* (1782); *The Moalakat . . . with Translation, etc.* (1783); *Discourse on the Institution of a Society for Inquiring into History, etc. . . . and a Hymn to Comdeo* (1784); *Charges to the Grand Jury at Calcutta* (1785—92); *Institutes of Hindu Law* (1794); *A Tract on Education . . . with a Tragedy founded on the Story of Mustapha* (1797); *The Muse Recalled, an Ode* (1797); *The Principles of Government* (1797); *Translation of Sacontala, an Indian Drama* (1799).

K.

KARSLAKE, SIR JOHN BURGESS. LAWYER. 1821—1881.

Admitted 20 January, 1843.

Son of Henry Karlake of Queen Square, Bloomsbury. He was born at Croydon. He was called to the Bar 30 Jan. 1846, created a Queen's Counsel in 1861, and in the same year elected a Bencher of the Inn. He was appointed Reader in 1864, and elected Treasurer of the Inn in 1872. In 1866 he became Solicitor-General and was knighted, subsequently sitting for Andover and Huntingdon. He was Solicitor-General again in Mr. Disraeli's Ministry of 1874, but through loss of sight resigned his position in 1875, and was made a Privy Councillor in the following year. He died in London in 1881.

He was a very able speaker and debater; but his sole literary achievement was a revision of Dr. Charles Palk Collyns' *Notes on the Chase of the Wild Deer in Devon*, published in 1862.

KEMP, THOMAS READ. About 1781—1844.

Admitted 16 May, 1804.

Only son of Thomas Kemp of Coneyboroughs, near Lewes, Sussex (once M.P. for Lewes). He graduated at Cambridge B.A. in 1805 and M.A. in 1810. In 1811 he was returned to Parliament for Lewes, but in the following year retired, and became a preacher, and though he was again returned in 1823 he took little part in politics. He had a passion for building, and succeeding in 1811 to part of the manor of Brighthelmstone on the eastern part of Brighton begun building there the town known by his name, Kemptown. He died in Paris 20 Dec. 1844.

KENNEDY, JOHN, *fifth* EARL of CASSILLIS. About 1567—1615.

Admitted 10 August, 1615.

He is described in the Register as "John, Earl of Cassilis, Lord Kenedy," and was the son of Gilbert, the fourth Earl. He was for a short time (1598) Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, but the history of his life seems to be a series of family brawls and squabbles, culminating in the murderous outrages known as the "Ayrshire Tragedies," 1601—11. He died in Oct. 1615, the year of his admission to the Inn. He joined the Inn on the same day as Lord Algernon Percy (*q.v.*), and was admitted doubtless *caused honoris*, though it is difficult, looking back upon the circumstances of his career, to see the justice of his claim.

KENYON, JOHN ROBERT. LAWYER. 1807—1880.

Admitted 21 April, 1826.

Son of the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, of the Middle Temple and Pradoc, Salop, and grandson of Lord Kenyon (*q.v.*), Chief Justice. He was educated at Charterhouse and Oxford, where he became a Fellow of All Souls, and D.C.L. (1836). He was called to the Bar 23 May, 1834. From 1840 to 1859 he acted as Judge and Assessor of the Chancellor's Court of the University, and in 1843 was Vinerian Professor of Law there. In 1842 he was appointed Recorder of Oswestry, and in 1862 became a Queen's Counsel and a Bencher of his Inn. He was appointed Reader at the Inn in 1865, and Treasurer eight years later. In 1871 he succeeded to the Chairmanship of Quarter Sessions in Shropshire, which position he held till his death 17 April, 1880.

KENYON, LLOYD, *first* BARON KENYON of GREDINGTON.
JUDGE. 1732—1802.

Admitted 7 November, 1750.

Son and heir of Lloyd Kenyon of Gredington, Flintshire, where he was born 5 Oct. 1732. He was called to the Bar 9 Feb. 1756. In the notice of his Life, which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* at the time of his death (1802), he is said to have been of Lincoln's Inn, and this is true, but he was not admitted there till 1779. He was elected a Bencher in 1780, and was Lent Reader in 1787. In the following year he became Serjeant-at-Law, and succeeded Lord Mansfield as Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Previously to this he had held the appointment of Master of the Rolls (1784—88). In 1780 he conducted the defence of the celebrated Lord George Gordon; but he was more renowned for his learning as a lawyer and his inflexible impartiality as a Judge than his ability as an advocate, and the chief honours of that defence fell to his junior, Mr. Erskine. In the same year he entered Parliament, and acted as Attorney-General for the Government till his appointment as Master of the Rolls. He held the office of Chief Justice of the King's Bench for nearly fourteen years, and died 2 April, 1802. He wrote *Notes of Cases in the Court of King's Bench* . . . 1753—59, published with Notes, etc., by Job Walden Hanmer (1819—25). He was succeeded in the barony by his son George, who was also a member of the Inn, holding the office of Reader in 1815 and of Treasurer in 1822.

KER, ALAN.

COLONIAL JUDGE.

1820—1885.

Admitted 3 November, 1838.

Eldest son of Robert Dow Ker, of Greenock. After practising some time at the Bar, to which he was called 25 Nov. 1842, he went out to the West Indies in 1850, where he became Attorney-General for the Island of Antigua from 1851 to 1854, when he was appointed Chief Justice of Nevis, and two years later of Dominica. In 1861 he became a Justice of the Supreme Court of Jamaica, where he died 29 March, 1885.

KETTLE, SIR RUPERT ALFRED.

JUDGE AND ARBITRATOR.

1817—1894.

Admitted 2 June, 1842.

Fifth son of Thomas Kettle, merchant, of Birmingham, and of Huguenot descent. Having been called to the Bar 6 June, 1845, he practised on the Oxford circuit, and in 1859 was appointed Judge of the Worcestershire County Courts. He took a deep interest in industrial matters, and was President of the Midland Iron Trade Wages Board, and acted as arbitrator in many great trade disputes, for which public service he was knighted in 1880. In 1882 he became a Bencher of the Inn. He died in 1894, having previously resigned his office of County Court Judge.

He has left behind him many tracts and pamphlets relating to industrial and trade questions, particularly one on *Strikes and Arbitrations* (1866).

KILDARE, EARL OF. *See* FITZGERALD, JOHN.

KILWARDEN, VISCOUNT. *See* WOLFE, ARTHUR.

KING, PETER, *first* BARON KING of OCKHAM. LORD CHANCELLOR.
1669—1734.

Admitted 23 October, 1694.

Son and heir of Jerome King, merchant, of Exeter, where he was born in 1669. He was called to the Bar 3 June, 1698, and soon acquired an extensive practice. In 1701 he entered Parliament, where he acquired so high a reputation that he was spoken of as a probable candidate for the Speakership. In 1708 he became Recorder of London, and two years subsequently conducted the impeachment of Dr. Sacheverell. He was admitted *ad eundem* to the Inner Temple, where he became a Bencher in 1708. He became Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1714, and, on the resignation of Lord Macclesfield, Lord Chancellor, with the title of Baron King of Ockham. This office he resigned in 1733, and died in the following year.

Before his entry on his legal career Lord King had devoted himself to theological studies, and he is the author of the following treatises: *Letters on Several Subjects* (1694); *Critical History of the Apostles' Creed* [Anon.] (1703); *An Inquiry into the Constitution of the Primitive Church* (1712).

KINGSMILL, JOHN.

JUDGE.

d. 1509.

Son of Richard Kingsmill of Barkham, Berkshire. There is no entry of his admission, but that he was of the Middle Temple appears from the *Year Book* (9 Hen. VII., p. 23), where in the list of Serjeants made in Trinity Term, 1494, he is so described. He was made a King's Serjeant in 1497, and was elevated to a seat in the Common Pleas in 1503. His death is supposed to have occurred in 1509.

KNATCHBULL, SIR NORTON. BIBLICAL SCHOLAR. 1602—1685.

Admitted 23 April, 1624.

Son and heir of Thomas Knatchbull of Maidstone, Kent. He graduated B.A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1620. He succeeded to the family estates in 1636, and was elected for Kent in 1639, knighted by Charles I. in the same year, and made a Baronet in 1641. In 1642 he appeared before a House of Commons Committee as a delinquent, and during the Great Rebellion took no part in affairs, but devoted himself to study, and in 1659 produced a work entitled *Animadversiones in Libros Novi Testamenti*. It consists of critical emendations of the Books based upon a knowledge of Hebrew, and its publication procured him for a time a great reputation as a scholar. It went through several editions. He died at his seat, Mersham Hatch, in Kent, 5 Feb. 1685.

KNOLLYS, WILLIAM, EARL of BANBURY. 1547—1632.

Admitted 26 October, 1565.

Second son of Francis Knollys, Knight, Vice-Chamberlain to Her Majesty. He and his younger brother Edward were admitted the same day. He was "related in blood" to Queen Elizabeth, who sent him on an embassy to Scotland in 1585. He served in the Low Countries under Leicester, by whom he was knighted in 1586. He was made Controller of the Royal Household and a Privy Councillor in 1596, and in 1602 succeeded Lord North as Treasurer. On the accession of James I. he retained his offices, and was made K.G. in 1615. He was created Earl of Banbury by Charles I. in 1626. He

died 25 May, 1632. At his death the Earldom was claimed by his younger brother, above referred to; but doubts as to his legitimacy gave rise to the celebrated "Banbury Case," and to the conflict thereupon between the House of Peers and the Courts of Law. (See Summary of the Case in *Burke's Extinct Peerage*.)

KNOWLES, RICHARD BRINSLEY. JOURNALIST. 1820—1882.

Admitted 14 November, 1839.

Eldest son of James Sheridan Knowles of Alfred Place, Bedford Square. He was born at Glasgow on 17 Jan. 1820. Previous to his entry at the Temple he held an appointment at Somerset House. Though called to the Bar on 26 May, 1843, his tastes were entirely literary, and in 1845 he produced at the Haymarket Theatre the Comedy of *The Maiden Aunt*. He then took up journalism, and contributed to the *Standard* and *Morning Post*.

He also edited the *London Review* and other Magazines, and wrote a Life of his relative, James Sheridan Knowles (1872). He died in London 28 Jan. 1882.

KYD, STEWART. LEGAL WRITER. d. 1811.

Admitted 15 June, 1782.

Eldest son of Harie Kyd of Arbroath, co. Angus, where he was born. He was called to the Bar 22 June, 1787; but, becoming influenced by French Revolutionary principles, took up politics, and became a friend of Thomas Hardy, Horne Tooke, and other Radical leaders, and along with them was indicted at the bar of the Old Bailey for High Treason in 1794, but was acquitted. As an advocate he defended Thomas Williams for publishing Tom Paine's *Age of Reason* (1797). He died in the Temple 26 Jan. 1811.

He was the author of treatises on *Bills of Exchange* (1790); on *Awards* (1791); on the *Law of Corporations* (1793-4), and he produced a continuation of *Comyn's Digest* (1792).

KYRLE, JOHN. THE "MAN OF ROSS." 1637—1724.

Admitted 7 May, 1657.

Son and heir of Walter Kyrle of Ross, Herefordshire (who was also a member of the Inn, admitted 21 Feb. 1617-8, and called to the Bar 1628). John was born at Dymock, Gloucestershire, 22 May, 1637. He was educated at Gloucester Grammar School and at Balliol College, Oxford. Retiring to Ross in 1660, he lived a life of extreme simplicity, devoting his surplus means to the benefit of the town and its poorer inhabitants. Many monuments of his benevolence survive, but the "causeway," referred to by Pope as his work, in his celebrated lines, was in existence long before his time, as well as the church. To the latter, however, he contributed a gallery and pulpit, and by his contributions to its reconstruction, 1721, may be said to have "taught its Heaven-directed spire to rise." In 1683 he was chosen Sheriff of the county. He died 7 Nov. 1724, and was buried in the chancel of Ross Church, where there is now a marble tablet and a bust to his memory, though he lay there many years without monument.

L.

LANE, SIR RICHARD. LORD KEEPER. 1584—1650.

Admitted 16 February, 1604-5.

Son and heir of Richard Lane of Cortenhall (Courteenhall), Northamptonshire. He was born at Harpole in that county. On 8 Feb. 1612, he was called to the Bar, in 1630 he filled the office of Reader, and in 1637 of Treasurer of the Inn. He was Attorney-General to Prince Charles, and in 1640-1 was selected to conduct the defence of the Earl of Strafford on his impeachment. In 1643 he joined the king at Oxford, where he was made Serjeant-at-Law, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, a knight and Privy Councillor. He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the Parliament at Uxbridge, and in 1645 succeeded Lord Littleton as Keeper of the Great Seal. On the ruin of the Royal cause he went abroad, and died in the Island of Jersey in 1650. It is said by Anthony à Wood that on Sir Richard leaving London in 1640 he entrusted his chamber in the Temple, with his goods and excellent library, to his intimate friend Bulstrode Whitelock (*q.v.*), who refused to restore them to him when requested, denying that he had "ever known such a man as Sir Richard" (*Fasti II.*, col. 63, cited by Peck in his *Desiderata Curiosa*, ix. 367). Sir Richard was the author of *Reports in the Exchequer Chamber beginning in the Third and ending in the Ninth Year of James I.* (1657).

LASCELLES, ROWLEY. WRITER. 1771—1841.

Admitted 9 February, 1788.

Eldest son of Rowley Lascelles of Little Ealing, co. Middlesex. He was born in Westminster. He was called to the Bar 10 Feb. 1797, and appointed Reader in 1838. In 1813 he was appointed to edit part of the MS. collection of John Lodge, Deputy-keeper of the Records in Ireland, and the result of his labours was the volumes known as *Liber Munerum Publicorum Hibernia*, published in 1824 and 1830. Lascelles prefixed to this publication a history of Ireland, which gave so much offence that the volumes were as far as possible suppressed. The volumes were subsequently re-issued, with an Introduction by F. S. Thomas, 1852. Lascelles died 19 March, 1841.

He published several other works besides the above, including *Letters of Publicola, or a Modest Defence of the Established Church* (1816).

LATCH, JOHN. LAW REPORTER. d. 1655.

Admitted 30 June, 1609.

Second son of Thomas Latch of Churchill, co. Somerset. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and called to the Bar 19 May, 1637. That he was a person of repute in his time, and therefore worthy of notice here, appears from the laudatory notice of him attached to the edition of his *Reports*, published after his death, and signed by ten of the most eminent lawyers of the time, including Sir Matthew Hale. He is there spoken of as "a person of great learning in his profession," and the title prefixed to the Reports by his editor, Edward Walpole, of Gray's Inn, is in the following terms: *Plusieurs très-bons Cases come ils estoient adjudgees es trois premiers ans du Reign du feu Roy Charles le Premier en la Court de Bank le Roy . . . per le feu scavant et tres-erudite Homme Monsieur Jean Latch du Middle Temple, London, Esq.* . . . Folio. London (1671). He died in 1655.

LAWLESS, VALENTINE BROWNE, BARON CLONCURRY of CLONCURRY. 1773—1853.

Admitted 11 February, 1794.

Eldest son of Nicholas Lawless, first Lord Cloncurry, born in Dublin 19 Aug. 1773. He graduated at Trinity College in 1792. From the year 1795, when he joined the United Irishmen, he took an active part in Irish politics on the "patriotic" side, and in 1797 was a member of the directory of the United Irish Society, and in 1798 was arrested on a charge of suspicion of High Treason. Being discharged on bail, he was again arrested in the following year and committed to the Tower. He was released in 1801, and returned for a short time to Ireland, but from the year 1802 till his death lived chiefly on the Continent, though he took a keen interest, and sometimes an active part, in all matters relating to his native country. In 1831 he was created an English Peer and a Privy Councillor. In 1849 he published his *Personal Reminiscences*. He died at Maritimo 28 Oct. 1853, and was buried at Lyons.

LAWRENCE, FREDERICK. LAWYER AND JOURNALIST. 1821—1867.

Admitted 5 November, 1846.

Eldest son of John Lawrence of Bisham, Berks, where he was born in 1821. In 1846 he was employed at the British Museum, where he assisted in compiling the general catalogue. After his call to the Bar on 23 Nov. 1849, he practised at the Old Bailey and Middlesex Sessions, but devoted much time to periodical literature, contributing articles chiefly on social and political questions. He was the author besides of *The Common Law Procedure Act*, 1852, but his chief work was a *Life of Henry Fielding*, published in 1855. He died in his chambers in Essex Court, Temple, 25 Oct. 1867.

LAWRENCE, WILLIAM. LAWYER. About 1611—1681.

Admitted 13 February, 1633-4.

Son and heir of William Lawrence of Wraxhall, Dorset. He was educated at Oxford. He was called to the Bar 4 June, 1647, and rose to eminence in his profession. For some years he represented the Isle of Wight in Parliament, but he is chiefly remembered for his legal works on *Marriage* (1680); and *Primogeniture* (1681). He had also some merit as a poet. He died 18 March, 1680-1, and was buried at Wraxhall.

LAWTON, CHARLWOOD. 1660—1721.

Admitted 23 November, 1676.

Son and heir of Ralph Lawton of Egham, Surrey (Surgeon-General in the Army). He was called to the Bar 25 May, 1688, but did not practise, and is now remembered chiefly by his intimate connection with William Penn, whose friend he became in 1686, and as whose agent in London he acted in 1700. He died 13 June, 1721.

His intimacy with Penn led him to contemplate a Life of that statesman, but he only accomplished a small portion of it, published in the *Memoirs of the Pennsylvanian Historical Society* in 1834. Some pamphlets from his pen are printed in *Somers' Tracts*.

LEACH, SIR JOHN. MASTER OF THE ROLLS. 1760—1834.
Admitted 26 January, 1785.

Second son of Richard Leach, a coppersmith of Bedford, where he was born on 28 Aug. 1760. He was originally intended for an architect, but was called to the Bar 12 Feb. 1790. In 1795 he was made Recorder of Seaford, and in 1807 a King's Counsel. In 1806 he entered Parliament and, supporting the policy of the Prince Regent, was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall in 1816. Through the same influence he was soon after advanced to the position of Vice-Chancellor, and knighted; and in 1827 made Master of the Rolls, which office he held till his death in 1834. He filled the office of Reader at the Inn in 1810, and of Treasurer in 1818. He took a prominent part in advising the Prince Regent and King George IV. in his proceedings against Queen Caroline. One of his speeches in the House of Commons was published in 1811.

LEACH, THOMAS. LAW WRITER. 1746—1818.
Admitted 8 July, 1778.

Eldest son of Stephen Leach, of Rochdale. He was called to the Bar 25 June, 1784. In 1790 he was appointed a Police Magistrate at Hatton Garden, an office which he resigned in 1818 from failing health. He died 31 Dec. of the same year.

He was an able lawyer, and has left a treatise on *The Law of Libel* (1791). He also edited *Modern Reports*, 5th ed., 1793—6; *Shower's Reports*, 2nd ed., 1794; *Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown*, 7th ed., 1795; and published *Cases in Crown Law* in 1789.

LEAKE, STEPHEN MARTIN. HERALD. 1702—1773.
Admitted 22 October, 1723.

Only son of Stephen Martin, of Mile End. He was born in 1702. He assumed the name of Leake in 1721. He was educated at Westminster in the private school of the celebrated scholar, Michael Maittaire. He devoted himself to the study of Heraldry, and in 1727 was appointed Lancaster Herald, Norroy in 1729, Clarencieux in 1741, and Garter King in 1754. In 1726 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Society. He died 24 March, 1773.

He left behind him an account of English money from the Conquest to the present time, entitled *Nummi Britannici Historia* (1726), and *The Life of Admiral Sir John Leake* (1750).

LE BLANC, SIR SIMON. JUDGE. d. 1816.
Admitted 21 January, 1766.

Second son of Thomas Le Blanc of Charterhouse Square, City of London. He was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1771, was called to the Bar in 1773, and in 1787 became Serjeant-at-Law. He was engaged in many important cases, and acquired a great reputation as a lawyer. In 1799 he was made a puisne judge of the King's Bench, and knighted. In this capacity he presided in many celebrated causes, and was one of the commission for the trial of the Luddites in 1813. He died 15 April, 1816. "Illo nemo neque integrior erat in civitate neque sanctor," was the testimony borne to his character at the time.

LECHMERE, SIR NICHOLAS. JUDGE. 1613—1701.
Admitted 21 October, 1634.

Son and heir of Edmund Lechmere of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire. He was born in Sept. 1613. He was called to the Bar 4 June, 1641, and made a Bencher 2 Nov. 1655. He was Treasurer in 1657 and Reader in 1669. During the Commonwealth he distinguished himself as a stout supporter of Cromwell, by whom he was appointed Attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster. During the reign of Charles II., though he obtained a full pardon, he took no part in public affairs; but after the Revolution, though seventy-six years of age, he was knighted and appointed to the bench of the Exchequer, where he sat for eleven years. He died in 1701.

LECHMERE, NICHOLAS, *first* BARON LECHMERE of EVESHAM. 1675—1727.

Admitted 1 May, 1693.

Second son of Edmund Lechmere of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, where he was born on 7 Aug. 1675, and grandson of Sir Nicholas Lechmere (*q.v.*). He was called to the Bar 25 Oct. 1698, was made Q.C. in 1708, Solicitor-General in 1714, and Attorney-General in 1718, with a seat at the same time on the Privy Council. He was Reader at the Inn in 1714, and Treasurer in the following year. He took an active part in political affairs of the time, and was engaged in the trial of Lord Derwentwater and the Scotch rebels in 1715. He also took part in the *Aylesbury Case*, *Ashby v. White* (1 *Smith's Leading Cases*), in which the Commons and Lords came into collision, and for that an order was made by the Commons to arrest him and others who had acted as counsel, but the Serjeant-at-Arms failed to take him, and reported that he had escaped from the window of his chambers, second floor, by the help of his sheets and a rope, when it was sought to arrest him. He was raised to the Peerage in 1721 as Lord Lechmere of Evesham. He was a frequent debater in the House. He is said to have been an excellent lawyer, but "violent and overbearing." He died at Kensington 18 June, 1727.

LEE, ARTHUR. AMERICAN STATESMAN. 1740—1792.
Admitted 15 November, 1773.

Youngest son of the Hon. Thomas Lee, of Virginia. He was educated at Eton and Edinburgh, where he received the degree of M.D. in 1765. He took part in newspaper controversy in American affairs under the signature of "Junius Americanus." He assisted Dr. Franklin in his agency for the colony of Massachusetts. In 1782 he was elected to Congress, and was a member of the Board of Treasury from 1784 to 1789. He died 12 Dec. 1792. He was admitted to the Middle Temple from Lincoln's Inn.

LEE, SIR GEORGE. LAWYER AND POLITICIAN. 1700—1758.
Admitted 27 January, 1718-9.

Fourth son of Sir Thomas Lee of Hartwell, Bucks, Bart., and brother of Sir William Lee, Judge (*q.v.*). He graduated B.C.L. at Oxford in 1724, and D.C.L. in 1729, in which year he was admitted advocate at Doctors' Commons. He was elected M.P. for Brackley in Northamptonshire in 1732, and sat for that and other constituencies till 1758. In 1742 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty. From 1751 to his death he presided in the Court of Arches

and in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He was knighted and made a Privy Councillor in 1752. He died 18 Dec. 1758. As a lawyer he was held in great repute, and his Decisions in the Ecclesiastical Courts were edited and published by Dr. Joseph Phillimore in 1832-3.

LEE, SIR ROBERT. CITIZEN OF LONDON. d. about 1605.
Admitted 9 March, 1595-6.

Son of Humphrey Lee, of Bridgnorth. In 1594, the year preceding his admission, he served the office of Sheriff of London, and in 1602, the year when James I. was invited to assume the Crown of England, he was Lord Mayor and subscribed the memorial before all the other great Officers of State and nobility. With the Aldermen, Chief Officers and Common Council, and five hundred citizens of London, "well mounted, clad in velvet coats and chains of gold," he met the King at Stamford Hill, 7 May, 1603, and conducted him to the Charterhouse, and was present at the Coronation 25 July. He was of the Guild of Merchant Taylors, and a person of great consideration in all civic affairs. At his death he left £100 to the poor of his native place (Bridgnorth).

LEE, SIR WILLIAM. JUDGE. 1688—1754.
Admitted 1 February, 1703-4.

Second son of Sir Thomas Lee of Hartwell, Bucks, Bart. He was called to the Bar 22 Jan. 1710-1, but removed to the Inner Temple in 1717, of which Inn he became a Bencher in 1725. He was a man of classical attainments, and was appointed Latin Secretary to the King in 1718. In 1727 he entered Parliament for the borough of Chipping Wycombe, and three years afterwards was called to the King's Bench, and in 1737 raised to the head of it, with the honour of knighthood. During his Chief Justiceship he had to try the rebels of 1745. In 1754 he held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer till it could be filled up. He died 8 April, 1754, and was buried at Hartwell.

LEEDS, EDWARD. SERJEANT-AT-LAW. About 1695—1758.
Admitted 3 February, 1725-6.

Son and heir of Edward Leeds of Hackney, Middlesex (Citizen and Mercer of London). He was admitted *ad eundem* from the Inner Temple, where he had been called to the Bar 29 June, 1718. He was elected a Serjeant in 1742 and King's Serjeant in 1748. He died 5 Dec. 1758.

LEIGH or LEIGHE, EDWARD. THEOLOGIAN. 1602—1671.
Admitted 30 October, 1624.

Second son of Henry Leigh of Rushall, Staffordshire. He was born at Shawell, Leicestershire, on 24 March, 1602. At the Middle Temple, according to Wood, he made considerable progress in the study of the common law, but this he subsequently abandoned for the more congenial pursuits of theology and history. On the Civil War breaking out he sided with the Parliament and was chosen member for the town of Stafford. He was a Presbyterian Member of the Assembly of Divines; but, being in favour of coming to terms with the King, he was ejected from the house by Colonel Pride. After this time to the King's restoration he devoted himself chiefly to writing books, of

which he published the following: *Observations concerning the Twelve Cæsars* (1635); *Treatise of Divine Promises* (1633); *Critica Sacra, or the Hebrew Works of Old, and the Greek of the New Testament* (1639); *Supplement to the above* (1662); *A Treatise of Divinity* (1646); *The Saint's Encouragement in Evil Times* (1648); *Annotations on all the New Testament* (1650); *A Philological Commentary, or an Illustration of Words in the Law* (1652); *A System or Body of Divinity* (1652); *Choice French Proverbs* (1657); *Annotations on the Poetical Books of the Old Testament* (1657); *Second Considerations of the High Court of Chancery* [2 sheets] (1658); *England Described* (1659); *Observations on the Kings of England* (1661); *Three Diatribes or Discourses—*(1) *Of Travel*, (2) *Of Money*, (3) *Of Measuring* (1671).

LEIGHTON, SIR ELISHA. ROYALIST AGENT AND COURTIER. d. 1685.

Admitted 29 January, 1666-7.

In the Register he is described as "Ellis Leighton of the parish of St. Mary-in-the-Strand, Miles," his parentage not being given; but he appears to have been the younger son of Alexander Leighton, physician and divine, imprisoned by the Star Chamber for the publication of *Sion's Plea* (1628), and who in 1642 was Keeper of Lambeth House. Before his admission to the Inn Ellis or Elisha was a Colonel in the Royalist Army, and after the death of Charles I. an active member of the Royalist Party abroad and Secretary for Charles II. in Scotland. He was present at the Battle of Worcester, from which he escaped to Holland. After the Restoration he adopted the Law, was called to the Bar 11 Feb. 1669-70, became one of the King's Counsel in the Admiralty Court, and in 1670 Recorder of Dublin. His public character seems to have been anything but impeccable. Pepys speaks of him as "a mad freaking fellow," though "one of the best companions at a meal in the world." He died 9 Jan. 1684-5.

LE NEVE or NEVE, PETER. ANTIQUARY. 1661—1729.

Admitted 30 May, 1679.

Son and heir of Francis le Neve of St. Michael's Parish, Cornhill, where he was baptized 22 Jan. 1660-1. His father was a citizen and draper of London. He acquired an early taste for antiquities and genealogy, and in 1687 became President of the Antiquarian Society. In 1689 he began collecting the Records of the County of Norfolk, and in the same year was made Rouge Croix Pursuivant. In 1698 he transcribed and annotated Bysse's *Visitation of Norfolk*. In 1704 he was made Richmond Herald and Norroy King-at-Arms. He died 24 Sept. 1729. His Norfolk collections formed the foundation of Blomefield's history of that county. He himself printed nothing.

LEWIS, SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL. STATESMAN. 1806—1863.

Admitted 21 June, 1828.

Eldest son of the Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis of Harpton Court, Radnorshire. After a brilliant career at Oxford he was a pupil of Mr. (afterwards Sir Barnes) Peacock in the Temple, and an attendant on the lectures of Mr. Austin (*q.v.*). He was called to the Bar 25 Nov. 1831. Owing to ill-health, however, he did not pursue the law as a profession, but devoted himself to literature. As a scholar he takes rank with the foremost of the day. As a politician he studied the great social questions of the time,

particularly the working of the Poor Laws. In 1847 he was appointed Secretary of the Board of Control in Lord John Russell's administration and in the following year Under-Secretary for the Home Department. On losing his seat for Herefordshire in 1852 he accepted the post of Editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. In 1855 he succeeded his father in the baronetcy, and also in his seat for the Radnor Boroughs, which he continued to occupy till his death. He succeeded Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Palmerston's first administration, and was sworn in of the Privy Council in 1855. In that minister's second administration in 1859 he became Home Secretary, but in 1861 succeeded Lord Herbert of Lea as Secretary of War. Whilst holding this office he died at Harpton Court 13 April, 1863.

He left behind him numerous writings, chiefly contributions to the literary reviews, but the works by which he is best remembered are his *Remarks on the Use and Abuse of Political Terms* (1832); *An Essay on the Government of Dependencies* (1841); *An Essay on the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion* (1849); and *An Historical Survey of the Astronomy of the Ancients* (1862).

LEWIS, HUBERT.

LEGAL WRITER.

1825—1884.

Admitted 3 May, 1851.

Third son of Walter Clapham Lewis of Ripon. He was educated at Cambridge, and whilst a student at the Temple obtained two certificates of honour. At the Bar, to which he was called 1 May, 1854, he practised as a Conveyancer, but his reputation rests principally on his legal works on *Conveyancing* (1863), *Equity Drafting* (1865), and on a work published posthumously (1889) on *The Ancient Laws of Wales*, in which he endeavours to show an intimate connexion between those laws and the laws of England. He died at Margate 6 March, 1884.

LIFFORD, VISCOUNT. See HEWITT, JAMES.

LINGEN, SIR HENRY.

ROYALIST LEADER.

1612—1662.

Admitted 6 May, 1629.

Son and heir of Edward Lingen of Stoke Edith, Hereford. He was born at Sutton Frene, Herefordshire, 23 Oct. 1612, and became Sheriff of that county in 1639 and again in 1643. At the outbreak of the Civil War he raised troops for the king, and all through the struggle was regarded as the leader within the county in the royal cause. He was present at the siege of Brampton Castle in 1644, and at the siege of Hereford in the following year; but his chief renown rests on his defence of Goodrich Castle against Colonel Birch in 1646. After its capture on 31 July he was imprisoned, but was released on compounding for his estates. He subsequently attempted a rising in favour of the king, but was defeated and again made prisoner. At the Restoration he was elected for Hereford, but died shortly afterwards, 22 Jan. 1661-2. The memory of his romantic career still lives in the traditions of the county, and the name of "Harry Lingen" is familiar to many who have forgotten his history.

LISLE, JOHN.

REGICIDE.

About 1610—1664.

Admitted 11 May, 1626.

Son and heir of Sir William Lisle of Wootton, Isle of Wight. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated in Feb. 1625-6. He was called to the Bar 22 Nov. 1633, and to the Bench 9 Feb. 1648-9. He was elected

for Winchester in 1639, and again in 1640, and whilst in Parliament distinguished himself as a violent anti-royalist and supporter of Cromwell. He was one of the most active in promoting the King's trial, and was the draftsman of the sentence. In 1648-9 he was placed upon the Council of State, and in 1653 took a leading part in nominating the Lord Protector. In 1654 he was elected for Southampton, of which town he was Recorder. In 1657 he became a member of the Protector's House of Peers. At the Restoration Lisle fled to Switzerland, where he was shot dead by Thomas Macdonnell, an Irishman, 11 Aug. 1664. He was buried at Lausanne.

LIVINGSTONE, WILLIAM. AMERICAN STATESMAN. 1723—1790.

Admitted 29 October, 1742.

Son of Colonel Philip Livingstone of New York. He was born at Albany, N.Y., 30 Nov. 1723. The year before his entry at the Temple he graduated at Yale University. In 1752 he published a *Digest of the Colony Laws*, and in 1758 was elected a member of the New York Assembly. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress, and was one of the framers of the United States Constitution. In 1776 he became Governor of New Jersey, in which State he died 25 July, 1790. He published several treatises of a political character, and a poem entitled *Philosophical Solitude*. A Memoir of his life was published by Theodore Sedgwick, his great-grandson, in 1833.

LLOYD, SIR RICHARD. JUDGE. d. 1761.

Admitted 9 February, 1719-20.

Son and heir of Talbot Lloyd of Lichen (Lichfield). He was called to the Bar 24 May, 1723, elected a Bencher 27 Oct. 1728, appointed Reader in 1741, and was Treasurer of the Inn in 1747. Entering Parliament in 1745 he served the office of Solicitor-General in 1754, and became a Judge of the Exchequer in 1759. He died 1761.

LOCKE. See LOK.

LOFFT, CAPELL. SCHOLAR AND POET. 1806—1873.

Admitted 15 April, 1831.

Second son of Capell Lofft of Troston, Suffolk, a well-known writer. He was born 19 Feb. 1805, at Troston Hall, Suffolk. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, where he had a distinguished career. He was called to the Bar 6 June, 1834, but soon abandoned law for literature, and in 1837 published anonymously his first work on *Self-Formation, or the History of an Individual Mind*. His second work was a poem in twelve books entitled *Ernest*, published in 1839. During the Civil War in America Lofft visited that country and, whilst there, published an edition of *Marcus Antoninus, with Critical Notes* (1861); and in 1868 *Suggestions for the Reformation of the Greek Text of the New Testament*. He died at Millmead in Virginia, 1 Oct. 1873.

LOK or LOCKE, MICHAEL. TRAVELLER. b. about 1530.

Admitted 28 February, 1584-5.

In the Register the christian name of the father is omitted ; but it should have been Sir William Lok, knighted in 1548. Michael spent his early years in Flanders, and before his admission had "travelled through almost all the countries of Christianity," studying history, languages, and matters appertaining to commerce, as is testified by Hakluyt, who knew him. He was also known to Martin Frobisher (q.v.), whose voyages he aided to such an extent as to impoverish himself, and bring him as a prisoner to the Fleet (1581). From these losses and others incurred through the failure of the Cathay Company, of which he was governor (1577), he never recovered. The date of his death is not recorded, but it was sometime about 1615. He was twice married and had fifteen children, and was apparently contemplating a third marriage from the sentiments expressed in a treatise he wrote in 1583, entitled *An conveniens sit Matrimonium inter Puellam et Senum*. This, and a translation of a part of Peter Martyr's *Historie of the West Indies*, show him to have possessed some literary talent.

LONSDALE, JOHN. BISHOP. 1788—1867.

Admitted 23 January, 1811.

Eldest son of Rev. John Lonsdale of Newmillerdam, near Wakefield, Yorks., where he was born 17 Jan. 1788. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, at both of which places he greatly distinguished himself, especially for his knowledge of Latin. Forsaking the Bar for the Church he was ordained in 1815, and, becoming chaplain to Archbishop Sutton, and assistant preacher at the Temple, obtained rapid promotion. In 1836 he was preacher at Lincoln's Inn, in 1839 Principal of King's College, in 1840 Provost Elect of Eton, in 1842 Archdeacon of Middlesex, and in the following year he was raised to the see of Lichfield, for which position he was both by character and intellectual capacity so eminently fitted, that he has been pronounced the "best bishop the see ever had." He died suddenly 19 Oct. 1867. Some selections of his Latin verses were published by his son-in-law, Lord Grimthorpe, after his death, together with a *Life* of him. He was also a member of Lincoln's Inn.

LORTE or LORT, SIR ROGER. LATIN POET. 1608—1664.

Admitted 23 May, 1627.

Eldest son of Henry Lorte of Staepoole (Stackpole) Court, Pembrokeshire. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford. At the outbreak of the Civil War he took the side of the king and joined Lord Carbery in promoting the royal cause in his native county ; but subsequently made submission to the Parliament. He still, however, worked for the Restoration, and when that event came about was created a Baronet. He died in 1664, and was buried in St. Petrox Church. He left behind him a small volume of poems, entitled *Epigrammatum Liber Primus* (1646), copies of which are exceedingly rare.

LOVIBOND, EDWARD. POET. 1724—1775.

Admitted 25 January, 1737-8.

Son and heir of Edward Lovibond, merchant of the city of London (director of the East India Company). He was born at Hampton, Middlesex, in 1724, and educated at Charterhouse and Magdalene College, Oxford.

Inheriting a fortune from his father he was able to indulge his own tastes, which were for literature and the enjoyments of a country life, and he contributed a number of poems to the *World* newspaper, which were received with much favour at the time. The most popular of these was entitled *The Tears of Old May Day*, which has been extravagantly compared in poetical merit with *Gray's Elegy*. After his death a volume of his verse appeared under the editorship of his brother Anthony under the title of *Poems on Several Occasions* (1785), and some of his poems are to be found in Anderson's and Chalmers's *Collection of British Poets*. He died 27 Sept. 1775.

LOWE, EDWARD.

d. 1682 or 1684.

Admitted 3 May, 1651.

Third son of John Lowe of the Middle Temple, who was the son of John Lowe of New Sarum. Edward was called to the Bar 21 May, 1658, and was probably the Edward Lowe who was knighted at Whitehall, 21 Jan. 1672-3, and made Master in Chancery the same year; but he has been identified by some (see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*) as Edward Lowe, the celebrated musician, Professor at Oxford, who died 1682, and there is some difficulty in discriminating between them.

LOWE, SIR THOMAS.

LORD MAYOR.

1545—1623.

Admitted 11 August, 1614.

Son of Simon Lowe, citizen and merchant-taylor, of London. He was a member of the Haberdashers' Company, elected Alderman for Billingsgate in 1593, and Sheriff 1595. He was knighted at Whitehall in 1603, and became Lord Mayor of London in the year following. From 1606 to 1621 he represented the City in Parliament, and from 1609 to his death, 11 April, 1623, was President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was buried in the Church of St. Peter-le-Poer, where there is a monument to his memory.

LOWMAN, MOSES.

NONCONFORMIST DIVINE.

1680—1752.

Admitted 14 March, 1697-8.

Second son of Moses Lowman of Whitechapel. He was born in London in 1680. Abandoning law for divinity he entered the University of Leyden in 1698, and studied theology there and at Utrecht. On his return to England he became a minister in the Presbyterian Church at Clapham, where he was an energetic preacher. He wrote many theological works, some of a controversial character, but he is best known as the author of a *Dissertation on the Civil Government of the Hebrews*, a learned work, published in 1740. He died 2 May, 1752.

LUCAS, CHARLES.

PHYSICIAN AND POLITICIAN.

1713—1771.

Admitted 31 January, 1748-9.

Son and heir of Benjamin Lucas of Ballingady, co. Clare. He was at first an apothecary, and in 1735 published a pamphlet on the frauds used in the drug trade, which led to the passing of an Act for the inspection of medicines. Becoming a member of the Common Council of Dublin, he became involved

in a long controversy respecting the rights of the citizens and the usurpations of the aldermen, setting forth his arguments in several pamphlets, the most important of which was entitled *Divelina Libera, or an Apology for the Civil Rights of the Citizens of Dublin* (1744). In 1748 he contested the City, but was defeated, prosecuted for some of his writings, and compelled to leave the country. He proceeded to Leyden, where he graduated M.D., and, returning to Bath, published an *Essay on Waters* (1756), and practised successfully as a physician. In 1761 he returned to Dublin, and contested the City this time successfully, and continued to represent it till his death. As a politician he was honest, but combative and too much of a "knight errant," as he himself confessed, and by some he was regarded as the "Wilkes of Ireland." He died 4 Nov. 1771.

LUCAS, FREDERICK. JOURNALIST AND POLITICIAN. 1812—1855.

Admitted 8 March, 1831.

Second son of Samuel Hayhurst Lucas, merchant, of Wandsworth, Surrey, a member of the Society of Friends. He was educated at Darlington and at University College, London. Whilst at the Temple he read in the chambers of Mr. Revell Phillips and Mr. Duval. He was called to the Bar 23 Nov. 1838. In 1839, convinced of the truth of its doctrines, he became a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and at the same time published his reasons for doing so in a pamphlet addressed to his former co-religionists. To further propagate the truth, as he conceived it, he was instrumental in establishing the *Tablet* newspaper in 1840. In 1852 he was returned to Parliament for the county of Meath, and became a prominent debater in the House of Commons, identifying himself with the Nationalist Party. In 1854 he went on a mission to the Pope, at whose suggestion he prepared a "Statement" relating to the affair, which was published, with his Life, after his death by his brother, and is a valuable State Paper. He died 22 Oct. 1855. He married the sister of Mr. John Bright.

LUCAS, HENRY.

POET.

Admitted 28 September, 1763.

Eldest son of Charles Lucas, M.D. (*q.v.*), the Irish patriot. He was born in Dublin about 1740. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1759. After entering at the Temple, he soon abandoned law for literature, and commenced writing poems chiefly of a laudatory character addressed to Royalty and persons of rank, now mostly forgotten. In 1779 he published a Tragedy in blank verse entitled *The Earl of Somerset*, which he insisted upon reading to Dr. Johnson, who, unable to account for the infliction, is said to have exclaimed, "Why, I never did the man an injury!" and the volume "lives" chiefly on the remembrance of this saying. He was called to the Bar 12 Feb. 1790. There is no record of the date of his death.

LUKE, SIR NICHOLAS.

JUDGE.

d. 1563.

Admitted (probably) 19 May, 1517 (*d.*)

Son of Sir Walter Luke (*q.v.*). He was Reader at the Inn in 1534, and third Baron of the Exchequer in 1540, which position he held till his death in the sixth year of Queen Elizabeth.

(*d.*) A "Luke," without Christian name, was admitted on that day.

LUKE, SIR WALTER.

JUDGE.

d. 1544.

There is no record of his admission ; but he was Reader of the Inn in 1514, and again in 1520. He is said to have owed his fortune to his marriage with the nurse of Henry VII. He became Serjeant-at-Law in 1531 and a judge of the King's Bench in the following year. He sat as Commissioner at the trials of Sir Thomas More, and Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. He died 1544.

LUMLEY, WILLIAM GOLDEN.

LAWYER.

1802—1878.

Admitted 18 July, 1823.

Eldest son of William Lumley of Sidmouth Street, Mecklenburgh Square. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, when Dr. Trollope was head master, and at Cambridge, where he obtained the first place in the Law Tripos in 1823. He was called to the Bar 4 May, 1827. In 1834 he became Professor of English Law in University College, and afterwards joined the staff of *Law Journal Reporters*. In 1868 he was made Queen's Counsel, and in 1872 Counsel to the Local Government Board. He was the author of numerous treatises on Poor Law and Sanitary matters, which became standard works on the subjects. He was also the author of a work on *Annuities* (1833) and on *Byelaws* (1877). He died 8 June, 1878.

LYNCH, THOMAS.

AMERICAN STATESMAN.

1749—1779.

Admitted 6 March, 1767.

Only son of Thomas Lynch of Charlestown, South Carolina, where he was born 5 Aug. 1749. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge. He returned to South Carolina in 1772, and in 1776 attended the Continental Congress. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1779 he went for a voyage for the benefit of his health, and was never again heard of.

LYNDE or LYND, SIR HUMPHREY.

PURITAN WRITER.

1579—1636.

Admitted 12 June, 1601.

Son and heir of Cuthbert Lynde of Westminster. He was educated at Westminster School and Oxford, where he graduated in 1600. Succeeding to a family estate at Cobham, he became a justice of the peace, and was knighted by James I. in 1613. In 1626 he represented Brecknock in Parliament. He was a staunch supporter of Protestant doctrines and joined zealously in their maintenance against Popish writers, publishing many works of a controversial character, his principal opponents being John Fisher, the Jesuit, John Heigham, a Catholic priest, and John Floyd. In 1625 he published a treatise entitled *Ancient Characters of the Visible Church*, which was intended to prove the existence of the Protestant Church through all ages ; but his best known work is his *Via Tuta, or the Safe Way to the True, Ancient, and Catholique Faith now Professed in the Church of England*, which led to many replies. He died 8 June, 1636, and was buried in Cobham Church.

LYSAGHT, EDWARD. POET AND WIT. 1763—1811.
Admitted 17 March, 1784.

Only son of John Lysaght of Six-Mile Bridge, co. Clare. He was educated at Dublin and Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. in 1788. He was called to the Bar on 23 May, 1788, and obtained much practice in election petitions. Subsequently he was made a Commissioner in Bankruptcy and a Police Magistrate for Dublin, where he became noted as a wit, *bon vivant*, and writer of songs, many of which became popular. His Poems were collected and published, with a Memoir, in 1811.

LYSTER, SIR RICHARD. JUDGE. d. 1554.

Son of John Lyster and member of an old Wakefield family. There is no record of his admission; but he was Lent Reader at the Inn in 1516, and again in 1522, and Treasurer in 1523, being then Solicitor-General. In 1525 he became Attorney-General, four years later Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and in 1545 Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He resigned the latter post in 1552, and died in Southampton two years later, 14 March, 1554.

LYTTELTON, CHARLES. BISHOP AND ANTIQUARY. 1714—1768.
Admitted 27 April, 1731.

Second son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart., of Hagley, Worcestershire, where he was born in 1714, and educated at Eton and Oxford. Two years after his call to the Bar, 26 Jan. 1738, he abandoned the law and was ordained. He was successively Rector of Alvechurch (1742), Dean of Exeter (1748), and Bishop of Carlisle (1762). He died in London 22 Dec. 1768, and was buried at Hagley.

He was devoted to the study of history and antiquities, and in 1746 was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he became President in 1765. At his death he left all his MSS. to the Society. From these were subsequently chiefly compiled Nash's *History of Worcestershire* and Shaw's *Staffordshire*. A portrait of the Bishop may be seen in the *Vetusta Monumenta*.

LYTTELTON, WILLIAM (HENRY), BARON LYTTELTON of FRANKLEY. 1724—1808.
Admitted 1 November, 1743.

The fourth son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart., of Hagley, Worcestershire, and younger brother of Bishop Lyttelton (*q.v.*). He was educated at Eton and Oxford, where he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. 23 Nov. 1781. In the year of his call to the Bar, 29 Jan. 1747-8, he was elected to Parliament for Bewdley, which he represented till 1755, when he proceeded to South Carolina as Governour of that Colony. Thence he was transferred to Jamaica in 1762, and in 1766 became Ambassador in Portugal. On his return to England he was raised to the Peerage of Ireland by the title of Baron Westcote of Balamare, and subsequently (1794) to the British Peerage as Baron Lyttelton of Frankley. He died at Hagley 14 Sept. 1808.

He was the author of a *History of the Constitution of Jamaica*, which may be found in the edition of the *Laws of Jamaica*, published in 1792.

M.

McCORMICK, CHARLES. HISTORIAN. About 1755—1807.

Admitted 27 June, 1783.

Third son of Charles McCormick of Rathkeal, Limerick. He was educated at Oxford where he graduated B.C.L. in 1794. Abandoning law for literature he published *History of England from the Death of George II. to the Peace of 1783*, as a continuation of Hume and Smollett. Also *The Secret History of the Court and Reign of Charles II.* (1792), and a *Life of Edmund Burke* (1797). He also published anonymously a work entitled *Light Reading for Leisure Hours*, and a continuation of Rapin's *History of England*. He died 29 July, 1807.

MACKAY, ALEXANDER. JOURNALIST. 1808—1852.

Admitted 8 August, 1843.

Eldest son of John Mackay of Inverness, silversmith. He was born in Scotland in 1808. He began life as a journalist in Canada, and on returning to England was engaged on the *Morning Chronicle*, in which paper he published letters on the Oregon question. He was called to the Bar 7 May, 1847. In 1851 he visited India to report on the cultivation of cotton for the Manchester and other Chambers of Commerce. He died on his voyage back from this expedition 15 April, 1852.

His Report on his Indian experiences was published after his death. This and his work entitled *The Western World*, up to its date (1849) the most complete account of the United States of America, form his principal claim to remembrance, though he published others.

McKEAN, THOMAS. AMERICAN PATRIOT. 1734—1817.

Admitted 9 May, 1758.

Son of William McKean of Chester, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1734. He became a Member of Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1777 he was made President of Delaware, of which State he compiled the Constitution. In the same year he was elected Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and in 1799 Governour of that State. He died at Philadelphia 24 June, 1817.

MACKWORTH, SIR HUMPHREY. POLITICIAN AND POLITICAL ECONOMIST. 1647—1727.

Admitted 10 June, 1675.

Second son of Thomas Mackworth of Betton, Shropshire. He was called to the Bar 26 May, 1682, and knighted at Whitehall in the following January as "Comptroller of the Temple." In March, 1684 (see *London Gazette* of that date) he is represented as presenting an address to King James on his accession from "The Barristers and Students of the Middle Temple in parliament assembled," congratulating him especially on his continuance of the Customs for the "maintenance of the Navy for the defence of the realm." He acquired by marriage great estates in South Wales, where he developed the colliery and copper-smelting industries, and for this purpose formed a company, of which he became "Deputy Governour." In this capacity he was charged by his enemies with peculation, but the proceedings fell through. In 1703 he was appointed Constable of Neath Castle, and elected to Parliament

for Cardiganshire. He also sat for Totnes in Devonshire. He was a Church Tory, and one of the founders of the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge." He died 25 Aug. 1727. His younger son took the name of Praed, and was the ancestor of the poet Mackworth Praed (*q.v.*).

Mackwork was the author of several short treatises or pamphlets on social, political, economic and religious subjects, including Trade and Banking, Mining, Rights of Common, Settlement of the Poor, Temperance Reform, the *Divine Authority of the Scriptures* (1704), and the *Happiness of a Religious Life* (1705).

MCNALLY, LEONARD.

PLAYWRIGHT.

1752—1820.

Admitted 8 June, 1774.

Only son of William McNally of Dublin, where he was born in 1752. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1776, and to the English Bar 30 May, 1783. In 1792 he was counsel for Napper Tandy in an action against Lord Westmorland. He was a member of the United Irishmen, and wrote verses in the *Northern Star*, their organ; but in 1794 deserted secretly to the Government and became their agent and informer, whilst openly acting for defendants in Government prosecutions. This treachery was not discovered till after his death, so cleverly was it concealed. He was the author of a number of dramatic pieces and of two legal treatises, on *The Rules of Evidence* (1802), and *The Justice of the Peace* (1812), but the only thing which "lives" of his (if, indeed, it be his, for it has been attributed to others) is the song *Sweet Lass of Richmond Hill*, composed in honour of Frances F'Anson of Richmond, Yorkshire, who became his wife. He died 13 Feb. 1820.

MADAN, SPENCER.

POET AND TRANSLATOR.

1758—1836.

Admitted 12 April, 1776.

Son and heir of Rev. Spencer Madan, S.T.P., Prebendary of Peterborough (and afterward Bishop). He was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was Browne's Medallist in 1778, and gained the Seatonian Prize for a poem on *The Call of the Gentiles*, in 1782. In the same year he published a translation of Grotius's *De Veritate* as a preparatory exercise for taking Holy Orders, a work by which he is still chiefly known. He held many Church preferments, including the Rectory of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and became Prebendary of Peterborough in 1800. While at Birmingham he was engaged in a controversy with Dr. Priestley on the claims of dissenters. He died 9 Oct. 1836.

MADOX, THOMAS.

LEGAL ANTIQUARY.

1666—1727.

Admitted 17 May, 1705.

Son and heir of Daniel Madox of St. Mary-le-Bow. At the time of his admission he had already published one of his learned works, his *Formulare Anglicanum*. Almost nothing seems to be known of his private life, which was spent in literary labours under the patronage of Lord Somers (*q.v.*), and of the king, who bestowed on him the title and office of Historiographer Royal. His works bear the following titles: *Formulare Anglicanum, or A Collection of Ancient Charters and Instruments of divers kinds . . . from the Norman Conquest to the end of the Reign of Henry VIII.* (1702); *The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer of the Kings of England from the Norman Conquest to the end of the Reign of Edward II., taken from the Records, with a Correct Copy of the Ancient Dialogue concerning the Roll of the Exchequer* (1711); *Firma Burgi*,

or *An Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Buroughs of England* (1726); *Antiquus Dialogus de Scaccario* (1711); *The same, translated in English by a gentleman of the Middle Temple* (1758); *Baronia Anglicæ, or An History of Land-Honours, etc.* (1741). The collected works of Mr. Madox were published in 1736.

MAGUIRE, JOHN FRANCIS. POLITICIAN. 1815—1872.

Admitted 16 November, 1838.

Eldest son of John Maguire of Cork, where he was born in 1815. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1843, but continued to work on the *Cork Examiner*, which he had established in 1841. In 1852 he was returned to Parliament for Dungarvon, and in 1865 for Cork, supporting measures in favour of tenant-right and the disestablishment of the Irish Church. He was an ardent Roman Catholic and supporter of Pope Pius IX., of whom and his pontificate he published an account in 1870. He died at Dublin 1 Nov. 1872.

Besides the work above referred to and various political pamphlets, he wrote a *Life of Father Mathew* (1863); a Novel entitled *The Next Generation* (1871), and a volume of Fairy Tales, *Young Prince Marigold* (1873).

MAINE, CHARLES SUMNER. 1850—1888.

Admitted 20 October, 1871.

Eldest son of Sir Henry James Sumner Maine (*q.v.*). He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar 30 April, 1875. In 1880 he was appointed Secretary to the British Auxiliary Mission on Judicial Reform in Egypt, and to the British delegates to the International Judicial Commission. He died 11 June, 1888, surviving his father only a few months.

MAINE, SIR HENRY JAMES SUMNER. JURIST. 1822—1888.

Admitted 4 October, 1862.

Eldest son of James Maine, M.D., of Kelso, Roxburgh, born in India 15 Aug. 1822. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, where he exhibited great promise, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he obtained great distinction, being the "best classical scholar of his year." In 1847 he became Regius Professor of Civil Law at the University, and when the Inns of Court established Readerships in 1852, he was appointed Reader in Roman Law and Jurisprudence. Previous to his admission to the Middle Temple he had kept his terms at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the Bar in 1850. In the year of his admission to the Middle Temple he left for India as Legal Member of the Indian Council, which post he held for seven years, during which he displayed great industry and ability in framing and directing the legislation of that country. On his return he was appointed Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford, and on 21 Nov. 1873, elected a Bencher of Middle Temple, and Reader in 1881. He died at Cannes, 3 Feb. 1888, leaving behind him many works on law and jurisprudence, which are considered models of investigation on the subjects of which they treat.

The best known are his treatise on *Ancient Law* (1861); *Village Communities* (1871); *Early History of Institutions* (1875); *Early Law and Custom* (1883); and *Lectures on International Law* (1888)—works which have been frequently translated and republished.

MALET or MALETT, SIR THOMAS. JUDGE. 1582—1665.
Admitted 29 November, 1600.

Son and heir of Malachi Malett of Luxilian (Luxulion), co. Cornwall. He was called to the Bar 7 Nov. 1606, in Lent Term, 1626, filled the office of Reader, and was Treasurer in 1633. In 1635, after being Solicitor-General to the Queen, he was honoured with the Coif, and appointed a judge of the King's Bench in 1641. In the following year he was committed to the Tower for his support to the king in the matter of the Militia Ordinance, and, being released, was again seized in his own court at Kingston-on-Thames by order of the Parliament for refusing their ordinance to be read. After the Restoration, though seventy-eight years of age, he was restored to his seat on the bench, and honoured with a Baronetcy, though the warrant was never completed. He died 19 Dec. 1665.

His son and heir, John Malet, was admitted a member of the Inn on 9 Oct. 1634, and was called to the Bar 9 July, 1641. He was afterwards Recorder of Bridgewater, and knighted in the year of his father's death.

MALONE, ANTHONY. IRISH POLITICIAN. 1700—1776.
Admitted 30 March, 1720.

Son of Richard Malone of Dublin. He was called to the Bar in Dublin in 1726. For many years he sat in the Irish Parliament. He became Serjeant-at-Law in 1740, but was removed in 1764 for opposing the claim of the Crown to dispose of unappropriated revenue. Notwithstanding this, in 1757 he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1762 he was one of the Commissioners to try the Whiteboys. He died in 1776, with the reputation of holding the foremost place in his profession in Ireland.

MANCHESTER, EARLS OF. See MONTAGU, EDWARD (1602—1671), and MONTAGU, HENRY.

MANLEY, THOMAS. AUTHOR. 1638—about 1690.
Admitted 6 February, 1654-5.

Son and heir of Thomas Manley of Westminster. He was called to the Bar 24 Jan. 1672-3. His early writings were of a religious character; but in 1662 he published a work on Solicitors, and in 1665 a translation of Grotius' *De Rebus Belgicis*, and he edited in 1676 the seventh edition of Wentworth's *Office and Duty of Executors*; but his most important and interesting treatise was a work on *The Present State of Europe*, written in 1671, but not published till 1689, directed against the ambitious designs of Louis XIV. Other treatises from his pen were a *Relation of the Marches and Sufferings of Charles I. from 1641 to 1648, collected by a Daily Attendant on his Majesty* (1660); and a tract on *Usury* (1669). In the *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic* (1672), there is an entry of a message from the King to the Masters of the Bench, requiring them to "admit Thomas Manley to the degree of Barrister . . . without the accustomed ceremonies and formalities." He was called on the following January, "on payment of all moneys owing."

MANLOVE, EDWARD.

POET.

d. about 1667.

An Edward Manlove, second son of Rowland Manlove of Kingstone, co. Stafford, was admitted on 12 May, 1635, who may be, and probably is, the Edward Manlove known as the author of the rhymed chronicle of the *Liberties and Customs of Lead Mines*, published in London 1653, and which became a standard book of reference on the subject, being largely taken from Exchequer Rolls and other original documents. He was called to the Bar 24 June, 1642. He held the office of Steward of the Barmote Courts of Wirksworth. A new edition of his work, with a glossary of mining terms, was published by T. Tapping in 1851. Besides the above, Manlove published *Divine Contentment, a Confession of Faith, and other Poems*. He died about 1667.

MANNINGHAM, JOHN.

DIARIST.

d. about 1622.

Admitted 16 March, 1597-8.

Son and heir of Robert Manningham of Fen Drayton, Cambridgeshire. He was called to the Bar 7 June, 1605, and obtained the post of Auditor of the Court of Wards. There is no record of the date of his death, but his Will is in existence, dated 21 Jan. 1621-2.

His memory is kept alive now solely by the *Diary* which he left behind him, and which was published by the Camden Society in 1868. It is chiefly a medley of anecdotes and gossip, but contains incidentally many facts throwing light upon the life and manners of the time, and it is the sole authority for the fact that the Play of *Twelfth Night* was produced in the Middle Temple Hall. The Diarist says that he was present at the performance of a Play with that title there on 2 Feb. 1601, though it is remarkable that he does not mention the name of Shakespeare in connexion with it. In a later part of the *Diary* he relates an anecdote of the player, not much to the latter's credit.

MANSFIELD, SIR JAMES.

JUDGE.

1733—1821.

Admitted 11 February, 1755.

Eldest son of John James Mansfield of Kingwood, Hampshire. He was called to the Bar 24 Nov. 1758, and was Reader at the Inn in 1782, and Treasurer in 1785. In 1768 he acted as counsel for John Wilkes, and in the prosecution of Lord George Gordon in 1780. Being returned to Parliament in 1779, he held the Solicitor-Generalship during the ministry of Lord North. In the new Parliament of 1784 he lost his seat, and remained unemployed till 1799, when he was made Chief Justice of Chester. Five years later (1804) he succeeded Lord Alvanley (*q.v.*) as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He died 23 Nov. 1821.

MARSHAM, SIR JOHN.

CHRONOLOGIST.

1602—1685.

Admitted 5 February, 1627-8.

Second son of Thomas Marsham, Alderman of London. He was born on 23 Aug. 1602. He was made one of the Six Clerks in Chancery in 1638, but, following the fortunes of the king, was deprived of his office by the Parliament. At the Restoration, however, he was restored, and knighted, and became Member of Parliament for Rochester. Three years later he was made a Baronet. He died in 1685. He was eminently learned in languages, history,

and chronology, and was the author of the following works: *Diatriba Chronologica* [in which the difficulties of Old Testament Chronology are examined] (1649); *Chronicus Cancn Ægyptiacus, Ebraicus, Græcus, cum disquisitionibus* (1672). Sir John also wrote the general preface to Dugdale's *Monasticon*, and left behind him several unfinished works.

The baronetcy devolved upon his son John, who was admitted a member of the Inn on 27 April, 1658, and from him it passed to his son John, who died unmarried in 1696. The baronetcy then reverted to the younger son of the first baronet, Robert, who was admitted a member of the Inn on the 21 Oct. 1669. He obtained the office of one of the Six Clerks in Chancery on its relinquishment by his father on 20 Oct. 1680, and in the following year he was knighted. He represented Maidstone in Parliament, and died in 1703.

MARSTON, JOHN. DRAMATIST. About 1575—1634.
Admitted 2 August, 1592.

Son and heir of John Marston, of the Middle Temple, and of Coventry. He abandoned the law for literature, and in 1598 published some Satires. He subsequently entered Holy Orders, and was presented (1616) to the living of Christchurch, Hants. In 1633 a collection of his Plays was published by William Sheares. He died 25 June in the following year, and was buried in the Temple Church beside his father.

The best known of his works are: *The Metamorphosis of Pigmalion's Image* (1598); *The Scourge of Villantie* (1599); and amongst his Plays, *The Malcontent* (1604), which may be found in vol. iv. of Dodsley's *Old Plays*.

MARTIN, BENDALL. SCHOLAR AND MUSICIAN. 1700—1761.
Admitted 14 April, 1721.

Only son of Henry Martin (q.v.), Inspector of the Customs. He graduated at Cambridge in 1722. He obtained a place in the Custom House, from which he was transferred to the Treasurership of Excise in 1738. He was a man of learning and an accomplished musician. He died in 1761.

MARTIN, HENRY. ESSAYIST. d. 1721.
Admitted 12 December, 1684.

Eldest son of Edward Martin of Upham Auburne, Wilts. He was called to the Bar 6 May, 1692. He distinguished himself as an Essayist, contributing several papers to the *Spectator*, very highly commended by Steele. He contributed papers also to *The British Merchant*, which led to important political results, in reward for which he was made Inspector-General of the Customs. He died 25 March, 1721.

MARTIN, RICHARD. RECORDER OF LONDON. 1570—1618.
Admitted 7 November, 1587.

Son and heir of William Martin of Exeter. Born at Otterton, Devon, in 1570. At Oxford, where he was educated, he was noted as a "disputant." He seems to have carried his propensity and ability in this way with him to the Temple, for in 1591 he was temporarily expelled from the Society for exciting a riot. To his indulgence in raillery and invective may probably be attributed a violent attack upon him in the Middle Temple Hall by his

fellow barrister, Sir John Davies (*q.v.*), for which offence the latter was expelled from the Society and disbarred (*M. T. Records and Archaeologia XXI.*, 109—12). In 1601 he was returned member for Barnstaple, called to the Bar in 1602, and from 1604 to 1611 represented Christchurch. In 1612-3 he organized a Masque in the Hall in honour of the Princess Elizabeth's marriage, and was Lent Reader in 1615. In 1618 he became Recorder of London, but died 31 Oct. of the same year, and was buried in the Temple Church. He was a friend of Selden and Ben Jonson. He was admitted to the Temple from New Inn.

MARTIN, SIR SAMUEL. JUDGE. 1801—1883.

Admitted 23 December, 1826.

Second son of Samuel Martin of Culmore, co. Londonderry. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he received the degree of LL.D. in 1857. He was admitted from Gray's Inn. At the Temple, where he was called to the Bar 29 Jan. 1830, he was a pupil of Sir F. Pollock, whose daughter he married. In 1843 he became Queen's Counsel and acquired a large practice, and in 1847 was returned member for Pontefract. In 1850 he succeeded Baron Rolfe in the Court of Exchequer and was knighted. In the same year he was Reader at the Inn. He retired from the Bench in 1874, when he was made a Privy Councillor. He died in London 9 Jan. 1883.

MARTYN or MARTEN, WILLIAM. LAWYER AND HISTORIAN. 1562—1617.

Admitted 1 May, 1582.

Eldest son of Nicholas Martyn of Exeter, where he was born 19 Sept. 1562. He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, admitted from New Inn, and called to the Bar in 1589. In 1605 he became Recorder of Exeter. He is known as the author of *The Historie and Lives of the Kings of England from William I. to Henry VIII.* (1615). He also wrote *Youth's Instruction* (1612) for the benefit of his son Nicholas, then a student at Oxford. He died at Exeter 7 April, 1617.

MAXWELL, SIR PETER BENSON. COLONIAL JUDGE. 1817—1893.

Admitted 16 November, 1840.

Fourth son of Rev. Peter Benson Maxwell of Birdstown, Donegal. He was admitted from the Inner Temple and called to the Bar 19 Nov. 1841. He was made Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements in 1867, after holding the appointments there of Recorder of Penang (1856) and of Singapore (1866). He was knighted for his services in 1856. He died 14 Jan. 1893.

He left behind him a treatise on *The Duties of Police Magistrates* (1871), and another on *The Interpretation of Statutes* (1875).

MAY, SIR HUMPHREY. STATESMAN. 1573—1630.

Admitted 1 August, 1592.

Fourth son of Richard May, merchant and citizen of London. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated 1591. He was Member of Parliament for Beeralston in 1605, and sat for that and other constituencies till 1628, displaying much ability as a debater. In 1613 he was knighted, and in 1618 made Surveyor of the Court of Wards and Chancellor of the Duchy of

Lancaster. In 1624 he was admitted to Gray's Inn, and later in the year appointed to the Privy Council. He had the reversion from Charles I. of the Mastership of the Rolls, but did not live to succeed to it, dying on 9 June, 1630. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. Whilst in the Temple he shared a chamber with James (afterwards Sir James) Whitelock (*q.v.*) "until he went to Ireland . . . withe Lord Mountjoy" (*q.v.*) (*Liber Famelicus*, p. 61).

MAY, SIR RICHARD.

JUDGE.

d. about 1688.

Admitted 28 January, 1631-2.

Fourth son of John May of Rawmeere, co. Suffolk, and nephew of Sir Humphrey May (*q.v.*) During his studentship he was one of the performers in Davenant's Masque of *The Triumphs of Prince d'Amour* before the Elector Palatine in 1635. He was called to the Bar 24 May, 1639; but it was not till after the Restoration that he acquired distinction in his profession. He then became Recorder and Member for Chichester (1673), and received the honour of knighthood in 1681. Two years later he was made Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer.

MAY, THOMAS ERSKINE, BARON FARNBOROUGH of FARNBOROUGH. CONSTITUTIONAL JURIST. 1815—1886.

Admitted 20 January, 1834.

He is entered on the Register as "Thomas Erskine May, of Catherine Street, Westminster, Gent." He was educated at Bedford Grammar School, and was called to the Bar 4 May, 1838. For some years he acted as Librarian to the House of Commons, and in 1844 published a *Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usages of Parliament*, which has long been the accepted authority on the subject. In 1860 he was created C.B., and six years later K.C.B. In 1871 he became Clerk to the House, a position he held nearly up to his death. He served on the Commission for the Digest of Law, and was President of the Statute Law Revision Committee. In 1873 he was called to the Bench of his Inn, *honoris causa*, and in 1880 was appointed Reader. In 1885 he became a Privy Councillor, and in the following year was raised to the Peerage as Lord Farnborough. He enjoyed this dignity, however, only a few days, dying at Westminster 17 May the same year (1886).

Besides his work on Parliament, he published in 1877 a treatise entitled *Democracy in Europe*, and also a *Constitutional History of England*, and contributed many important articles to Magazine and Encyclopædic Literature.

MAYNARD, SIR JOHN.

COMMONWEALTH LAWYER.

1602—1690.

Admitted 21 June, 1619.

Son and heir of Alexander Maynard, Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple, of Abbey House, Tavistock, where he was born in 1602. He was admitted from New Inn and called to the Bar 24 Nov. 1626, and became a Bencher of the Inn 24 Nov. 1648. He rapidly acquired a large practice on the Western Circuit, and was made Recorder of Plymouth in 1640. He was returned for Totnes in the same year, and was one of the managers of the impeachment of the Earl of Strafford and of Laud, and a member of the Assembly of Divines. In 1653 he was called to the rank of Serjeant-at-Law, and was made by patent Cromwell's Serjeant. At the Restoration he made his peace with the Government, and was made King's Serjeant and knighted. In 1680 he was one of the Commissioners for the trial of Viscount Strafford, and was afterwards a member of the convention which brought about the Revolution. In 1689,

though eighty-seven years of age, he was one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, which appointment, however, he resigned shortly before his death in the following year (1690).

The Reports of Cases in the time of Edward II., contained in the first volume of the Year Books are usually known as Maynard's Reports, because they were compiled, according to the title, "*Solong; les ancient Manuscripts ore remanent en les Maines de Sir Jehan' Maynard Chevaler, etc.*" Several of Maynard's Speeches are printed in *Rushworth's Collections*, *Cobbett's Parliamentary History and State Trials*, and *Somers' Tracts*, and a large number of his MSS. are preserved in Lincoln's Inn Library.

MEADE, SIR THOMAS.

JUDGE.

d. 1585.

Son of Thomas Meade of Elmdon. There is no record of his admission, but he was Reader at the Inn in 1562, and again in 1567. In the latter of these years he became Serjeant, and was advanced to a seat in the Court of Common Pleas 30 Nov. 1577. He died May, 1585.

MERRIFIELD, CHARLES WATKINS. MATHEMATICIAN. 1827—1884.

Admitted 24 April, 1847.

Eldest son of John Merrifield of the Middle Temple (and Tavistock, Devonshire). He was called to the Bar 31 Jan. 1851, but gave all his attention to mathematical studies, and in 1858 published a paper on *The Geometry of the Elliptic Equation*. In 1863 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1878 President of the London Mathematical Society. From 1867 to 1873 he was Principal of the Royal School of Naval Architecture at South Kensington, and he sat on various Royal Commissions where high technical knowledge was required. He died at Hove 1 Jan. 1884. He left works entitled *Memoirs on Pure Mathematics* (1861); *A Collection of Models of Ruled Surfaces* (1872); and *Technical Arithmetic* (1872); but his contributions to scientific periodicals are too numerous to detail.

MERVIN, EDWARD or EDMUND.

JUDGE.

d. about 1558,

Admitted 5 November, 1506,

Second son of Walter Mervin of Fonthill, Wilts. He was elected Reader at the Inn in 1523, and again in 1530, and became Serjeant-at-Law in 1531, and King's Serjeant in 1539. The following year he was raised to a Judgeship of the King's Bench, which position he retained through the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Mary. He was one of the commissioners appointed for the trial of Sir Andrew Dudley and others for high treason 18 Aug. 1553, and he is frequently mentioned in the criminal proceedings of the time. He died probably before the end of Queen Mary's reign.

MERYON, VISCOUNT. See FITZWILLIAM, THOMAS.

MICHELL, RICHARD.

SCHOLAR.

1805—1877.

Admitted 17 November, 1827.

Third son of Edward Michell of Gillingham, co. Dorset. He was educated at Bruton Grammar School and at Oxford, where he graduated in 1824, obtaining a First-Class in *litteras humaniores*. He then became very successful

as a private tutor, amongst his pupils being Roundell Palmer, Robert Lowe, Charles Wordsworth, J. A. Froude, and others. In 1839 he was elected Prælector of Logic, and in 1849 delivered the Bampton Lectures, and became Public Orator at his University. In 1868 he succeeded to the Principalship of Magdalen Hall, which he succeeded in converting into Hertford College. He died 29 March, 1877. His *Orations*, notable for their excellent Latinity, were published by his son in 1878.

MICHIE, SIR ARCHIBALD. COLONIAL STATESMAN. 1810—1899.

Admitted 24 November, 1834.

Eldest son of Archibald Michie, merchant, of Millbank Street, Westminster. He was educated at Westminster School. After being called to the Bar on 4 May, 1838, he went to Sydney, where he practised with success. Later he also undertook journalistic work, and was associated with Robert Lowe (afterwards Lord Sherbrooke) in the conduct of the *Atlas* newspaper. After a visit to England he returned to Victoria in 1852, and was admitted to the Bar there. In the same year he became a member of the Legislative Council, and on the creation of the Legislative Assembly, was one of the members for Melbourne. He was made Q.C., and from 1857—8 he was Attorney-General, which office he filled again, 1863—5, and also that of Minister of Justice. In 1872 he was Agent-General of Victoria in London, and held the office for six years, in the fifth year of which he was created K.C.M.G. On his retirement he returned to Melbourne, where he died in June, 1899.

MIDDLESEX, EARL OF. See CRANFIELD, LIONEL.

MIDDLETON, ARTHUR. AMERICAN PATRIOT. 1743—1787.

Admitted 14 April, 1757.

Eldest son of Henry Middleton of Middleton, South Carolina (deriving from Twickenham, England). He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge. On the approach of the Revolution he became a member of the first Council of Safety, and a delegate to Congress, and was one of those who signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1780 he was taken prisoner by the British, and on his release again entered Congress, where he reported many of the Debates. He died 1 Jan. 1787.

MIDDLETON, VISCOUNT. See BRODRICK, ALAN.

MINTO, WILLIAM. CRITIC. 1845—1893.

Admitted 12 November, 1874.

Second son of James Minto of Auchterlees, Tuariff, co. Aberdeen, where he was born 10 Oct. 1845. He graduated M.A. at Aberdeen in 1866, where he took all the leading money prizes and honours. He subsequently occupied the chair of Logic and English in that University, during which period he edited an edition of Sir Walter Scott's Poetical Works, and wrote three Novels: *The Crack of Doom* (1886); *Ralph Hardelet* (1888); and *Was she Good or Bad?* (1889); but his chief work was done in London, where he published his *Characteristics of English Poets* in 1874, and contributed critical and political articles to the leading journals of the day. He died 1 March, 1893.

After his death appeared his Manuals on *Logic* and *Prose Composition*, and an Essay on *English Literature under the Georges* (1894).

MITCHELL, SIR ANDREW. DIPLOMATIST. 1708—1771.

Admitted 19 January, 1733-4.

Only son of William Mitchell, minister of St. Giles's, Edinburgh, where he was born 15 April, 1708. In 1730 he entered the University of Leyden, and was elected a member of the Royal Society in 1735. He was called to the Bar 12 May, 1738, and in the same year became Under Secretary of State for Scotland under the Marquis of Tweeddale, which office he held during the trying times of the rebellion of 1745. In 1747 he was elected for Aberdeenshire in the Whig interest, and from 1755 to 1761 represented the Elgin Burghs, during which period, however, he was for the most part absent on foreign service as envoy to Frederick the Great. His despatches in this capacity, and his private correspondence throw great light on the events of the Seven Years War and the character of Frederick. In 1764 he revisited England and was knighted, but returned to Berlin the following year, and died there 28 Jan. 1771.

MITFORD, WILLIAM. HISTORIAN. 1744—1827.

Admitted 11 January, 1763.

Eldest son of John Mitford of Newton Boldre, Hants, and brother of the first Lord Redesdale. He early quitted the study of law for that of literature, and particularly the literature of Greece. This did not, however, monopolize his energies, for he was for some years an active Member of Parliament, and at the same time Colonel of the Hampshire Militia, the same regiment in which his fellow historian, Gibbon, held a Commission. He died in 1827.

His works were published in the following order: *Inquiry into the Principles of Harmony in Languages* (1774); *The History of Greece* (1784—1810); *Considerations . . . on the Corn Laws . . .* (1791); *Treatise on the Military Force of this Kingdom* (n. d.).

MOCENIGO, PIETRO. VENETIAN AMBASSADOR.

Admitted 4 August, 1669.

He is styled in the entry "Illustrissimus et excellentissimus dominus Petro Mocenigo, Embassator (sic) Serenissime Reipublicæ Venetiæ." He was one of a family occupying the highest position at Venice, and which had given several Doges to the State. He was admitted with a number of other distinguished personages on the same day, including Hereage Finch (*q.v.*), George Berkeley (*q.v.*), Richard Gorges (*q.v.*), Jacques du Moulin, Charles Clifford (*q.v.*), and Edward Havard.

MOHUN, JOHN, first BARON MOHUN of OKEHAMPTON.
POLITICIAN. About 1592—1640.

Admitted 5 January, 1610-11.

Son and heir of Reginald Mohun of Bocconock (Bocconoc), who was created Baronet 25 Nov. 1612. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated in 1608. In 1623 he entered Parliament for Grampond as a supporter of the Duke of Buckingham, who had previously obtained for him the Vice-Wardenship of the Stannaries. Through the same influence he was raised to the Peerage in 1628 as Baron Mohun of Okehampton. He died 28 May, 1640.

MOLESWORTH, JOHN, *second* VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH.

1679—1726.

Admitted 6 August, 1700.

Son and heir of Robert Molesworth of Edlington, Yorkshire (afterwards first Viscount Molesworth, and brother of Richard, the third Viscount (*q.v.*), who was admitted on the same day). From 1706 he became a Commissioner in the Stamp Office, an appointment in which he was succeeded by Sir Richard Steele in 1709. In the following year he proceeded to Tuscany as envoy to the Duke, and was subsequently employed on other diplomatic missions. In 1715 he succeeded his father as a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations. He became Viscount on his father's death in 1725, but lived only a few months to enjoy the title. He was a friend of Swift and other literary notabilities of the time.

MOLESWORTH, RICHARD, *third* VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH.
FIELD MARSHAL.

1680—1758.

Admitted 6 August, 1700.

Second son of Robert Molesworth of Edlington, Yorkshire, who was created first Viscount Molesworth on 16 July, 1719. He soon abandoned the law for the army and served in Holland, and was present at the Battle of Blenheim, and at Ramillies as Aide-de-camp of Marlborough, whose life he saved. He subsequently served in Flanders and Spain, and in the repression of the Jacobite rising in 1715. In 1726 he succeeded his brother as Viscount, and in 1751 became Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and was made a Field Marshal in 1757. He died 12 Oct. 1758.

MOLLOY, CHARLES. DRAMATIST AND JOURNALIST. d. 1767.

Admitted 28 May, 1716.

Son and heir of Hugh Molloy of Birr, King's County, Ireland. Beyond his admission to the Inn there is no record of his legal career, and he is known only as a Journalist, contributing to *Fog's Weekly Journal*, and *Common Sense* (a journal founded by himself), and as the author of three Dramas, *The Perplexed Couple* (1715); *The Croquet* (1718); and *The Half-pay Officers* (1720), all of which met with considerable success, due in a large measure to the acting in them of Peg Fryer, a famous actress of Charles II.'s days, who though an octogenarian was induced to take part in them. Molloy's articles in *Common Sense* were published in a collected form in 1738—9. He died 16 July, 1767.

MOLYNEUX, WILLIAM. PHILOSOPHER. 1656—1698.

Admitted 23 June, 1675.

Son and heir of Samuel Molyneux of Dublin, where he was born 17 April, 1656. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated with credit. Having a good fortune he was able to follow his tastes, which were rather for philosophical studies than law, and in 1679 translated the *Meditations* of Descartes into English. He took an active part in the founding of the Dublin Philosophical Society, of which he became the first secretary, 1683. In 1685 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in the following year published his *Sciothericum Telescopicum*, in which he discussed the true methods of scientific investigation. This was followed in 1692 by his *Dioptrica Nova*, which was for a long time the standard book on Optics. In the same year he was returned one of the members for Dublin University, which directed his thoughts to the effects of English legislation in Ireland, and led to the publication of the work by which he is best known, and

which led to much political controversy, viz., *The Case of Ireland's being bound by Acts of Parliament in England Stated* (1698). He only survived the completion of this task a few months, dying 11 Oct. 1698.

MONMOUTH AND BUCCLEUCH, DUKE OF. See SCOTT, JAMES.

MONTAGU, VISCOUNT. See BROWN, ANTHONY.

MONTAGU, SIR EDWARD. JUDGE. d. 1557.

Admitted 22 May, 1505 (a).

Second son of Thomas Montagu, lord of the manors of Hanging Houghton and Hemington, Northamptonshire. He became Reader at the Inn in 1524 and again in 1531. In the latter year he was made Serjeant-at-Law, and six years later King's Serjeant. He became Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1539. After presiding over that court for about seven years he was, at his own request, removed to the Court of Common Pleas, observing that in his old age he preferred "the kitchen to the hall." He lost his office on the accession of Queen Mary, and died 10 Feb. 1557.

MONTAGU, EDWARD, *first* BARON MONTAGU of BOUGHTON. 1562—1644.

Admitted 2 February, 1580-1.

Son and heir of Sir Edward Montagu, Knight, of Boughton Castle, Northamptonshire, and grandson of Sir Edward (*q.v.*), Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated in 1578. He sat in Parliament for his native county during a great part of the reign of James I., by whom he was invested with the Order of the Bath at his coronation, and created Baron Montagu of Boughton in 1621. In 1638 he attended Charles I. at York, and as Lord-Lieutenant of Northamptonshire he raised forces in his support. In 1642 he was arrested by order of the Parliament and died a prisoner in the Savoy 15 June, 1644.

MONTAGU, EDWARD, *second* EARL of MANCHESTER. 1602—1671.

Admitted 27 November, 1607.

"Son and heir of Henry Mountague, Knight, Recorder of the City of London" (afterwards first Earl of Manchester (*q.v.*)). He was admitted the same day as his younger brother, Walter (*q.v.*). He was born in 1602, so that at the time of his admission he was only five years old and his brother Walter four. He represented Huntingdonshire in Parliament from 1623 to 1626 when he was raised to the Upper House as Baron Montagu of Kimbolton. He succeeded his father in the earldom in 1642, and on the outbreak of the Civil War was appointed to high command in the Parliamentary forces, in which capacity his career is well known. He resigned the command in 1645, and became Speaker of the House of Lords in 1647. Though an opponent of the king he protested against his trial and was active in bringing about the Restoration. He died 5 May, 1671.

(a) "Die Veneris in Crastino Ascensionis Domini." (*Register.*)

MONTAGU, EDWARD, *first* EARL of SANDWICH. ADMIRAL.
1625—1672.

Admitted 4 May, 1635.

"Only son of Sir Sidney Mountague of Hinchinbroke, co. Hunts." Born 27 July, 1625. Though his father was a Royalist, Edward supported the Parliamentary party and raised a regiment of foot and joined his cousin, the Earl of Manchester, in 1643. He took a very active part in all the military and naval operations of his time—was one of Cromwell's colonels and the colleague of Blake in the Dutch wars in 1656. He, however, assisted in bringing back Charles II. to England and was created Earl 12 July, 1660. In 1665 he again took part in the naval operations against the Dutch and was killed in the battle of Southwold Bay, 28 May, 1672.

He had some pretensions to scientific knowledge and contributed *Observations of an Eclipse of the Sun at Madrid, 22 June, 1666*, to the *Philosophical Transactions*. He is also said to have translated *Barba's Art of Metals* from the Spanish.

MONTAGU, HENRY, *first* EARL of MANCHESTER. JUDGE.
About 1563—1642.

Admitted 16 November, 1585.

Third son of Sir Edward Montagu of Boughton, and grandson of Chief Justice Sir Edward Montagu (*q.v.*) He was born at Boughton, Northamptonshire. He was Recorder of London and knighted in 1603, and Reader at the Inn in 1606. He was one of the patentees in the patent granted by James I. to the two societies of the Temple, 1609. In 1607 he was appointed King's Counsel and in 1611 Serjeant and King's Serjeant. In this character he took part in the trial of the murderers of Sir Thomas Overbury (*q.v.*) In 1616 he succeeded Sir Edward Coke as Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in which position it fell to his lot to award execution of the sentence on Sir Walter Raleigh (*q.v.*), passed fifteen years before. Four years later he succeeded to the lucrative post of Lord Treasurer and was ennobled with the titles of Baron Montagu of Kimbolton and Viscount Mandeville. In this office he remained till the third year of the reign of Charles I., when he exchanged it for that of Lord Privy Seal, having been previously (1626) created Earl of Manchester. He was an active minister of the Crown and a faithful servant of King Charles till his death in 1642.

MONTAGU, JAMES. BISHOP of WINCHESTER. About 1568—1618.

Admitted 28 October, 1608.

He appears on the Register as "James Mountague, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, Dean of the Chapel of the King's Household," and he was admitted "gratis," together with Dr. Buckeridge (*q.v.*) He was the son of Sir Edward Montagu of Boughton, Northamptonshire, and younger brother of Lord Montagu of Boughton (*q.v.*), and of the first Earl of Manchester (*q.v.*) He was educated at Cambridge and became Master of Sidney Sussex College. In 1603 he was created Dean of Lichfield, the following year Dean of Worcester, and in 1608 Bishop of Bath and Wells. In 1616 he was transferred to Winchester. He died 20 July, 1618, and was buried in Bath Abbey.

In the literary world he is known as the editor of the works of King James I., published in English in 1616 and in Latin in 1619.

MONTAGU, SIR JAMES. JUDGE. 1666—1723.
Admitted 8 June, 1683.

Fifth son of the Hon. George Montagu of Westminster and the Middle Temple, and grandson of the first Earl of Manchester (*q.v.*). He was born 2 Feb. 1665-6 and was called to the Bar 14 June, 1689. In 1702 he removed to Lincoln's Inn, of which Society he was elected a Bencher on his attaining the rank of Solicitor-General, 1707. As counsel he was engaged in the celebrated cases of the Aylesbury men, the prosecution of Robert Fielding for bigamy, and the trial of Dr. Sacheverell. On the accession of George I. he received the degree of the Coif and was raised to the Bench as a Baron of the Exchequer 22 Nov. 1714. On the resignation of Earl Cowper (*q.v.*), he was nominated a Commissioner of the Great Seal, and in May, 1722, he became Chief Baron. He, however, died the following year.

MONTAGU, WALTER. ABBOT OF ST. MARTIN'S. About 1603—1677.
Admitted 27 November, 1607.

Second son of Henry Montagu, knight, Recorder of the City of London (afterwards first Earl of Manchester (*q.v.*)). He was admitted the same day as his elder brother Edward (*q.v.*), being then but four years old. On leaving Cambridge he went to continue his education abroad, where, subsequently, he was employed in diplomatic missions. During one of these visits (in 1635) he became a convert to the Roman Church. In 1643 he was imprisoned in the Tower by order of Parliament and in 1649 banished for acts deemed treasonable. He retired to France, where, by the interest of the Queen Dowager, he became Abbot of St. Martin, near Pontoise. In this capacity he was able to give relief to many indigent Royalist exiles. He died in Paris 5 Feb. 1676-7.

MONTAGU, SIR WILLIAM. JUDGE. About 1619—1706.
Admitted 22 October, 1635.

Second son of Edward, first Baron Montagu (*q.v.*), of Boughton, Northamptonshire. He was born about 1619. He entered the Middle Temple from Cambridge, and was called to the Bar 11 Feb. 1641. He represented Huntingdon and Cambridge University in Parliament and was made Attorney-General to the Queen in 1662. He became a Bencher of the Inn on 9 May in the same year, Treasurer in 1663, and Reader in 1664. In 1676 he was called to the degree of Serjeant and became Chief Baron of the Exchequer, from which position, however, he was removed for political reasons in 1686, when he returned to the Bar and practised as a Serjeant. He died in 1706.

MONTAIGNE or MOUNTAIN, GEORGE. ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. 1569—1628.
Admitted 10 August, 1613.

On the Register he is entered as "George Montaigne, S.T.P., Dean of Westminster Cathedral," to which office he was preferred by James I. in 1610. Though of unknown parentage he received a University education and obtained, as his first preferment, the chaplaincy to the Earl of Essex. By the favour of James he rose rapidly and in 1617 was made Bishop of Lincoln, in 1621 Bishop of London. From the latter see he was appointed to Durham by Charles I. in 1627, but the see of York falling vacant a month after, the king transferred him there, being moved thereto, it is said, by a hint from the prelate, conveyed in the text, "Hadst thou faith as a grain of mustard seed,

thou would say to this 'mountain' be thou removed to that see." He did not live, however, to enjoy his promotion, for he died on the very day of his enthronement, 24 Oct. 1628.

MONTGOMERY, GEORGE. BISHOP OF MEATH. d. 1621.
Admitted 8 August, 1614.

He is entered in the Register as "Dean of Norwich and Bishop of Meath in Ireland," but his parentage is not given. In Blomefield's *Norfolk* he is spoken of as a Scotchman, and that he was of good family may be inferred from the confirmation of his coat-of-arms by Camden. He was installed in the Deanery of Norwich 6 June, 1603, preferred to the bishopric of Derry in 1605, and translated to Meath in 1610, four years before his admission to the Inn. He died in Jan. 1620-1, when he was succeeded in the bishopric by the scholarly James Ussher, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh.

MOORE or MORE, SIR FRANCIS. LAW REPORTER. 1558—1621.
Admitted 6 August, 1580.

Son of Edward Moore of East Tyldesley, Berks. He was admitted from New Inn. In 1607 he filled the office of Reader, in which year it is recorded that three of his sons were admitted to the Inn on the same day. In the Parliaments of Elizabeth and James I. he was a member and a frequent speaker. He was afterwards counsellor to the University of Oxford, which conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts in 1612. Two years later he was made Serjeant-at-Law and in 1616 received the honour of knighthood.

After his death in 1621 his writings were published with the following titles: *Cases Collected and Reported*, 1663; [abridged and published two years later by W. Hughes] *Reading in Middle Temple Hall concerning Charitable Uses*, 1676.

MOORE, THOMAS. POET. 1779—1852.
Admitted 19 November, 1795.

Eldest son of John Moore of Dublin, where he was born on 28 May, 1779. At the time of his admission he had already become known as a poet and on crossing the channel to keep his terms brought with him, we are told, a translation of the *Odes of Anacreon*, which he wished to publish by subscription. As might be expected, he was never called to the Bar, for, finding himself, almost from the first, the idol of London society, he seems to have treated the study of the law with neglect, if not contempt. The first collective edition of his works was published in 10 vols. 12mo in 1840—41, and there have been many subsequent editions. He died 25 Feb. 1852.

His productions appeared separately in the following order: *Odes of Anacreon* (1800); *Poetical Works of the late Thomas Little* (1801); *Considerations on the Present Crisis* (1803); *Epistles, Odes, etc.* (1806); *Corruption and Intolerance; two Poems* (1808); *The Sceptic: a Satire* (1809); *Letter to the Roman Catholics of Dublin* (1810); *Intercepted Letters, or The Twopenny Post Bag* (1812); *Irish Melodies, with Symphonies and Accompaniments by Sir John Stephenson* (1813—14); *National Melodies* (1815); *Sacred Songs* (1816); *National Airs, with Symphonies, etc.*, by H. E. Bishop; *Evenings in Greece; Lalla Rookh* (1817); *The Fudge Family in Paris* (1818); *Ballads, Songs, etc.*; *Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress* (1819); *The Loves of the Angels* (1823); *Miscellaneous Poems; Memoirs of Captain Rock* (1824); *Memoirs of R. B. Sheridan* (1825); *The Epicurean: a Tale* (1827); *Odes* (1828); *Letters and Journals of Lord Byron* (1830); *Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald* (1831); *Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion* (1833); *The Summer Fete* (1831); *History of Ireland* (1839-46).

MORDAUNT, HENRY, *fourth* BARON MORDAUNT. d. 1608.

Admitted 29 October, 1602.

On the Register the entry is simply "Henry, Lord Mordaunt." He was the son of Lewis Mordaunt, third Baron, whose Arms are in the Hall, the grandfather of the celebrated Henry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough (*d.* 1697). He was summoned to Parliament in 1601, but in 1604 was committed to the Tower on suspicion of implication in the Gunpowder Plot. He died in 1608

MORDAUNT, JOHN, *first* BARON MORDAUNT of TURVEY.

Admitted 3 July, 1503. About 1490—1562.

Son of Sir John Mordaunt of Turvey, who was probably a member of the Inn, as this John is entered as "John Mordaunt, junior." He was a courtier of Henry VIII., who knighted him in 1520, and he attended Henry at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. In 1526 he was made a Privy Councillor and in 1530 took part in the inquisition into the property of Cardinal Wolsey. In 1532 he was made a Baron and in the following year assisted at the reception of Anne Boleyn and subsequently took part in her trial. He lived through the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, and died 1562.

MORE. *See* MOORE.

MORGAN, FRANCIS. JUDGE. d. 1558

There is no record of his admission, but he was Reader in 1553. He belonged to a family settled at Kingsthorpe, Northants, where he was born. He was made Serjeant-at-Law in 1555 and a justice of the Queen's Bench in 1558. He survived his appointment but seven months, dying the same year.

MORGAN, MACNAMARA. DRAMATIST. d. 1762.

Admitted 20 June, 1744.

Second son of Charles Morgan of Kilcolgan, Galway. He was the author of several plays which, though of no particular merit, were placed on the stage and had some success, through the influence of the actor Spranger Barry, a friend of the author. The chief of these were *Philoclea*, a Tragedy, taken from Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, and *Florizel and Perdita*, from the *Winter's Tale*. Morgan is credited also with several poems of a satirical nature. He died in 1762.

MORLEY, WILLIAM HOOK. ORIENTALIST AND LAWYER. 1815—1860.

Admitted 17 August, 1833.

Second son of George Morley of St. Michael's Place, Brompton. He was called to the Bar 12 Jan. 1838. He first distinguished himself by his study of Eastern manuscripts, a catalogue of which he published in 1854 for the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he was a trustee and for some time librarian. In 1848 he edited for the Society of Oriental Texts, *The History of the Atabeks of Syria and Persia*. In the legal world he is best known by his *Digest of Cases decided in the Supreme Courts of India* (1849-50). He died in London 21 May, 1860.

MOULTRIE, JOHN.

POET.

1799—1874.

Admitted 24 January, 1822.

Eldest son of Rev. George Moultrie of Shrewsbury, Salop. He was born in London 30 Dec. 1799. He was educated at Eton, where he was known as the College poet and wit. He was subsequently a contemporary of Macaulay and Austin (*q.v.*) at Cambridge. In 1825 he forsook the Bar for the Church, and was ordained and presented to the living of Rugby, where he lived during Dr. Arnold's mastership of the school. In 1837 he published a collection of his poems, after which appeared *The Dream of Life* in 1843, *The Black Fence* in 1850, and *Altars, Hearths and Graves* in 1854. He died in 1874, and in 1876 a complete edition of his works, with a Memoir, was published by the Rev. Derwent Coleridge.

MOUNTAIN. *See* MONTAIGNE.MOUNTJOY, BARON. *See* BLOUNT, CHARLES.

MOYLE, WALTER.

POLITICAL WRITER.

1672—1721.

Admitted 26 January, 1690-1.

Eldest son of Sir Walter Moyle of Bake, in St. Germans, Cornwall, where he was born on 3 Nov. 1672. Having an ample fortune he did not follow the law professionally, but devoted himself to polite and general literature. He was a friend of Congreve (*q.v.*), Wycherley, and other wits of the time. He made translations from Lucian and Xenophon, and wrote a number of works on politics, theology, etc. He died in 1721.

His works were collected and published in 1726. Their contents are: *An Argument showing that a Standing Army is inconsistent with a Free Government* (1697); *Translation from Xenophon* (1697); *The Miracle of the Thundering Legion Examined* (1706); *Charge to the Grand Jury at Leskard* (1706); *Letters . . . on Criticism and Antiquity*; *Dissertation upon the Age of Philopatra*; *Letters on Various Subjects*; *Remarks on Prideaux's Connection of the Old and New Testament*; *Select Collection of Tracts*; *On the Roman Government*.

MULGRAVE, EARL OF. *See* PHIPPS, HENRY.

MURPHY, ARTHUR.

ACTOR AND DRAMATIST.

1727—1805.

Admitted 20 January, 1757.

Second son of Richard Murphy of Dublin. His name so appears on the Register of the Inn under the date mentioned; but (though there is no note of it on the books) the fact of his being an actor was considered a bar to his continuing, though his name was not removed. In the following June, however, he succeeded in obtaining entrance to Lincoln's Inn and was there called to the Bar, 21 June, 1762. He was born at Clomquin, Roscommon, 27 Dec. 1727, and educated at the English College at St. Omer. At the time of his admission he had acquired some celebrity as an actor and had produced some Comedies, the most popular of which was *The Apprentice*, performed at Drury Lane in 1756. After his admission he started a paper called *The Test*, in opposition to the *Con-Test* of Owen Ruffhead (*q.v.*). He also edited a paper

called *The Auditor*. In 1759 he produced a Tragedy, entitled *The Orphan of China*, and this was followed by a long series of others, the most notable of which was *The Way to Keep Him*, in 1760, in which Garrick took a part, and by these he made considerable sums; but he involved himself in debt by his other publications and particularly by his translations, the principal of which was that of *Tacitus* in 4 vols. in 1793, a work of merit. His works, which were very numerous, were published in collected form in 7 vols. in 1786. He died at Knightsbridge 18 June, 1805.

MURRAY, SIR DAVID. POET. 1567—1629.
Admitted 16 March, 1608-9.

On the Register he is described as "David Murray, Gentleman of the Chamber to Prince Henry." He was the second son of Robert Murray of Abercairny, Perth. He was in the service of James VI., and afterwards of Prince Henry, and Charles I. bestowed upon him the estate of Gorthy in Perthshire in recognition of his services. He was a learned and accomplished man, and is known as the author of *Sophonisa*, a Poem, and *Cælia*, a Pastoral Ballad, and other Poems, which were reprinted by the Bannatyne Club in 1823.

MUSGRAVE, SIR RICHARD. POLITICAL WRITER. About 1757—1818.
Admitted 25 September, 1765.

Eldest son of Christopher Musgrave of Tourin, near Lismore, co. Waterford. In 1778 he was elected for Lismore, which he continued to represent till the Union. In 1782 he obtained the post of Collector of Excise at Dublin. He was a strong Protestant and an ardent loyalist, and all his writings display great political animosity, especially the best known, which is *Memoirs of the different Rebellions in Ireland*, published in 1802, and which gave rise to much controversy. He died in Dublin 7 April, 1818.

N.

NAPIER or NAPPER, SIR GERARD. ROYALIST. 1606—1673.
Admitted 8 November, 1627.

Son and heir of Sir Nathaniel Napier of More Crichel, Dorsetshire, and the Middle Temple, and grandson of Sir Robert Napier (q.v.). In 1640 he was Deputy-Lieutenant of Dorset and member for Melcombe Regis, and in the following year was created a Knight and Baronet for services to the King, to whom, though at one time compelled to make submission to the Parliament, he remained faithful till the Restoration, when he was appointed a Commissioner for discovering all the waste lands of the Crown in Dorset. He was a favourite of Charles II., whom he entertained at his seat at More Crichel during the stay of the Court at Salisbury at 1665. He died 14 May, 1673.

NAPIER or NAPPER, SIR ROBERT. IRISH JUDGE. d. 1615.
Admitted 4 February, 1565-6.

Son of James Napier of Swyer, Dorset. In 1586 he was member for Dorchester, and subsequently for Bridport (1601) and Wareham (1603). In 1593 he was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, having been

previously knighted. His frequent absences in England, however, gave dissatisfaction, and he was superseded in 1602. He died 20 Sept. 1615, and was buried in Minterne Church, Dorset. He built an almshouse at Dorchester, known as Napier's Mite.

NAPIER or NAPPER, ROBERT. ROYALIST. 1611—1686.
Admitted 26 May, 1628.

Second son of Sir Nathaniel Napier of More Crichel, Dorset, and grandson of Sir Robert Napier (*q.v.*). He was educated at Oxford. After his call to the Bar, 10 Feb. 1636-7, he became Receiver-General for the Duchy of Cornwall. During the Civil War he supported the King by raising money for his cause. In 1646 he surrendered to Fairfax and was allowed to compound for his estates, and on the Restoration was permitted to resume his office of Receiver-General. He died at Puncknowle 1686.

NAPIER or NAPPER, SIR ROBERT. About 1642—1700.
Admitted 21 November, 1655.

Son and heir of Sir Robert Napier (*q.v.*). He was called to the Bar 9 Feb. 1669. On 27 Jan. 1681 he was knighted, being then High-Sheriff of Dorset, and in the following year was created a Baronet. He was elected M.P. for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis in 1689, and for Dorchester in 1690 and 1698. He died 31 Oct. 1700.

NEALE, WILLIAM JOHNSON. LAWYER AND NOVELIST. 1812—1893.
Admitted 4 November, 1836.

Second son of Adam Neale, M.D., of Bloomsbury Square. He was at first in the naval service, and was present at the Battle of Navarino, 1827. He entered the Middle Temple from Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar 25 Nov. 1836. In 1859 he was made Recorder of Walsall. He died at Cheltenham 27 March, 1893.

He is known as the author of a number of Sea Stories published between 1831 and 1842, many of which obtained great popularity. Amongst them were *Cavendish, or the Patrician at Sea* (1831); *Will Watch* (1834); *Gentleman Jack* (1837); and *The Flying Dutchman* (1839). He also wrote a Satire entitled *The Lauread*, and, in conjunction with Basil Montagu, compiled a treatise on the *Law of Elections* (1839).

NEEDHAM, SIR JOSEPH. COLONIAL JUDGE. 1812—1895.
Admitted 2 June, 1837.

Second son of James Needham of Uxbridge. He was called to the Bar 22 Nov. 1846. In 1865 he was appointed to the Chief Judgeship of Vancouver's Island, where two years later he distinguished himself by his courage in dealing with a serious outbreak of the mining population, and in finally restoring law and order without bloodshed. For this service he received the thanks of the Home Government. In 1870 he was transferred at his own request to the Chief Justiceship of Trinidad, from which he retired in 1886. He was knighted in 1873. He died 23 March, 1895.

NEILE, WILLIAM. MATHEMATICIAN. 1637—1670.

Admitted 13 January, 1657-8.

Eldest son of Sir Paul Neile of Bourthill, Yorkshire. He was born 7 Dec. 1637, at Bishopthorpe, the palace of his grandfather, the Archbishop of York. He matriculated at Oxford in 1655, where he developed a genius for mathematics. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1663, to which he communicated his *Theory of Motion* on 29 April, 1669. His early death, 24 Aug. 1670, cut short a promising career.

NELSON, WILLIAM. LEGAL WRITER.

Admitted 16 June, 1673.

Second son of William Nelson of Chaddleworth, Berks. He was called to the Bar 9 May, 1684, and obtained a great reputation at the Chancery Bar. He was elected a Bencher of the Inn in 1700. He was a voluminous writer of law books; but his works, though learned, have the character of inaccuracy. The best known of them are his *Abridgment of the Common Law* (1725—6) and *The Rights of the Clergy in England* (1709). He also produced *Reports of Chancery Cases*, 1625—1693 (1694), and edited a large number of other treatises.

NEVE. See LE NEVE.

NEVILLE, GREY. POLITICIAN. 1681—1723.

Admitted 25 February, 1698-9.

Son and heir of Richard Neville of Billingbear, Berkshire. He was born in London 23 Sept. 1681. He was elected for Abingdon in 1705, for Wallingford in 1708, and for Berwick-on-Tweed in 1715. During his parliamentary career he was an active supporter of the Walpole Party, and signalized himself by his defence of the Government in the South Sea complications. He died 24 April, 1723.

NEWENHAM, THOMAS. WRITER ON IRELAND. 1762—1831.

Admitted 14 October, 1782.

Second son of Thomas Newenham of Coolmore, co. Cork, and nephew of Sir Edward Newenham, the well-known Irish politician. He was the author of many works intended to bring home to Englishmen a better knowledge of the true state of Ireland, amongst which were *A Statistical and Historical Inquiry into the Population of Ireland* (1805); *A View of the Natural, Political, and Commercial Circumstances of Ireland* (1809); and, being unable to attend before a Parliamentary Committee on the state of Ireland in 1825, he stated in writing *A Series of Suggestions and Observations* on the subject, afterwards printed. He died at Cheltenham 30 Oct. 1831.

NEWMAN, ARTHUR. POET AND ESSAYIST.

Admitted 19 October, 1616.

Son and heir of William Newman of Ludgvan, Cornwall. He was a member of Trinity College, Oxford, at the time of his entry to the Inn. He wrote a prose Satire entitled *The Bible-bearer*, reflecting upon "parties who are only politically pious for profit or preferment," and a Poem called *Pleasure's Vision*, short, but of considerable merit.

NICHOLAS, SIR EDWARD. STATESMAN. 1593—1669.

Admitted 4 June, 1611.

Son and heir of John Nicholas of Winterbourne Earls, Wilts, where he was born 4 April, 1593. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, where he matriculated in 1611. In 1618 he became Secretary to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and in 1625 "Secretary for the Admiralty." In 1627 he was returned for Dover. During Charles I.'s absence in Scotland in 1641 he was the principal official left in England, and on the king's return he was knighted at Whitehall and made Secretary of State and Privy Councillor. In this capacity he served the king through all the troubles of his reign. On the death of the king he retired to the Continent, and at the Restoration he returned with Charles II., but resigned his Secretaryship 15 Oct. 1662, and retired to East Horsley, in Surrey, where he died 1 Sept. 1669.

NICOLLS or NICHOLLS, SIR AUGUSTINE. JUDGE. 1559—1616.

Admitted 5 November, 1575.

Second son of Thomas Nicholls, Serjeant-at-Law. He was born at Ecton, Northamptonshire, 1559. He was called to the Bar 10 Feb. 1583, and was Reader at the Inn in 1602, and received the order of the Coif in the following year, and shortly afterwards was made Recorder of Leicester. In 1612 he became a Justice of the Common Pleas, an appointment which he held for four years, when he died on circuit at Kendal ("judex jura dans," as Fuller writes) a few days after an entertainment at Naworth Castle by Lord William Howard ("Belted Will"), dying as if poisoned 3 Aug. 1616. He had a high reputation as a judge, but with a "mighty opposition to Popery."

NICOLLS, SIR FRANCIS. 1585—1642.

Admitted 1 July, 1602.

Son and heir of Francis Nicolls of Hardwick, co. Northampton, and nephew of Sir Augustine Nicolls (*q.v.*). He was called to the Bar 30 Oct. 1607. He represented Northamptonshire in Parliament in 1628—9, and was High Sheriff in 1631. In 1640 he was Secretary to the Elector Palatine, and in the following year was created a Baronet. He died 4 March, 1642.

NOBLE, JOHN. WRITER ON POLITICS AND FINANCE. 1827—1892.

Admitted 2 May, 1861.

Only son of John Noble of Brighton, Sussex. He was born at Boston, Lincolnshire, 2 May, 1827. He became an energetic supporter of the Anti-Corn Law League and an advocate of the "Free Breakfast Table." He was

Secretary to the County Council Union in 1889 and Lecturer to the Financial Reform Union. He wrote many treatises and delivered hundreds of lectures on the political, social, and fiscal questions of the day. He died at Highgate 17 Jan. 1892.

NORRIS, ANTONY. ANTIQUARY. 1711—1786.

Admitted 3 November, 1729.

Second son of the Rev. Stephen Norris of Barton, Norwich, where he was born 17 Nov. 1711. He was educated at Norwich Grammar School and at Cambridge. He was called to the Bar 28 Nov. 1735. Losing his only son, John, who was also a member of the Inn and a young man of great promise, Norris devoted himself thenceforth to the study of the genealogy and antiquities of his native county. The results of his researches have never been published, but are preserved in MS. in the library of Mr. Walter Rye, by whom a catalogue of them was drawn up and privately printed in 1889.

NORRIS, SIR EDWARD. SOLDIER. d. 1603.

Admitted 14 March, 1597-8.

Third son of Henry, Baron Norris of Rycote. At the time of his admission he was "Governour for the Queen, of Ostend in Flanders," previous to which he had served with distinction in the Low Countries with Sir Philip Sidney, and was knighted by Leicester at Utrecht in 1586. He remained Governour of Ostend till 1599. He died in October, 1603, and there is a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

NORRIS, SIR THOMAS. SOLDIER. 1556—1599.

Admitted 3 February, 1592-3.

Fifth son of Henry, Baron Norris of Rycote. In the Register he is described simply as "Thomas Norris, Knight," his admission being on the same day as that of Sir Francis Vere (*q.v.*) and Sir Martin Frobisher (*q.v.*). He was then over from Ireland, where he had been engaged in the government of that country and in strengthening its defences. In 1597 he succeeded his brother Sir John as President of Munster. Two years later he died of a wound received in a skirmish with the Irish. He was a man of literary tastes, and a friend and patron of Edmund Spenser.

NORTH, FRANCIS, *first* BARON GUILFORD. LORD CHANCELLOR.

1637—1685.

Admitted 27 November, 1655.

Second son of Sir Dudley North, K.B., of Catledge (Kirtling), Cambridgeshire (afterwards fourth Baron North). He was born at Kirtling, Cambridgeshire, 1637. The story of his admission to the Inn is thus told in his *Life* by Roger North (*q.v.*). "When Sir Dudley North, his lordship's father, carried him to his brother-in-law, then Treasurer of the Middle Temple [Chaloner Chute], to be admitted, he treated hard with him about the fine of admission, which is in the Treasurer's power to tax, and he may use any one well if he pleaseth. Mr. Treasurer asked Sir Dudley what he was willing to give, and (the common fine being five pounds) he answered, three pounds ten shillings. 'Well,' said the Treasurer, 'lay down the money.' Which being done, he called for the

young man's hat, and swept it all in, and gave it him; and making the admission null, or nothing, 'let this,' said he, 'be a beginning of your getting money here'; where his Lordship made good the omen."

During his residence at the Temple, he pursued his legal studies with unremitting assiduity; and, being called to the Bar on 28 June, 1661, was engaged as counsel to argue before the House of Lords in the Case of the Five Members. For this he was made a King's Counsel, and, though only thirty-one years of age, called to the Bench of his Inn (5 June, 1668). In May, 1671, he became Solicitor-General, and was knighted; and in the same year served the office of Treasurer and Autumn Reader at the Middle Temple, when he took for his subject the Statute of Fines. In 1673, being elected for King's Lynn, he became Attorney-General, which position he held till advanced to the Bench of the Common Pleas in 1675. On the death of Lord Chancellor Nottingham in 1682, he was entrusted with the Great Seal, which he kept till his death 5 Sept. 1685.

In addition to his legal studies, Lord North devoted himself to music and science, and is known as the author of the following treatises: *Alphabetical Index of Verbs Neuter* [printed with Lilly's Grammar]; *A Philosophical Essay on Music* [Anon.]; *Argument in the Case of Sir W. Soames and Sir S. Barnardiston* (1689); *Arguments for giving Judgment for the Earl of Bath* (1693); *A Paper on the Gravitation of Fluids considered, in the Bladders of Fishes* [*Phil. Trans.* ii. 845].

Lord Guilford left unpublished *A Paper on the Static Barometer*, and chiefly by his means barometers, previously very scarce, began to be commonly sold in shops.

NORTH, ROGER. BIOGRAPHER AND HISTORIAN. 1653—1734.

Admitted 21 April, 1669.

Sixth and youngest son of Dudley, fourth Lord North, and thus younger brother of Francis North, first Lord Guilford (q.v.). He was born at Tostock in Suffolk, 3 Sept. 1653. He was called to the Bar 29 May, 1674, elected a Bencher 27 Oct. 1682, appointed Lent Reader at the Inn in 1682, and Treasurer in 1683, being then only thirty years of age. He became Steward of the Courts to Archbishop Sancroft in 1678, and Solicitor-General to the Duke of York (James II.) in 1684; but he is principally known by his writings, which throw much light upon the history of his time.

His publications bear the following titles: *A Discourse of Fish and Fish Ponds, by a Person of Honour* (1713); *Examen, or An Inquiry into the Credit and Veracity of a Pretended Complete History* [Dr. White Kennett's], showing the perverse and wicked design of it, and the many falsities and abuses of truth contained in it [with Memoirs in Vindication of Charles II. and his reign] (1740); *The Life of Francis North, Baron Guilford* (1742); *The same, with Lives of Right Hon. Francis North, the Right Hon. Dudley North, and Dr. John North, with Notes and Illustrations by H. Roscoe* (1826); *A Discourse on the Study of the Laws . . . with Notes and Illustrations by a Member of the Temple* [H. Roscoe] (1824); *Memoirs of Musick*, edited by Ed. F. Rimbault in 1846.

NORTHAMPTON, EARL OF. See HOWARD, HENRY.

NORTHCOTE or NORTHCOTT, SIR JOHN. POLITICIAN. 1599—1676.

Admitted 26 November, 1618.

Second son of John Northcote of Hayne, Devon. He was Sheriff of his county in 1626. In 1640 he joined Charles I. at York, and in 1641 was created a Baronet; but in Parliament he acted with the Presbyterians, and

raised forces in Devonshire against the King. He was taken prisoner in 1643 at the capitulation of Exeter, but was exchanged, and resumed his seat in Parliament in 1645. In 1648 he was excluded from Parliament by the army, and in 1651 was removed from the list of justices of the county. He sat, however, in the Convention Parliament, 1660, in which he supported the Restoration. He died in the month of June, 1676, and was buried at St. Cyres.

NORTHEY, SIR EDWARD. ATTORNEY-GENERAL. 1652—1723.
Admitted 5 February, 1667-8.

Second son of William Northey of the Middle Temple, one of the Masters of the Bench, formerly Reader, and afterwards Treasurer of the Inn, 1670. Educated at St. Paul's School and Queen's College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar 29 May, 1674. He became a Bencher 12 Feb. 1696-7, Autumn Reader in 1698, and Treasurer in 1701. He was made Attorney-General in succession to Sir Thomas Trevor in 1701, and held the office till 1707, and again from 1710 to March, 1718. He was knighted in 1702. He was engaged in many State trials, particularly that of David Lindsay for high treason, 1704. He for some time represented Tiverton in Parliament, and died in 1723.

NORTHLEIGH, JOHN. PHYSICIAN. 1657—1705.
Admitted 8 November, 1682.

Son and heir of John Northleigh of Exminster, Devon. He was born at Hamburg in 1657. He graduated B.C.L. at Oxford in 1681, and became a Fellow of All Souls' there in 1688. Meanwhile he matriculated also at Cambridge where he was elected Fellow of King's College, and graduated LL.D. and M.D. He died 17 Jan. 1705.

He left behind him several treatises of a philosophical and political character, but he is chiefly remembered for his defence of James II. in a work entitled *Parliamentum Pacificum* (1688), and for a controversy with Dr. Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, which it engendered.

NORTHUMBERLAND, EARLS OF. See PERCY, ALGERNON, and PERCY, HENRY.

NORTON, FLETCHER, first BARON GRANTLEY of MARKENFIELD.
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. 1716—1789.

Admitted 14 November, 1734.

Only son of Thomas Norton of Grantley, Yorks. He was called to the Bar 6 July, 1739, and after long waiting for practice became leader on the Northern Circuit. He was made King's Counsel in 1754, and on 3 May in the same year a Bencher of his Inn. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Attorney-General for the county of Lancaster. He then entered Parliament, became Solicitor-General and a knight in 1762, and in the following year Attorney-General. In this capacity he took part in many celebrated trials, as also in many famous debates in the House of Commons, of which in 1770 he was elected Speaker, an office which he retained till 1780, when he retired in favour of Speaker Cornwall. Two years later he was raised to the peerage as Baron Grantley. He died in 1789, and was buried at Wonesh in Surrey. He was Autumn Reader and Treasurer of the Inn in 1762.

Fletcher Norton (1744—1820), second son of the preceding, was admitted

6 Nov. 1755, and was called to the Bar 9 June, 1769. He succeeded Baron Wynne in 1776 in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, which office he held till the time of his death, when he was senior Baron. He was Reader at the Inn in 1799, and Treasurer in 1808. He died on 19 June, 1820, and was buried in the family vault at Wonersh, Surrey.

NYE, JOHN.

THEOLOGIAN.

d. 1688.

Admitted 10 February, 1654-5.

Second son of Philip Nye of Westminster (Independent Divine). In the year preceding his admission he obtained the degree of B.A. at Magdalene College, Oxford. At the Restoration he conformed to the Church and obtained the living of Great Chishall, Essex, and subsequently the rectory of Quendon. He died in 1688.

He was the author of a tract in defence of his father against Anthony Sadler, entitled *Mr. Anthony Sadler Examined* (1654); and *A Display of Divine Heraldry* (1675), a defence of the genealogies of Our Lord against Socinus.

O.

O'BRIEN, SIR LUCIUS HENRY.

IRISH POLITICIAN.

d. 1795.

Admitted 18 September, 1753.

On the Register he is entered as "Luke O'Brian, son and heir of Edward O'Brian of Dromoland, co. Clare, Baronet." He was a member of a younger branch of the O'Briens, Earls of Thomond. He entered Parliament in 1763, and became a prominent member of the popular party. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1765. In 1787 he was sworn of the Privy Council and became Clerk of the Hanaper in the Court of Chancery. He died 15 Jan. 1795.

OGLANDER, SIR JOHN.

ROYALIST.

1585—1655.

Admitted 31 October, 1604.

Son and heir of William Oglander of West Dean, Sussex. He was born 12 May, 1585. He was knighted by James I. in 1615, and subsequently became Deputy-Governour of Portsmouth and of the Isle of Wight. He sat for Yarmouth, I.W., for many years from 1625. During the Civil War he adhered to the king, and suffered for his loyalty accordingly. He died at Nunwell, I.W., 28 Nov. 1655. His only son was created a Baronet by Charles II.

O'GRADY, STANDISH, *first* VISCOUNT GUILLAMORE.

IRISH JUDGE.

1766—1840.

Admitted 19 April, 1783.

Eldes son of Derby O'Grady of Mount Prospect, co. Limerick. He graduated B.A. at Dublin in 1784, and was called to the Irish Bar, where he attained considerable practice. In 1803 he became Attorney-General, and was one of the prosecuting counsel at the trial of Robert Emmet. In 1805 he was made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and on his retirement in 1831 was created Viscount Guillamore of Cahir in the Peerage of Ireland. He was a man of wit and learning, and an able judge. He died in Dublin 20 April, 1840.

O'LOGHLEN, SIR COLMAN MICHAEL. LAWYER AND POLITICIAN.
1819—1877.

Admitted 16 January, 1837.

Eldest son of the Right Hon. Michael O'Loghlen (*q.v.*), of Merrion Square, Dublin, where he was born 20 Sept. 1819. He graduated at Dublin in 1840, and was called to the Irish Bar the same year. He entered Parliament for Clare in 1863, and became Judge-Advocate General, and a member of the Privy Council in 1868. He was instrumental in carrying the Bill for enabling Roman Catholics to attain the position of Lord Chancellor in Ireland. He died 22 July, 1877.

O'LOGHLEN, SIR MICHAEL. IRISH JUDGE. 1789—1842.

Admitted 15 November, 1809.

Third son of Colman O'Loghlen of Port, near Ennis, co. Clare. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1809, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1811. He was a favourite with O'Connell, to whose practice he largely succeeded. He became a King's Counsel in 1830, a Serjeant in the following year, and in 1832 a Bencher of the King's Inns. He entered Parliament in 1835, became Solicitor and Attorney-General successively; in the following year a Baron of the Exchequer, and Master of the Rolls in 1837, being the first Catholic law officer and judge in Ireland since the time of James II. In 1838 he was created a Baronet. He died in London 28 Sept. 1842. Both as a barrister and judge he left a high reputation.

ONSLOW, EARL OF. See ONSLOW, GEORGE.

ONSLOW, ARTHUR. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
1691—1768.

Admitted 23 May, 1707.

Son and heir of Foote Onslow of Woodford, Essex, First Commissioner of Excise. He was born at Chelsea on 1 Oct. 1691. Soon after his call to the Bar, 15 May, 1713, he was made Recorder of Guildford and represented that borough in Parliament in 1720. He was subsequently returned for the county of Surrey and chosen Speaker of the House of Commons on 23 Jan. 1727-8, and this honour was repeated four times, viz., in 1734, 1741, 1747 and 1754. He was elected a Bencher of the Inn 9 Feb. 1727-8. In 1728 he was sworn in of the Privy Council, in the following year was appointed Chancellor to Queen Caroline, and in 1734 made Treasurer of the Navy. This last appointment, however, he resigned as inconsistent with his office of Speaker. His conduct in the chair, during the thirty-three years he occupied it, "was distinguished by talents of the highest order, the most refined dignity, and a zealous watchfulness of the liberties and privileges of Parliament." He retired from the Speakership on 18 March, 1761, and died 17 Feb. 1768.

Mr. Speaker Onslow published no works, but he wrote many marginal notes to Burnet's *History of his Own Times*, which annotations were published with the edition of that work which appeared in 1823.

ONSLow, GEORGE, *first* EARL of ONSLOW. 1731—1814.

Admitted 14 November, 1739.

Son and heir of the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow (*q.v.*), one of the Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple. He was educated at Westminster and Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. in 1766. In 1754 he entered Parliament for Rye, and sat subsequently for Surrey till he went to the House of Lords as Baron Cranley in 1776, taking an active part in all the proceedings of the House. In 1769 he prosecuted Horne Tooke for libel, and after a long and exciting trial obtained damages for £400. In 1777 he was made Comptroller of the Household and in 1779 Treasurer. He was a friend of the Prince of Wales, and was present in the royal carriage when it was mobbed in 1795. He was made Viscount Cranley and Earl of Onslow, 19 June, 1801. He died at Clandon Park, Surrey, 17 May, 1814. Walpole and "Junius" speak of him in uncomplimentary terms.

O'REILLY, MYLES WILLIAM PATRICK (*a*). SOLDIER AND POLITICIAN. 1825—1880.

Admitted 15 November, 1848.

Only son of William O'Reilly of the Middle Temple and Thomastown Castle, co. Louth. He graduated B.A. at London University in 1845. He became a captain in the Louth Militia, and in 1860 entered the service of the Pope and was appointed to the command of the Irish Brigade in the Piedmontese campaign. On his return he was returned to Parliament for the county of Longford and took an active part in the debates of the House on Irish subjects. He vacated his seat in 1879 and died in Dublin 6 Feb. 1880. He wrote *Memorials of those who Suffered for the Catholic Faith in Ireland in the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries* (1868), afterwards reprinted in Brennan's *Irish Martyrs* (1878).

ORMONDE, DUKES OF. See BUTLER, JAMES (1610—1688) and BUTLER, JAMES (1665—1745).

ORMSBY, JOHN. AUTHOR. 1829—1895.

Admitted 3 May, 1850.

Only son of George Ormsby of Gortner Abbey, Mayo, High Sheriff of the county, where he was born in 1829. He was never called to the Bar, but took early to literary pursuits, contributing papers to various periodicals. He was a member of the Alpine Club and wrote much on Alpine climbing; but he is chiefly memorable for his excursions into Spanish literature, on which he has left us a translation of the poem of *The Cid* (1879), and of *Don Quixote* (1885). He died at Ramsgate 30 Oct. 1895.

OVERBURY, SIR NICHOLAS. WELSH JUDGE. About 1549—1643.

Admitted 2 May, 1574.

Second son of Thomas Overbury of Aston-sub-Edge, co. Gloucester. He was admitted from New Inn. He was Autumn Reader at the Inn in 1600, and Treasurer in 1610, being then a judge in Wales. He was knighted in 1621, and died in May, 1643. He was the father of Sir Thomas Overbury (*q.v.*), the poet, done to death in the Tower, 15 Sept. 1613.

(*a*) In the Register he is called "Milo William."

OVERBURY, SIR THOMAS. POET AND PHILOSOPHER. 1581—1613.

Admitted 30 July, 1597.

Son and heir of Sir Nicholas Overbury (*q.v.*), of Aston-sub-Edge, co. Gloucester. He was baptized at Compton Scorpion, Warwickshire, 18 June, 1581. How long he remained a student does not appear; but probably no long period, as about the time of the accession of James I. (1603), he became familiar with Robert Carr, and before that time had travelled for some time on the Continent, whence he "returned a most accomplished person." For the history of his connection with Carr and of his murder through the machinations of that nobleman and the Countess of Essex, see the account by Andrew Amos (*q.v.*), entitled *The Great Oyer of Poisoning* (1846). [See also Francklin's *Annals of James I.*, Brydges's *Memoirs of the Peers of England*, and *The State Trials*.] Sir Thomas Overbury was introduced at Court in 1604, knighted in 1606, and his death occurred in 1613.

As an author he is pronounced by Wood (*Athen. Oxon.* ii., 135), to have "excelled in learning and judgment any of his years," and Ben Jonson and the epigrammatists of the time unite in his praise. He has left the following works: *A Wife: Being a most exquisite and singular Poem on the Choice of a Wife* (1614); *Characters, or Witty Descriptions of the Properties of some Persons* (1615) [this was again published with additions in 1616]; *Of the Remedy of Love: A Poem* (1620); *Observations on the State of the Seventeen Provinces* (1627); *Observations upon the Provinces United, and of France* (1651); *The Trial of Sir Walter Raleigh* (1648). His miscellaneous works in prose and verse, with a Memoir of his life, were published in 1632, and better editions, 1756 and 1856.

OXFORD, EARL OF. See HARLEY, ROBERT.

P.

PACK or PACKE, RICHARDSON. SOLDIER AND POET. 1682—1728.

Admitted 5 January, 1698-9.

Son and heir of John Pack of Fulham, who settled at Stoke Ash, in Suffolk, where he was born. He was called to the Bar 7 May, 1703, but finding habits of study and application to business unsuitable to his health and inclination, he left the law and entered the army, where he obtained his first command in 1705. He distinguished himself in the Spanish war under General Stanhope and the Duke of Argyll and attained to the rank of major. He acquired more celebrity, however, by his writings, of which the following were published: *A Miscellany of Poems* (1718); *The Life of T. P. Atticus* (1719); *Religion and Philosophy: a Tale* (1720); *The Force of Love* (1725); *New Collection of Poetical Miscellanies, with the Lives of Miltiades and Cymon, from C. Nepos* (1725). His whole works were published in 1729, the year following his death.

PAGE, FREDERICK. ECONOMIST. 1769—1834.

Admitted 17 February, 1777.

Second son of Francis Page of Newbury, Berkshire. He was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1791 and was called to the Bar in 1792, but became a Reader at the Middle Temple in 1830, and Treasurer in 1831. His attention having been called to the incidence of the Poor Laws as it affected his own property he devoted himself to the study of their character, and the result of

his experience is embodied in a communication to Sir F. Eden (*q.v.*), which is printed in that author's work on the Poor. He also wrote *Observations on the present state of the Navigation of the River Thames* (1794); *The Principles of the English Poor Laws Illustrated* (1822); and *Observations on the Poor Laws in Ireland* (1830). He died at Newbury 8 April, 1834.

PAGET, CHARLES. ROMAN CATHOLIC CONSPIRATOR. d. 1612.
Admitted 24 May, 1561.

"Third son of Lord Paget of Drarty" (? Drayton). He was admitted the same day as his elder brother Thomas (*q.v.*). He was a zealous Roman Catholic, and engaged deeply in the plots surrounding Mary Queen of Scots. In 1587 he was attainted of treason by Act of Parliament, when he entered the service of the King of Spain, but his attainder was removed by James I. and his English property restored to him, and he probably spent the last years of his life in England, dying in the beginning of Feb. 1611-2.

PAGET, HENRY, first EARL of UXBRIDGE. d. 1743.
Admitted 7 February, 1682-3.

Second son of William, Lord Paget, Baron of Beaudesert, Stafford. He sat in Parliament for many years for Staffordshire, and in 1710 became a Lord of the Treasury. In the following year he was made a member of the Privy Council, and raised to the peerage as Baron Burton of Burton. He succeeded his father as Baron of Beaudesert in 1713, and was created Earl of Uxbridge the next year. The only judicial appointment he appears to have held was that of Recorder of Lichfield. He died 30 Aug. 1743.

PAGET, JOHN. POLICE MAGISTRATE AND AUTHOR. 1811—1898.
Admitted 16 October, 1835.

Second son of Thomas Paget of Humberstone, Leicestershire, Banker, where he was born in 1811. He was called to the Bar 2 Nov. 1838. In 1850 he became secretary to Lord Chancellor Truro and subsequently to Lord Chancellor Cranworth, and was appointed a Police Magistrate in 1864. Mr. Paget was known as a frequent contributor to *Blackwood* on historical and biographical subjects, many of his articles being subsequently published under the title of *Paradoxes and Puzzles, Historical, Judicial and Literary* (1874). He was the author also of a legal text-book on *The Income Tax* (1842). He died 28 May, 1898.

PAGET, THOMAS, third BARON PAGET of BEAUDESERT. d. 1590.
Admitted 24 May, 1561.

Second son of Lord Paget of Drarty (? Drayton), and brother of Charles Paget (*q.v.*). He succeeded to the family title and estates on the death of his brother Henry in 1568. Being a Roman Catholic he was constantly in conflict with the authorities, and in 1583 fled to the Continent. In 1587 he was attainted of treason and his estates seized. He died at Brussels early in 1590.

PAGET, WILLIAM, *fourth* BARON PAGET of BEAUDESERT.

1572—1629.

Admitted 20 February, 1610-1.

Son of Thomas, third Lord Paget (*q.v.*). He was engaged in military service and was present with Essex at the taking of Cadiz in 1596. Two years later he went with Sir Robert Cecil on his Embassy to Paris. James I. restored to him his father's lands and honours, and he was summoned to Parliament as Baron Paget in 1605. He died 29 Aug. 1629.

PAGITT or PAGYTT, JAMES.

JUDGE.

1581—1638.

Admitted 13 March, 1594-5.

Only son of Thomas Pagitt, late Reader (Treasurer in 1598). He was called to the Bar in 1602, became Comptroller of the Pipe in 1618, and a puisne Baron of the Exchequer in 1631. He died 3 Sept. 1638 and was buried at Tottenham, where there is a monument to his memory in the church.

PALMER, EDWARD HENRY.

ORIENTALIST.

1840—1882.

Admitted 8 June, 1869.

Only son of William Henry Palmer, schoolmaster, of Cambridge, where he was born 7 Aug. 1840, and educated at Perse School. Entering a wine merchant's office in London, he commenced his studies in languages by conversing with Italian organ-grinders and other foreigners. He then obtained a knowledge of some of the Eastern languages from Oriental students at Cambridge. His industry in this way attracted the attention of the Fellows of St. John's College, who obtained his admission there as a Sizar in 1863, and he graduated B.A. with classical honours in 1867 and was elected to a Fellowship. In 1869 he joined the Sinai Survey Expedition, and on his return became Professor of Arabic at Cambridge. He was called to the Bar 6 June, 1874. His translations and publications are too numerous to mention. They include a work on *The Desert of the Exodus*, Essays, Papers, etc., and a *Persian-English Dictionary*. His knowledge of the East was pre-eminent and his adventures there unique. He was murdered by Arabs in Egypt 11 Aug. 1882.

PALMER, SIR GEOFFREY.

LAWYER.

1598—1670.

Admitted 14 June, 1616.

Son and heir of Thomas Palmer of Carlton, Northamptonshire. He was called to the Bar 23 May, 1623, to the Bench 1 June, 1660, and was Treasurer at the Inn in 1661. He came of an old Northamptonshire family and was an ardent Royalist. He was imprisoned by Cromwell in 1655 on suspicion of plotting against him. From this time he made it a point to insult the Protector by writing his name with a small "o". This joke, as much as anything, commended him to Charles II., who on the Restoration made Palmer a Knight, Attorney-General, Chief Justice of Chester, and soon after a Baronet. His Reports contain cases in the King's Bench and Common Pleas from 17 Jac. I. to 5 Car. I., and are entitled *Les Reports de Sir Gefrey Palmer, Chevalier et Baronet, Attorney-General à son très Excellent Majesty le Roy Charles le Second*. Folio, London (1678). He presented to the Library, during his Treasurership, a copy of the Reports (which he edited) of Sir Francis Moore (*q.v.*), who was his father-in-law.

PALTOCK, ROBERT. ROMANCE WRITER. 1697—1767.

Admitted 13 January, 1715-6.

Son and heir of Thomas Paltock of Enfield, Middlesex. He is said to have become an "attorney" and to have resided in Clements' Inn; but he is now remembered only as the author of *The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins*, published anonymously in 1751, a work which obtained much popularity, and the unrestrained encomiums of such critics as Coleridge, Southey, Lamb and Scott. Some other writings are attributed to him, but they are of inferior merit. He died in Lambeth 20 March, 1767.

PARRY, JOHN HUMFFREYS. ANTIQUARY. 1786—1825.

Admitted 1 May, 1806.

Eldest son of the Rev. Edward Parry of Mold, co. Flint, where he was born 6 April, 1786. He was called to the Bar 12 June, 1812, and practised for some time on the Oxford Circuit and the Chester Great Sessions, but finally took to literature and established the *Cambro-Briton*, a magazine for the discussion of Welsh history and antiquities. He also edited the *Transactions of the Cymmrodorion Society*, of which he was one of the founders, in 1820. He published *Essays on the Navigation, the Manners, and Customs of the Ancient Britons*, and in 1824 a collection of Welsh Biographies under the title of *The Cambrian Plutarch*. He was killed in an unfortunate brawl at Pentonville 12 Feb. 1825.

PARRY, JOHN HUMFFREYS. SERJEANT-AT-LAW. 1816—1880.

Admitted 28 April, 1838.

Eldest son of John Humfreys Parry (*q.v.*) of Mold, co. Flint, the Welsh antiquary. He was born in London 24 Jan. 1816. He was called to the Bar 9 June, 1843, became a Serjeant-at-Law in 1856, and acquired a great reputation as an advocate, and was engaged in many of the most remarkable trials of his time, as the trial of the Mannings in 1849, of Muller in 1864, in the prosecution of Overend and Gurney in 1869, and the Tichborne Case in 1873. As a politician he was an advanced Liberal, and sympathised with the Chartist movement; but he never succeeded in entering Parliament. In 1878 he was elected a Bencher of his Inn. He died in Kensington 10 Jan. 1880.

PATTESON, SIR JOHN. JUDGE. 1790—1861.

Admitted 28 May, 1812.

Second son of the Rev. Henry Patteson of Drinkstone, near Woolpit, Suffolk. He was born at Coney Weston, Suffolk, on 11 Feb. 1790. He was called to the Bar 6 July, 1821. At the time of his call he had acquired a great reputation as a special pleader, and, joining the Northern Circuit, his abilities became so speedily acknowledged that on 12 Nov. 1830, after only nine years' practice, he was raised to a place on the King's Bench, with the honour of knighthood. This position he held with great distinction till 1852, when, from increasing deafness, he felt it his duty to retire. He died on 28 June, 1861. Sir John Patteson edited the 5th edition of Sir Edmund Saunders's *Reports* (1824).

PAULET, SIR AMIAS *or* AMISIUS.SOLDIER AND POLITICIAN.
d. 1538.

His admission to the Inn is not in the books ; but his name appears on the list of Treasurers of the Middle Temple in 1520, and again in 1521, and he is credited with the restoration of the gateway leading into Fleet Street (the predecessor of the present gateway erected by Sir C. Wren in 1684), "garnishing the same on the outside thereof with cardinals' hats and arms," thinking thereby to conciliate Cardinal Wolsey, whose animosity he is said to have incurred by having him placed in the stocks in days before his "greatness had a-ripened," Sir Amias being then a great man and a magistrate down in Hampshire, and the Cardinal an unknown cleric. When their relative positions became reversed, the Cardinal avenged himself by confining Sir Amias to the limits of the Temple for five or six years. He became free in 1524, soon after the gateway was completed, though whether the cardinals' hats and arms had anything to do with his liberation does not appear. Sir Amias was the son of Sir William Paulet of Hinton St. George, Somerset. He served in the wars in France and in the suppression of Simnel's and Perkin Warbeck's rebellions. He died in 1538.

PAULET *or* POULET, SIR HUGH.

SOLDIER.

d. about 1572.

There is no entry of his admission to be found (it probably being in the lost book) ; but his Arms are in the first North window of the Hall. He was the son of Sir Amias Paulet (*q.v.*), also a member of the Inn, whom he succeeded in 1538. He was knighted in 1537, and was present in the same year at Prince Edward's baptism. He subsequently served in France, and distinguished himself at the siege of Boulogne in 1544. In 1549 he put down the risings in the West following upon Reformation changes, and in the following year was appointed Captain of Jersey, and some time after, Vice-President of the Welsh Marches. He died on the 6 Dec., most probably 1572, though the date of the year on his tomb at Hinton St. George is obliterated. The name on the inscription is Poulet, the form of it he himself always adopted.

PAULETT *or* PAWLETT, SIR ANTHONY.GOVERNOUR OF JERSEY.
1562—1600.

Admitted 21 February, 1593-4.

Second son of Sir Amias Paulett and great grandson of Sir Amias Paulet (*q.v.*). On the Register he is described as "Anthony Pawlett of George Hinton, Somerset, Governour of the Island of Jersey," in which office he succeeded his father in 1588. He was also Captain of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth. He died 22 July, 1600.

PAWLETT. *See* POULETT.

PEARL, GEORGE.

POLITICIAN.

About 1594—1644.

Admitted 23 June, 1613.

Son and heir of John Pearl of Barnstaple, Devon. He was called to the Bar 30 June, 1620. He represented his native town in Parliament in 1640 as an ardent supporter of the Parliamentary Party, and when the Civil War

broke out, helped to defend his native town, of which he was Recorder, against the Royal forces. He fell ill, and died, soon after its surrender, in 1644.

PEEL, SIR LAWRENCE. INDIAN JUDGE. 1799—1884.
Admitted 31 October, 1820.

Fifth son of Joseph Peel of Stapenhill, co. Derby (the younger brother of the first Sir Robert Peel). He was born 10 Aug. 1799, and educated at Rugby and Cambridge, where he graduated in 1821. He was called to the Bar 7 May, 1824, and practised for some time on the Northern Circuit, but in 1840 was appointed Advocate-General at Calcutta, and two years later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court there. From this post he returned in 1855, was elected a Bencher in 1856, and held the office of Treasurer at the Inn in 1866. He took great interest in all matters connected with the Inn, where he was a great favourite, and he was the author of some fugitive pieces, copies of which are preserved in the Parliament Chamber. He also wrote *Horæ Nauææ*, Poems translated and original, and *A Sketch of the Life and Character of Sir Robert Peel* (1860). He died at his house in the Isle of Wight 22 July, 1884.

PEGGE, SAMUEL. ANTIQUARY. 1733—1800.
Admitted 20 November, 1754.

Only son of the still more eminent antiquary, Rev. Samuel Pegge of Wittington, co. Derby, author of the *Life of Bishop Grosseteste* and other learned works. He was called to the Bar 24 Nov. 1758, but relinquished practice on obtaining an appointment as one of the Grooms of His Majesty's Privy Chamber and an Esquire of the King's household. Like his father, he devoted himself to antiquarian research, was a frequent contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and has left the following works: *Curialia, or An Historical Account of some Branches of the Royal Household* (1782—1806); *Anecdotes of the English Language* (1803).

PENNEFATHER, EDWARD. IRISH JUDGE. About 1774—1847.
Admitted 21 February, 1792.

Second son of William Pennefather of Darlington, Tipperary, and brother of Richard Pennefather (*q.v.*). He graduated B.A. at Dublin in 1794 and M.A. in 1832, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1796. With his brother he practised at the Equity Bar, but greatly excelled him as an advocate. He became a Bencher of King's Inns in 1829 and first Serjeant in 1832; was Solicitor-General in 1835, and appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in 1841 and a Privy Councillor. He was the presiding judge at the trials of the O'Connells, Gavan Duffy, and others, for conspiracy in 1844.

PENNEFATHER, RICHARD. IRISH JUDGE. 1773—1859.
Admitted 21 February, 1792.

Eldest son of William Pennefather of Darlington, Tipperary. He graduated at Dublin in 1794, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1796. He practised for many years on the Munster Circuit, and in 1821 was appointed Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, which position he held, with much distinction, till his death 7 Aug. 1859.

PEPYS, SIR RICHARD. JUDGE. About 1588—1659.

Admitted 29 October, 1609.

Second son of John Pepys of Cottenham, co. Cambridge, and of the Middle Temple. He was called to the Bar 7 Feb. 1616. He sat in the Short Parliament of 1639—40 for Sudbury, Suffolk. In 1643—4 he was Treasurer of the Inn, and his Arms are in the Hall. In 1654 he became Serjeant-at-Law, and in the same year a Baron of the Exchequer. He was subsequently Chief Commissioner of the Great Seal in Ireland, and died in Dublin 2 Jan. 1658-9. He was a direct ancestor of Lord Cottenham (Charles Pepys), Lord Chancellor (1836). In 1658, the year before his death, he made a donation of fifty pounds for the purchase of books for the Library.

PERCY, ALGERNON, *tenth* EARL of NORTHUMBERLAND. 1602—1668.

Admitted 10 August, 1615.

His parentage is not given in the Register, but he was the son of Henry, ninth Earl. He was created a K.B. the year following his admission, being then but fourteen years of age. He succeeded his father in 1632. He received from Charles I. the Order of the Garter, and was made Admiral of the Fleet in 1636, and raised to the dignity of Lord High Admiral in 1638. At the outbreak of the Civil War he at first took the part of the King, but gradually drew away to the side of the Opposition, and in 1642 supported the Parliament. He opposed, however, extreme measures against the King, and acquiesced in the Restoration. He died 13 Oct. 1668.

PERCY, GEORGE. AUTHOR AND COLONIST. 1580—1632.

Admitted 12 May, 1597.

"Seventh son of Henry, late Earl of Northumberland, and brother of Henry (*q.v.*), late Earl of Northumberland." He was admitted with his brother Alan on the same day. He was born 4 Sept. 1580, and was, therefore, seventeen at his admission. He served in the Low Countries, and took an active part in the colonization of America. In 1609 he was made Deputy-Governour of Virginia. He returned to England in 1612, and subsequently served again in the Netherlands. He died in 1632.

He took a leading part in the controversy between Captain John Smith and the Virginian Settlers, and wrote an answer to Smith's *General History*, entitled *A true Relation of Occurrents in Virginia*. He also wrote a *Discourse of the Plantation*, which is printed in *Hakluyt's Voyages*.

PERCY, HENRY, *ninth* EARL of NORTHUMBERLAND. 1564—1632.

Admitted 28 April, 1594.

He is styled in the Register "Henry, Earl of Northumberland, Knight of the Garter," and he was admitted with his younger brother Sir Charles Percy on the same day. He was a volunteer under the Earl of Leicester in the Low Countries, and active in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. He was subsequently imprisoned for supposed implication in the Gunpowder Plot, and sentenced to a fine of £30,000. In prison he occupied himself in mathematical studies, in which he became so deeply versed as to acquire the name of "Henry the Wizard." He was released after fifteen years, in 1621, and died 5 Nov. 1632.

PEREAM. *See* PERYAM.

PERROT or PERROTTE, SIR JAMES. POLITICIAN. 1571—1637.
Admitted 9 January, 1590-1.

Second son of Sir John Perrot of Carew, Pembrokeshire. He was born at Harroldston in that county in 1571. He represented Haverfordwest in Parliament in 1604, and took a large part in the debates, particularly in the affairs of the Palatinate (1621). He was knighted by James I. in 1603. He was active in the affairs of his native county, and in 1626 was made Vice-Admiral or representative of the Admiralty there. He died at Harroldston 4 Feb. 1637.

He was a man of literary accomplishments, and in 1596 printed, at Oxford, a book entitled *Discovery of Discontented Minds*, a work now very rare. He also wrote *Meditations on the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments* (1630), and a *Life of Sir Philip Sidney*, which, however, was never printed.

PERY, EDMOND SEXTON, VISCOUNT PERY. IRISH POLITICIAN.
1719—1806.

Admitted 30 June, 1739.

Son and heir of Rev. Stackpoole Pery of Limerick, Ireland, where he was born in April, 1719. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1745. In 1751 he was returned for Wicklow, and continued to sit in the Irish Parliament for that and other constituencies till 1785, when he retired from parliamentary life. In Parliament he distinguished himself chiefly by his opposition to the Pension List. In 1771 he succeeded to the office of Speaker, and in the same year was sworn in of the Privy Council. As Speaker, he behaved with great judgment and firmness, and on his retirement he was raised to the Peerage as Viscount Pery, with a pension. He died 24 Feb. 1806. He was the author (anonymously) of *Letters from an Armenian in Ireland*, published in 1757.

PERYAM or PEREAM, SIR WILLIAM. JUDGE. 1534—1604.

Admitted 28 April, 1553.

Eldst son of John Peryam of Exeter, where he was born. He was called to the Bar in 1565, and to sit as an Associate Master of the Bench 21 June, 1577. Receiving the Serjeants' Coif in 1579, he was appointed a judge of the Common Pleas on 13 Feb. 1581. He was on the commission for the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, and was promoted to the court of the Exchequer as Chief Baron in 1593, over which court he presided till his death in Oct. 1604.

PETITT. *See* PETYT.

PETRE, JOHN, *first* BARON PETRE of WRITTLE. 1549—1613.

Admitted 27 April, 1567.

Son and heir of Sir William Petre of Ingerstone (Ingatestone), Essex (Secretary of State under Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary). He was knighted in 1576, represented Essex in Parliament 1584 and 1586, and was created Baron Petre of Writtle in 1603. He died at West Horndon 11 Oct. 1613.

He was a benefactor to Exeter College, Oxford, a fact celebrated in a small quarto entitled *Threni Exoniensium in obitum D Johannis Petrei, Baronis de Writtle*, 1613, preserved in the British Museum.

PETT, SIR PETER. LAWYER AND WRITER. 1630—1699.

Admitted 18 May, 1656.

Eldest son of Peter Pett of Chatham, master-shipwright. He entered the Middle Temple from Gray's Inn, where he was admitted in 1650. He entered at Cambridge, but graduated at Oxford, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls', 1648. He was called to the Bar 25 Nov. 1664. He was one of the original Fellows of the Royal Society. He was knighted by the Duke of Ormonde (*q.v.*) in Ireland, where he held the office of Advocate-General. He died 1 April, 1699.

During his life he was much engaged in literary work, and has left behind him a *Discourse on Liberty of Conscience* (1661), a treatise on the *Oath of Supremacy* (1687), and several other political tracts.

PETYT or PETITT, WILLIAM. ANTIQUARY. 1636—1707.

Admitted 8 June, 1660.

"Eldest son and heir apparent of William Petty, *alias* Petitt of Skipton, co. York, gent., deceased." This was the well-known keeper and cataloguer of the Tower Records. After his admission he seems to have passed on to the Inner Temple, where he was called to the Bar in 1670 "for service done in asserting and defending the rights and privileges of that Society," and where he was Autumn Reader in 1694, and Treasurer in 1701. In 1698 he presented a number of books to the Middle Temple, but all his MSS. he bequeathed to the Inner Temple Library. He died 3 Oct. 1707.

PEVENSEY, VISCOUNT. *See* COMPTON, SPENCER.

PHELIPS, SIR EDWARD. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. About 1560—1614.

Admitted 14 February, 1571-2.

Fourth son of Thomas PHELIPS of Montacute, Somerset. He was Autumn Reader at the Middle Temple in 1596. In 1601 he represented his native county in Parliament, and in 1603 became Serjeant-at-Law and King's Serjeant with the honour of knighthood. He took part in the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh (*q.v.*). In March 1604 he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, and was one of those appointed to examine into the Gunpowder Plot. In 1611 he became Master of the Rolls, retaining that office till his death, 11 Sept. 1614. He was admitted to the Temple from New Inn.

PHELIPS, SIR ROBERT. PARLIAMENTARIAN. About 1586—1638.

Admitted 1 February, 1605-6.

"Son and heir of Edward PHELIPPS (PHELIPS), Knight, King's Counsel" (*q.v.*) He was knighted along with his father by James I. in 1603. He sat in Parliament for various constituencies during most of his life, and took an

active part in its proceedings, generally acting in opposition to the court, for which, on one occasion, he was arrested and imprisoned in the Tower, 1622. He died 13 April, 1638.

PHELPS, JOHN.

REGICIDE.

b. about 1619.

Admitted 11 November, 1641.

Second son of Robert Phelps of New Sarum, Wilts. He was called to the Bar 22 Nov. 1650, at which time he was Clerk Assistant at the House of Commons, where he assisted at the proceedings during the King's trial. His official employments under the House of Commons brought him a fortune, which enabled him to purchase part of the manor of Hampton Court. At the Restoration he was included among the regicides for trial, but escaped to the Continent, where he was lost sight of.

PHILIPPS or PHILIPS, FABIAN. LEGAL ANTIQUARIAN. 1601—1690.

Admitted 17 June, 1628.

Son and heir of Andrew Philipps of Orleton, co. Hereford, who was also a member of the Inn, as his father had been before him. He was born at Prestbury in Gloucestershire on 28 Sept. 1601. He was called to the Bar 12 June, 1646, and for some time held the office of Filacer for London, Middlesex, Cambridge, and Huntingdonshire. When the Civil War broke out he zealously supported the Royal cause, and two days before the execution of Charles had the audacity to print and publish a protestation against the intended murder. He died in 1690.

His published works, including the above famous brochure, are: *Veritas Inconscussa, or King Charles I. . . no Man of Blood . . . but a Martyr* (1649); *Tenenda non Tollenda: Necessity of Preserving Tenures in Capite and by Knight Service* (1660); *Restoranda: Necessity of . . . a Royal Yearly Revenue* (1660); *Antiquity and Ancient Usage of Fines in Chancery* (1663); *The Antiquity, Legality . . . of Pre-emption and Pourveyance for the King* (1663); *Mistaken Recompence, showing the Damage . . . of taking away the King's Pre-emption* (1660); *Regale Necessarium, or the Legality of the Rights and Privileges of the King's Servants* (1671); *A Reforming Registry, or the Inconvenience of Registers for Deeds, etc.* (1671); *The Ancient Rights of the Courts of Justice in their Writs of Capias and Process of Outlawry* (1676); *Vindication of the Government of the Kingdom of England under our Kings* (1687).

PHILLIMORE, SIR ROBERT (JOSEPH). JUDGE. 1810—1885.

Admitted 17 November, 1837.

Second son of Joseph Phillimore, LL.D., of the College of Advocates, and of Whitehall, where he was born 5 Nov. 1810. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford, where he had a brilliant career. He entered as an advocate at Doctors' Commons in 1839, and soon attained the leading practice in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, and held a large number of ecclesiastical appointments. He was called to the Bar 7 May, 1841, made Bencher 1857, Reader at the Middle Temple 1861, and Treasurer 1869. In 1862 he was appointed Queen's Advocate and knighted. In 1852 he entered Parliament for Tavistock, where he introduced many important measures of reform in ecclesiastical law. In 1867 he succeeded Dr. Lushington as Judge of the Admiralty Court and Dean of Arches, and was sworn in of the Privy Council. He was created a Baronet in 1881. During his presidentship of the

Ecclesiastical Courts he decided a large number of important cases, including those of *Martin v. Mackonochie*, *Sheppard v. Bennett*, and *Elphinstone v. Purchas*. He died 4 Feb. 1886. He was an eminent scholar and a prolific author, his *Commentaries* on Ecclesiastical and International Law being standard treatises.

PHILLIPPS, SAMUEL MARCH. LAW WRITER. 1780—1862.
Admitted 6 April, 1804.

Second son of Thomas March Phillipps of Garendon Park, Leicester. He was born at Uttoxeter 14 July, 1780. His original name was March, the "Phillipps" being assumed by his father on succeeding to the Garendon estate. He was educated at Charterhouse and Cambridge, where he was Eighth Wrangler and Chancellor's Medallist in 1802. In 1827 he occupied the office of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, which he held till 1848, when he retired, and was made a Privy Councillor. He died 11 March, 1862.

He was the author of a work on *The Law of Evidence*, published in 1814, and in 1826 he published a *Collection of Interesting State Trials prior to 1688*.

PHILLIPS, CHARLES. POET AND MISCELLANEOUS WRITER.
About 1787—1859.

Admitted 30 October, 1807.

Eldest son of William Phillips of Sligo. He graduated at Dublin the year previous to his admission to the Inn, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1812. During his residence in the Temple he devoted himself more to literature than to law. Nevertheless he acquired a great reputation as an advocate in criminal cases, and after his call to the English Bar, 9 Feb. 1821, became leader at the Old Bailey, where he was commonly known, from his florid style of oratory, as "Counsellor O'Garnish." He defended Courvoisier for the murder of Lord William Russell. He died in London 1 Feb. 1859.

He left behind him the following writings: *The Consolations of Erin, a Poem* (1811); *The Loves of Celestine and St. Aubert, a Romantic Tale* (1811); *The Emerald Isle, a Poem* (1812); *A Speech, in Guthrie v. Sterne* (1815); *Several Letters in Defence of the above* (1817); *Various Speeches* (1816); *Garland for the Grave of R. B. Sheridan* (1816); *Historical Character of Napoleon* (1817); *The Lament of the Emerald Isle [for the Princess Charlotte]* (1817); *Speeches at the Bar* (1817); *Address to the Electors of Sligo* (1818); *Recollections of J. P. Curran* (1818); *Specimens of Irish Eloquence, with Biographical Notices of Burke, Curran, and others* (1819); *The Queen's Case stated in an Address to the King* (1820); *Historical Sketch of Arthur, Duke of Wellington* (1852); *Napoleon the Third* (1852); *Vacation Thoughts on Capital Punishment* (1857). He is also said to have composed the Defence of Thurtell, read by the latter at his trial.

PHILLIPS, SIR HENRY LUSHINGTON. COLONIAL JUDGE.
1829—1896.
Admitted 23 October, 1847.

Eldest son of Aldcroft Phillips of Manchester, where he was born in 1829. He was called to the Bar 8 Nov. 1850. He became puisne judge in Natal in 1858, acting chief justice of Barbadoes in 1877, and in the same year temporary judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement. After a further residence in Natal in 1878 as senior puisne judge, he became legal adviser to

the High Commissioner in Cyprus, and after an outbreak in the Island of Barbadoes he was sent as Commissioner to try the offenders. He was created a C.M.G. in 1877. He retired in 1880 and died at Southport, 5 Dec. 1896.

PHIPPS, SIR CONSTANTINE. IRISH LORD CHANCELLOR. 1656—1723.

Admitted 20 February, 1682-3.

Third son of Francis Phipps of Reading, Berkshire. He was admitted from Gray's Inn, where he entered 11 Feb. 1678. He was called to the Bar 9 May, 1684, elected to the Bench 29 Oct. 1708, and was Autumn Reader in 1715. He was made Chancellor of Ireland in 1710 and knighted. He was a high Tory, with Jacobite leanings, which rendered him unpopular with the Whigs in Ireland, and he was removed from his office in 1714. He then resumed his practice at the Bar and was engaged in the defence of Bishop Atterbury in 1723. He died in the Middle Temple 9 Oct. 1723.

PHIPPS, HENRY, *first* EARL of MULGRAVE. STATESMAN. 1755—1831.

Admitted 25 March, 1772.

Third son of the Right Hon. Constantine, Lord Mulgrave. He was educated at Eton, and entered the army and served with distinction in the American war. He entered Parliament for Totnes in 1784 and was generally a supporter of Pitt, in whose ministry he was Foreign Secretary in 1805. In the Portland Ministry, 1807, he became First Lord of the Admiralty. He was created Earl of Mulgrave and Viscount Normanby, 7 Sept. 1812. Under Lord Liverpool he held the post of Master of the Ordnance, but retired in 1820 and was created a G.C.B. He died 7 April, 1831. He was a man of taste and a generous patron of the fine arts.

PIGGOTT. *See* PIGOTT.

PIGOT, DAVID RICHARD. IRISH JUDGE. 1797—1873.

Admitted 18 November, 1818.

Only son of John Pigot, M.D., of Kilworth, co. Cork (physician). He graduated B.A. at Dublin in 1819, and at first devoted himself to medical studies, but taking up law was called to the Irish Bar in 1826. He became a King's Counsel in 1835, Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1839, on his election for Clonmel, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1846. He possessed a great reputation, not only as a lawyer, but as a man of letters, and he is said to have written some of the Irish sketches published by Thomas Crofton Croker. He died in Dublin 22 Dec. 1873.

PIGOTT or PIGGOTT, SIR ARTHUR LEARY. LAWYER. 1752—1819.

Admitted 17 August, 1767.

Eldest son of John Pigott of St. George's Town, Grenada. He was called to the Bar 28 Nov. 1777, and first practised in that island, where he became Attorney-General. In 1774 he was made King's Counsel and a Bencher of the Inn on 20 June, 1783. In 1792 he was Reader at the Inn and is then described as Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales. Six years later he was elected Treasurer. In 1806 he became Attorney-General and was knighted, whilst representing Steyning, in Sussex. He subsequently represented Arundel in that county. As Attorney-General he conducted the impeachment of Lord Melville. He died at Eastbourne, 6 Sept. 1819.

FIGOTT, SIR GILLERY. JUDGE. 1813—1875.
Admitted 20 January, 1836.

Fourth son of Paynton Pigott of Stainsby Covant, Basingstoke. He was called to the Bar 3 May, 1839. In 1854 he became Counsel to the Inland Revenue Department and in 1856 was made Serjeant-at-Law. The following year he was chosen Recorder of Hereford, and in 1863 was appointed Baron of the Exchequer and knighted. As a judge he obtained a reputation for strict impartiality, and he took a great interest in many social questions. He died 28 April, 1875, from a fall from his horse. He published in 1846 *Reports of Cases in the Common Pleas on Appeal from Revising Barristers*.

PLOWDEN, EDMUND. JURIST. 1518—1585.

Son of Humphrey Plowden of Plowden, in Shropshire, where he was born in 1518. His name does not appear on the Register of Admissions, but he was Reader in 1557 and again in 1560, and Treasurer from 1561 to 1567. During this time the building of the Hall was begun, the management of which was continued in his hands till its completion in 1570. Previous to his admission to the Temple he studied philosophy and law both at Oxford and Cambridge. He was made Serjeant in 1558, but being a Roman Catholic was never raised to the judicial bench. He died in 1585 and was buried in the Temple Church, where a monument erected to his memory declares him to have been "in juris Anglicani scientiâ facile princeps." His great reputation in this respect depends chiefly upon his Commentaries or Reports, which have been the theme of eulogists from Coke to modern critics. They were published with the following title: *Certaine Cases Reportes per Edmunde Plowden*. Folio, London, 1571 [subsequently reprinted, with the *Queries*, and translated into English, with notes by Mr. Bromley, in 1761, 1779]; *Queries, or a Moot Book for Young Students* [published separately] (1662).

POLLARD, SIR JOHN. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. d. 1557.
Admitted (probably) 3 June, 1515 (a).

Second son of Walter Pollard of Plymouth. He was Autumn Reader at the Inn in 1535, and was made a Serjeant-at-Law in 1547, which dignity he relinquished in 1550 to become Vice-President of the Council of the Welsh Marches. He sat in Parliament for Oxfordshire in 1553 and for Chippenham in 1555, and during that period was chosen Speaker of the House and was knighted. He died Aug. 1557. He had a great reputation as a lawyer.

POLLARD, SIR LEWIS. JUDGE. About 1465—1540.

Son of Robert Pollard of Roborough near Torrington, Devon. He was Reader of the Inn in 1502, being the "third upon record of that quality in the House." Two years later he became Serjeant, with nine others, and on this occasion these "held a mighty feast at Lambeth in the Archbishop's Hall there, and after that entertained the king (Henry VII.) at a breakfast, with all the Inns of Courts, to the number of a thousand persons." In 1507 he became King's Serjeant and in 1514, "being now of great reputation," was advanced to the Bench of Common Pleas. He retired from the Bench in 1526 and died in 1540. He is recorded amongst Prince's *Worthies of Devon*.

(a) A "Pollard," without Christian name, was admitted on this date.

POLLOCK, SIR DAVID. INDIAN JUDGE. 1780—1847.
Admitted 31 October, 1796.

Eldest son of David Pollock, saddler, of Piccadilly, where he was born, and brother of Sir Jonathan Frederick Pollock (*q.v.*). He was educated at St. Paul's School and Edinburgh University. Called to the Bar on 28 Jan. 1803, he practised on the Home Circuit. In 1833 he took silk and was appointed Recorder of Maidstone in 1838. He was appointed Reader at the Inn in 1837 and elected Treasurer in 1839. In 1846 he was knighted and succeeded Sir Henry Roper as Chief Justice at Bombay, where he died in 1847.

POLLOCK, SIR JONATHAN FREDERICK. JUDGE. 1783—1870.
Admitted 5 October, 1802.

Third son of David Pollock of Piccadilly. Before his entry at the Temple he was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1806, being Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman. He was called to the Bar 27 Nov. 1807, and soon acquired a large practice. He subsequently joined the Inner Temple where he was a Bencher in 1827, in which year he also took silk. In 1831 he entered Parliament for the borough of Huntingdon and was knighted in 1834 on becoming Attorney-General. In 1844 he succeeded Lord Abinger as Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in which court he presided for nearly a quarter of a century. On his retirement in 1866 he received a baronetcy. He died at Hatton, Middlesex, 23 Aug. 1870.

POPE, SAMUEL. LAWYER. 1826—1901.
Admitted 13 November, 1855.

Eldest son of Samuel Pope, merchant of London. He was born in London 11 Dec. 1826. He was for some time employed in commerce, but afterwards entered as a student at London University, and on being called to the Bar 7 June, 1858, soon acquired a leading position on the Northern Circuit. He took silk 23 June, 1869, and became a Bencher of his Inn 27 Jan. the following year. His later practice was chiefly in the Parliamentary Committee Rooms, and before his death he was the recognised head of the Parliamentary Bar. In 1869 he was made Recorder of Bolton, and twice, but unsuccessfully, contested that borough as a candidate for Parliament. He died 22 July, 1901. He was Reader at the Inn in 1877, and Treasurer in 1888—9, in which year he made a valuable donation of books to the Library.

POPHAM, ALEXANDER. PARLIAMENTARIAN. 1605—1669.
Admitted 15 November, 1622.

Second son of Sir Francis Popham (*q.v.*) of Littlecote, co. Wilts. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1640 was elected member for Bath. He succeeded his father in 1664 and took an active part on the Parliament side in the Civil War, and was one of Cromwell's Council of State. At the Restoration, however, he made his peace with the Court and entertained Charles II. at Littlecote in 1663. He died Nov. 1669.

POPHAM, ALEXANDER. POLITICIAN. 1729—1810.

Admitted 1 August, 1746.

Son and heir of Rev. Alexander Popham, Rector of West Monckton, Somerset. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1755. He was called to the Bar 7 Feb. 1755, became a Bencher of the Inn 28 Jan. 1785, Reader in 1793, and Treasurer in 1800. He was returned for Taunton in 1768 and in 1774 brought in a Bill for the better management of prisons, which passed into the Acts 14 Geo. III Caps. 20 and 59. He died in Lincoln's Inn Fields 13 Oct. 1810.

POPHAM, EDWARD. ADMIRAL. About 1610—1651.

Admitted 14 November, 1632.

Fourth son of Sir Francis Popham (*q.v.*) of Littlecote, Wilts, and brother of Alexander Popham (*q.v.*). In 1636 he served with the Fleet, and in 1639 had the command of a ship. In the Civil War he joined the Parliament and did good service in the West. In 1648 he was appointed with Blake and others as Commissioner for the ordering of the Fleet, and in the following year he commanded in the Downs. He was buried 19 Aug. 1651.

POPHAM, SIR FRANCIS. SOLDIER AND POLITICIAN. 1573—1644.

Admitted 1 December, 1589.

Only son of Sir John Popham (*q.v.*) of Wellington, Somerset. As a soldier he took part in the expedition to Cadiz under the Earl of Essex, and was knighted for his services in 1596. From the following year till his death he sat in Parliament for one or other of the constituencies in Wiltshire or Somersetshire, and took an active interest in the settlement of Virginia and New England. He was buried 15 Aug. 1644.

POPHAM, SIR JOHN. JUDGE. About 1531—1607.

There is no record of his admission, but he was Reader at the Inn in 1568, and Treasurer in 1580. He was the second son of Alexander Popham, and was born at Huntworth, Somerset. Becoming Member of Parliament for Bristol in 1572, he held during the term of his parliamentary career the positions of Solicitor and Attorney-General, and of Speaker. He was elevated to the office of Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1592, and knighted. He presided at the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh (*q.v.*), and of the Gunpowder Plot Conspirators. He died in 1607.

He was the author of a number of Reports, published after his death, with the following title: *Reports and Cases* [from the 34th to 39th Elizabeth] *written with his own hand in French and now Translated into English . . . with some Additional Cases . . . Folio, London (1656).*

PORT, SIR JOHN. JUDGE. About 1480—1541.

Son of Henry Port, Mayor of Chester. There is no entry of his admission to the Inn, but he was Reader in 1509, and Treasurer in 1515, being at the same time a Justice of the Peace for Derbyshire. In 1522 he was made

Serjeant-at-Law, and in 1525 became a Judge of the King's Bench, with the honour of knighthood. He acted on the Commission for the trials of Fisher and More, and of Anne Boleyn. He died about Nov. 1541. He was a benefactor of Brasenose College, Oxford.

PORTLAND, EARLS OF. See WESTON, JEROME, and WESTON, RICHARD.

PORTER, SIR CHARLES. IRISH LORD CHANCELLOR. d. 1697.
Admitted 25 October, 1656.

Second son of Edmund Porter of Marsham, Norfolk, Prebendary of Norwich. Before his legal career he served as a soldier in the Low Countries. After his call to the Bar, 27 Nov. 1663, he attracted the notice of Lord-Keeper Guilford (*q.v.*), and was engaged in many important State trials. In the case of *Sir Nicholas Crispe v. Dalmahoy* he was seized by order of the House of Commons in the midst of his argument and committed to the Tower. On the accession of James II. he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland (1686). In a few months, however, he was recalled, no reason being given, and he returned to his practice at the English Bar. He was called to the Bench of the Inn 27 Oct. 1682, appointed Reader in 1687 and Treasurer in 1688. On the accession of William III. he returned to Ireland as Lord Chancellor, and 1696 became Lord Justice, retaining the office till his death, 15 June, 1697.

PORTMAN, SIR WILLIAM. JUDGE. d. 1557.

Son of John Portman of the Middle Temple. There is no record of his admission, but he was Reader in 1532 and again in 1540. He became Serjeant and King's Serjeant in 1540, was elevated to the King's Bench in May, 1546, and became Chief Justice of that court in 1555. His name frequently appears on the Commissions for the trial of State prisoners, and he took part in the trial of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton for high treason 17 April, 1554. He died 5 Feb. 1557.

POTTER, THOMAS. POLITICIAN. 1718—1759.
Admitted 27 February, 1735-6.

Second son of Right Rev. John Potter, Bishop of Oxford, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He was born at Cuddesdon 1718, and educated at Oxford, where he graduated 1735. He was called to the Bar 28th Nov. 1740, and became Recorder of Bath; but, having received a large fortune from his father, he gave himself to politics. He first sat for St. Germans, Cornwall, 1747. In Parliament he was an able speaker, and was the introducer of the first Census Bill, which, though thrown out, was the precursor of the Act of 1801. From 1754 to 1757 he sat for Aylesbury as a supporter of Pitt, and was appointed Paymaster-General of the Land Forces. In the latter year he became Vice-Treasurer in Ireland, when he gave up his Aylesbury seat to Wilkes, and represented Okehampton. He was a friend of Chesterfield, Garrick, Wilkes, and most of the wits of the day, and he is believed to have been the real author of the *Essay on Woman*, attributed to the last. He died 17 June, 1759.

POULET. See PAULET.

POULETT or PAULETT, JOHN, *first* BARON POULETT. ROYALIST.
1586—1649.

Admitted 5 January, 1610-11.

Eldest son of Sir Anthony Paulett (*q.v.*), Governour of Jersey. In the year of his admission to the Inn he was returned for Somerset, for which county he sat till 1614. In 1620 he represented Lyme Regis. He was raised to the Peerage as Baron Poulett of Hinton St. George by Charles I. in 1627. In 1635 he commanded a ship under Admiral the Earl of Lindsey, by whom he was knighted. In 1640 he was impeached by the Parliament for resisting the Militia Ordinance. In 1643 he raised a force, which he led into Dorset, and besieged Lyme Regis. Being appointed Commissioner of Exeter, he was taken prisoner on the surrender of that city in 1646, and was brought to London, where he died 20 March, 1648-9. He was the grandfather of John, first Earl Poulett.

POWELL, JOHN JOSEPH. LEGAL WRITER. About 1755—1801.

Admitted 25 April, 1775.

Only son of James Powell of Queen Street, Westminster. He was called to the Bar 5 May, 1780, and practised as a Conveyancer. He was the author of treatises on *Mortgages* (1758); *Devises* (1788); *Powers* (1787); *Contracts and Agreements* (1790), all of which were of high repute, and have been frequently reproduced. In 1795 he edited the *Essay on Contingent Remainders* of Mr. Fearne, whose pupil he had been. He died 21 June, 1801.

POWELL, JOHN JOSEPH. COUNTY COURT JUDGE. 1816—1891.

Admitted 28 May, 1842.

Eldest son of Thomas Powell of Gloucester, where he was born 3 Sept. 1816. He was called to the Bar 16 April, 1847, and became a member, and finally leader of the Oxford Circuit. On 3 Feb. 1863, he took silk, and in the November following of the same year was elected a Bencher of the Inn, of which he became Treasurer in 1876. He was appointed Recorder of Wolverhampton in 1864 and a County Court Judge in 1884, sitting first at Bradford, and afterwards at Lambeth and Greenwich. He died 16 Sept. 1891. He founded a Scholarship of the value of fifteen pounds per annum at the Middle Temple known as the "J. J. Powell Prize."

POWER, SIR ALFRED.

1805—1888.

Admitted 3 February, 1827.

Sixth son of Dr. John Power of Lichfield. He was born at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, in 1805. He was educated at Repton and Cambridge, where he graduated first class in the Classical Tripos 1826. After his call to the Bar on 12 Feb. 1830, he held a series of public appointments, and became finally Vice-President of the Local Government Board for Ireland (1872), and in the following year was knighted. He died in Dublin 8 June, 1888. He was the author of *A Political Catechism* (1853) and of *Sanitary Rhymes* (1871).

PRAED, WINTHROP MACKWORTH. POET. 1802—1839.

Admitted 19 November, 1825.

Third son of William Mackworth Praed, K.C., of Teignmouth, Devon, Serjeant-at-Law. He was educated at Eton, where he won prizes for English verse, and edited the College newspaper, and at Cambridge, where he also took many prizes, and was bracketed first in the Classical Tripos. He was called to the Bar 29 May, 1829. He was elected a Fellow of Trinity in 1827, and won the Seatonian Prize in 1830. In the same year he entered Parliament for the borough of St. Germans, and took part in the Reform Bill debates. In 1835 he was returned for Great Yarmouth, and in 1837 for Aylesbury. He was much interested in educational reform, and was instrumental in establishing the national system under the Committee of Council in 1839. He died 15 July, 1839.

A collection of his Poems was published in 1864, edited by his friend, the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, and of his Essays in 1887 by Henry Morley.

PRENDERGAST, JOHN PATRICK. HISTORIAN. 1808—1893.

Admitted 14 November, 1828.

Second son of Francis Prendergast of Dublin, where he was born 7 March, 1808, and where his father was Registrar of the Court of Chancery. He was educated at Reading under Dr. Valpy, and at Dublin, where he graduated in 1825. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1830. In 1836 he became agent for Lord Clifden's estates, which led him to make genealogical researches, which culminated in the production of a history of *The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland* (1865). He was also the author of *The Tory War in Ulster*, privately printed in 1868, and of many other contributions to Irish history; and, in conjunction with Dr. Russell, he edited for the Master of the Rolls the *Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland in the Reign of James I.*, published from 1872 to 1880. He died in Dublin 6 Feb. 1893.

PRENTICE, SAMUEL. LAWYER. d. 1893.

Admitted 14 April, 1840.

Fourth son of Golden Nehemiah Prentice of Rayleigh, Essex. He was called to the Bar 5 May, 1843, became a Bencher 20 Nov. 1866, Reader in 1871, and Treasurer in 1881. He was Recorder of Maidstone in 1879, and for some time Examiner in Common Law to the Inns of Court. He was appointed a County Court Judge in 1884. He died 17 Dec. 1893.

He was the author of a treatise on an *Action at Law* (1877); *The Common Law Procedure Act* (1882); of a *Short Practice of the Criminal Law* (1882), and editor of *Abbott on Shipping* (1881); *Pratt's Highways* (1881); *Russell on Crimes* (1877); and *Archbold's Practice* (1855—79).

PRESTON, SIR RICHARD, first EARL of DESMOND. d. 1628.

Admitted 25 March, 1613-4.

His parentage is not given in the Register; but he was a cadet of the family of Preston of Whitehill, Edinburgh, who had acquired the favour of King James VI., who knighted him and made him a gentleman of his bedchamber. He attended James into England, and became one of the Knights of the Bath at his Coronation, 25 July, 1603. In 1607 he was raised to the Peerage as

Baron Dingwall, and in 1622 created Earl of Desmond. He died 28 Oct. 1628, being drowned on his passage between Dublin and Holyhead. He married Lady Elizabeth Butler, daughter of the tenth Earl of Ormonde, and subsequently, by the favour of James, succeeded to the Earl's estates, in spite of the superior claims of the heir-male, Walter Butler. (See *Douglas's Peerage*, i., 416.)

PRESTON, WILLIAM. POET AND DRAMATIST. 1753—1807.
Admitted 25 July, 1775.

Only son of a Mr. Preston of Dublin, where he was born. He graduated at Trinity College there in 1770, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1777. He promoted the formation of the Royal Irish Academy, and became its first Secretary in 1786. He died 2 Feb. 1807.

He was a frequent writer of poetry for the periodicals, and published many pieces in prose and verse; but his chief success was his Tragedy entitled *Democratic Rage*, produced in Dublin in 1793. His *Poetical Works* were published in 2 vols. in the same year.

PRESTONGRANGE, LORD. See GRANT, WILLIAM.

PRICE, DANIEL. DIVINE. 1581—1631.
Admitted 16 June, 1609.

Son of Thomas Price, Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, where he was born in 1581. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated in 1601. He became ordained, and was Chaplain to Prince Henry in 1608, and afterwards to Prince Charles and James I. He became Rector of Worthen 1620, and four years later Canon Residentiary of Hereford. He died at Worthen 23 Sept. 1631.

He was an able preacher and keen disputant, and published many Sermons. Also a work entitled *The Defence of Truth*, against Humphrey Leech the Jesuit, 1610, and some Verses.

PRICE, RICHARD. LITERARY ANTIQUARY. 1790—1833.
Admitted 29 May, 1823.

Eldest son of Richard Price of Bristol, merchant. After his call to the Bar 6 June, 1828, he had some practice as a barrister, but his chief work was in connection with the labours of the Record Commission, of which he was a sub-commissioner. In 1824 he published an edition of Warton's *History of Poetry*, with a long and learned preface, and in 1830 he revised Christian's edition of *Blackstone's Commentaries*. He was also largely associated with the historical labours of Petrie and Thorpe. He died at Hampstead 23 May, 1833.

PROBYN, SIR EDMUND. JUDGE. 1678—1742.
Admitted 27 November, 1695.

Eldest son of William Probyn of Newland, in the Forest of Dean, where he was born. He was called to the Bar 14 May, 1702, and after twenty years' practice of his profession, was appointed a Welsh judge. Becoming Serjeant

in 1724, he was engaged to defend the Earl of Macclesfield in his impeachment, and in this displayed much ability. In Nov. 1726, he was appointed a judge of the King's Bench, and, having fulfilled the duties of that office with much learning and judgment for fourteen years, was advanced in 1740 to the position of Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He died 17 May, 1742.

PUCKERING, SIR THOMAS.

1592—1636.

Admitted 11 August, 1605.

Son and heir of John Puckering, Knight, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of England. From 1605 to 1610, he acted as companion of Henry, Prince of Wales. He sat in Parliament for Tamworth from 1620 to 1628, and was High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1625. In 1612 he was knighted, and made a Baronet. He was buried in the Church of St. Mary, Warwick, where there is an elaborate monument to his memory.

PULESTON, JOHN.

JUDGE.

d. 1659.

Admitted 24 May, 1606.

Son and heir of Richard Puleston of Worthy Abbots, co. Southampton. He was admitted from Clifford's Inn, and was called to the Bar 13 Feb. 1615. He served the office of Reader in 1634, and was Treasurer of the Inn in 1646. He obtained the Order of the Coif in 1648, and was made a Judge of the Common Pleas the following year. He presided at the trial of John Lilburne. He died 5 Sept. 1659.

PURBECK, VISCOUNT. *See* VILLIERS, JOHN.

PUTTONHAM *or* PUTENHAM, GEORGE.

POETICAL CRITIC.

d. 1590.

Admitted 11 August, 1556.

Second son of Robert Puttonham of Sherwyll, Hants (Shorwell, I. W.). He was born about 1532, and is said to have been a "schollar of Oxford," though his name does not appear on the University books. He lived at the Court of Edward VI., and was one of Queen Elizabeth's gentlemen pensioners. His mother was a sister of Sir Thomas Elyot, author of the *Governour*, from whom he probably derived his taste for literature. He is celebrated as the reputed author (though the work is sometimes attributed to his brother Richard) of a celebrated treatise entitled *The Art of English Poesie*, published anonymously in 1589, which may be called the first attempt at English philosophical criticism. The work was reprinted in 1811, but the original is now very rare. A copy, once the property of Ben Jonson, is in the British Museum. Puttonham is said to have written also an Eclogue entitled *Elpine*.

PYE, SIR WALTER.

WELSH JUDGE.

1571—1635.

Admitted 6 December, 1590.

"Son and heir of Roger Pye of Themend" (The Mynde) co. Hereford. He was a favourite of Buckingham, by whose influence he was made Justice of Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Radnor, in 1617, and Attorney-General of the Court of Wards and Liveries in 1621. He was knighted at Whitehall in

1630. He died 26 Dec. 1635. His eldest son, Sir Walter, was also a member of the Inn (admitted 14 Nov. 1626), and one of the Masters of the Bench. He was created Baron Kilpeck by James II., and died in exile 1690.

PYM, JOHN. REPUBLICAN STATESMAN. 1584—1643.
Admitted 23 April, 1602 (a).

Eldest son of Alexander Pym of Brymore, near Bridgwater, Somerset. He became a clerk in the Exchequer, and represented Tavistock in Parliament. In 1626 he drew up the articles of impeachment against the Duke of Buckingham, and on the meeting of the Long Parliament in 1640, conducted the proceedings against the Earl of Strafford. His conduct on this occasion, and in the next year in the case of Archbishop Laud, led to the abortive attempt on the part of the King to seize him and four other members. In November, 1643, he was appointed Lieutenant of the Ordnance, and would probably have risen to greater distinction, but for his somewhat premature death a month later, 8 Dec. 1643. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. The actions of Pym form a leading part in the history of his time.

Many of Pym's Speeches were published from time time to time 1641—1645, and in 1642 he published a *Vindication of Himself in Parliament of the Accusation of High Treason*.

Q.

QUAIN, SIR JOHN RICHARD. JUDGE. 1816—1876.
Admitted 18 November, 1837.

Fourth son of Richard Jones Quain of Fermoy, co. Cork. He was educated at Gottingen and London, where he graduated LL.B. in 1839, and subsequently became Examiner in Law. He was called to the Bar 30 May, 1851. In 1866 he became Queen's Counsel, and in the following year a Bencher of the Inn, and Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Durham. In 1871 he was elevated to the Queen's Bench with the honour of knighthood, but through failing health retired in 1876, and died the same year (Sept. 12). He was a brother of Sir Richard Quain, the eminent surgeon, and cousin of the no less distinguished physician of the same name.

R.

RADNOR, EARL OF. *See* ROBARTES, CHARLES BODVILE.

RAIKES, HENRY CECIL. POLITICIAN. 1838—1891.
Admitted 25 April, 1860.

Eldest son of Henry Raikes of Llwynegrin, Flint, and of the Middle Temple, Registrar of the diocese of Chester, at the Deanery of which city he was born 25 Nov. 1838. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, where he was Head

(a) In his Note Book (*see Hist. MSS. 6th App. to 10th Rep. p. 83*), Mr. Pym speaks of the year as 1607, and records his entry in the following terms: "I went to London, and was admitted into the Innes of Court, the Middle Temple, where I remember the treasurer, a grave man, for my uncle William Ayshcombe's sake, abated me £20 in my admittance, saying—'We must nourishe the line of good studentes.'"

Boy, and at Cambridge, where he was President of the Union. He was called to the Bar 30 April, 1863, but devoting himself to politics he was returned for Chester in 1868, where he acted as Chairman of Committees during the very trying period of Irish obstruction (1874—1880). He became a Bencher of the Inn in 1880, and in the same year was sworn in of the Privy Council. In 1882 he was returned for Preston, but resigned that seat in favour of one for his University of Cambridge. In 1886 he became Postmaster-General. In this office he died suddenly from overwork and anxiety, 24 Aug. 1891.

RALEIGH, RALEGH or RAWLEY, SIR WALTER.

About 1552—1618.

Admitted 27 February, 1574-5.

The name of this famous Elizabethan soldier, courtier and scholar, appears on the Register as the "son of Walter Rawley of Budleigh, in the co. of Devon," 27 Feb. 1574-5, and as "late of Lyon's Inn." He was born at Budleigh in 1552, and was consequently twenty-two years of age at the time of his admission. The five years immediately preceding he had spent in France as a volunteer in the wars on the side of the Huguenots. He seems to have resided in the Temple for about two years, but to have devoted himself whilst there more to literature than to law, for according to his own statement at his trial, he "never studied the law." The incidents of his life are too well known to be recorded here. He was executed in Old Palace Yard 29 Oct. 1618, and his body buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster.

The works he left behind him, consisting of pieces historical, poetical, military, geographical, and philosophical, were collected and published at Oxford in 8 vols in 1829.

RANDOLPH, PEYTON. AMERICAN PATRIOT.

1723—1775.

Admitted 13 October, 1739.

Second son of Sir John Randolph of Virginia. He was called to the Bar 10 Feb. 1743. He became a leader in the popular cause in the disputes with the Mother Country, and was the author of the address in the House of Burgesses, Virginia, against the Stamp Act, and president of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1774. He died whilst attending the Congress in 1775.

RAVENS-CROFT, EDWARD. DRAMATIST.

d. about 1697.

Admitted 2 April, 1667.

Sixth son of James Ravenscroft of High Holborn. It is not probable that he ever practised at the Bar; for, whilst a student in 1671, he beguiled his time by composing his first play of *Mamamouchi*, a Comedy after the style of Molière's *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*. This was followed by a number of other plays, as *The Careless Lovers* (1673); *Scaramouch* (1673); *The Wrangling Lovers* (1677); *King Edgar and Alfreda* (1677); *The English Lawyer* (1678); *Dame Dobson* (1683); *The Canterbury Guests* (1695); *The Anatomist* (1697); *The Italian Husband* (1698); and *The London Cuckolds* (1697). The last piece was first acted in Dorset Garden in 1682, and was frequently reproduced, becoming at last the stock piece for performance every Lord Mayor's Day down to 1754. He acquired considerable reputation by these productions, but that which principally preserves his memory is his literary quarrel with Dryden, whose work he had the audacity to criticise. The date of his death is not known, but it was probably in 1697 or soon after.

RAWLE, WILLIAM. AMERICAN JURIST. 1759—1836.

Admitted 17 August, 1781.

Only son of Francis Rawle, merchant, of Philadelphia. After completing his course in the Temple he returned to Philadelphia, and was elected to the legislature in 1789, and in 1791 became U. S. District Attorney. He was the first President of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and received the degree of LL.D. from the Princeton College in recognition of the merits of his *View of the Constitution of the United States*, published in 1825. He died 12 April, 1836.

RAWLEY. See RALEIGH.

RAWLINSON, SIR CHRISTOPHER. INDIAN JUDGE. 1806—1888.

Admitted 28 March, 1828.

Second son of John Rawlinson of the Middle Temple and Combe in Hampshire, where he was born 10 July, 1806. He was educated at Charterhouse and Cambridge. He was called to the Bar 25 Nov. 1831. He was Recorder of Portsmouth from 1840 to 1847, when he was knighted, and made Judge in Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca. Two years later he was made Chief Justice of Madras, which position he retained till his retirement in 1859. He died in London 28 March, 1888. As an author he is known for a work on *Municipal Corporations*, first published in 1842.

RAWLINSON, THOMAS. BIBLIOPHILE. 1681—1725.

Admitted 7 January, 1696-7.

Son and heir of Thomas Rawlinson of London, Knight and Alderman. He was called to the Bar 18 May, 1705. He acquired a precocious taste for antiquities, and spent many years in England and on the Continent collecting MSS. and rare books, which he stowed away in his chambers, till he himself was obliged to sleep in the passage. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1713, and of the Society of Antiquaries in 1724. He is supposed to have been the "Tom Folio" of Addison. His collection was sold between 1722 and 1734, and the catalogues are preserved in the Bodleian Library. His sole original publication was some verses on the death of the Duke of Gloucester, 1700.

REED JOSEPH. AMERICAN PATRIOT. 1741—1785.

Admitted 16 December, 1763.

Eldest son of Andrew Reed of Trenton, co. Hunterdon, New Jersey, where he was born 27 Aug. 1741. In 1767 he was Deputy-Secretary of New Jersey. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence in 1774, and President of the Pennsylvania Convention in 1775, and President of Pennsylvania in 1778. He died 6 Mar. 1785. He was the grandfather of Henry Reed, the well-known American scholar (d. 1854).

REEVE, HENRY. JOURNALIST AND MAN OF LETTERS. 1813—1895.

Admitted 14 January, 1832.

Only son of Henry Reeve, M.D., of Norwich, where he was born 9 Sept. 1813. He was educated at Norwich, under Dr. Edward Valpy, and at Geneva, where he became acquainted with many of the intellectual celebrities

of the time, and wrote for German periodicals. On his return to England he became a contributor to the *British and Foreign Quarterly Review*, and the *Metropolitan Magazine*. He was called to the Bar 3 May, 1839. In 1837 he was appointed Clerk to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and in 1843 Registrar, which position he held till 1887. In 1840 he joined the staff of the *Times*, dealing with questions of foreign policy, and in 1855 became Editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, which he conducted for forty years. He was a member of many learned societies at home and abroad, and a C.B., and in 1869 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. He died at his residence in Hampshire 21 Oct. 1895.

His published writings are : *Graphidæ, or Characteristics of Painters* (1838) ; *Royal and Republican France*, a series of Essays (1872) ; and *Petrarch* (1878) ; but he edited many well-known works, as De Tocqueville's *Democracy*, and Whitelock's (*q.v.*) *Swedish Journal*.

REEVE, SIR THOMAS. JUDGE. d. 1737.

Admitted 25 November, 1713.

Son and heir of Richard Reeve of New Windsor, Berkshire. He was admitted from the Inner Temple, where he had been called to the Bar in 1698. After practising at the Bar for twenty years he was made a King's Counsel, and in 1720 was elected a Bencher of the Inn. In the same year he supported a bill of attainder as counsel for the Crown against Bishop Atterbury. In 1722 he was appointed Reader, and in 1728 Treasurer of the Inn. In 1733 he was constituted a Judge of the Common Pleas with the honour of knighthood, and three years later was advanced to the head of the court, but died within a year, 13 Jan. 1737.

REEVES, JOHN. JURIST AND HISTORIAN. About 1752—1829.

Admitted 11 May, 1776.

Only son of John Reeves of Castle Street, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. He was called to the Bar 18 June, 1779, elected a Bencher in 1824, and appointed Reader in 1827. In the year of his call he was appointed a Commissioner of Bankrupts, and in 1791 Chief Justice of Newfoundland. On his return he founded an "Association for Preserving Liberty and Property against Levellers," etc., and in 1800 was appointed King's Printer. From 1803-14 he held the office of Superintendent of Aliens. He died 7 Aug. 1829.

Mr. Reeves was the author of numerous publications, of which the following is a list : *An Inquiry into the Nature of Property and Estates* (1779) ; *Chart of Penal Laws*. 2 sheets (1779) ; *History of the English Law from the Saxons to the Reign of Elizabeth* (1784—1829) ; *History of the Government of Newfoundland* (1793) ; *The Male-Contents, a Letter to F. Plowden* (1794) ; *The Grounds of Ald. Wilkes and Boydell's Petition* (1795) ; *Thoughts on the English Government, in Four Letters* (1795—1800) ; *A Collation of the Hebrew and Greek Texts of the Psalms* (1800) ; *Considerations on the Coronation Oath* (1801) ; *The Case of Conscience Solved* (1801) ; *The Book of Common Prayer, with Preface and Notes* (1801) ; *The Holy Bible* (1802) ; *The New Testament in Greek* (1803) ; *Psalterium Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Hebraicum* (1804) ; *Proposals for a Bible Society on a New Plan* (1805) ; *Observations on the Catholic Bible* (1807) ; *Two Tracts showing that Americans born before the Independence are not Aliens* (1814).

REID, RICHARD TUOHILL. JURIST. d. 1883.
Admitted 3 May, 1845.

Only son of Herbert Reid of Killarney, co. Kerry. He was called to the Bar in Ireland in 1853, and proceeded to Bombay, where he became Professor of Jurisprudence in the Elphinstone College, and President of the Law School, a position he held for more than twenty-five years. Whilst there he edited the *Reports of the Bombay High Court*. He died 11 Feb. 1883.

He was the author of a pamphlet entitled *Family Rights considered as a Branch of General Jurisprudence*, published at Bombay in 1856.

REYNELL, CAREW. ECONOMIST. 1636—1690.
Admitted 13 November, 1654.

Son and heir of Carew Reynell of Binstead, Hampshire, Master of the King's Bench. In 1655 he became compromised by joining in the rising of Sir John Penruddock and was sent to Exeter gaol. At the Restoration he welcomed the king in an Ode entitled *The Fortunate Change*, and thenceforth devoted himself to writing on economic subjects in a work entitled *The True English Interest*, which appeared in 1674, and is noticed in the *Philosophical Transactions*. He died in London in 1690.

REYNOLDS, FREDERIC. DRAMATIST. 1764—1841.
Admitted 5 January, 1781.

Fourth son of John Reynolds of Adelphi Buildings, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. He was born in Lime Street, London, 1 Nov. 1764. His father had been solicitor to John Wilkes. He was educated at Westminster School. Abandoning law for play-writing he produced, in 1785, *Werter*, a piece founded on Goethe's novel; *Eloisa* in 1786; *The Dramatist*, a Comedy, 1789. These were followed by nearly a hundred other pieces, some of which obtained temporary popularity. In 1831 he published a Novel, *A Playwright's Adventures*, and in 1840 produced a pantomime at the Adelphi Theatre, his last act. He is referred to and ridiculed in Byron's *English Bards*. He died 16 April, 1841.

REYNOLDS, SIR JOHN. SOLDIER. d. 1657.
Admitted 19 August, 1642.

Fourth son of Sir James Reynolds of Castle Camps, Cambs. At the Temple he was a "chamber-fellow" with Silius Titus (*q.v.*), the Parliamentarian politician and soldier, and himself joined the Parliamentary army and became a Captain of Horse. He distinguished himself at the siege of Bridgewater, and was one of the officers placed in charge of the king in 1648. He subsequently served in Ireland, where he earned the special commendation of Cromwell for his conduct at the siege of Carrick and elsewhere. He was made Commissary-General of the Horse, and for his services obtained large grants of land in Ireland and was knighted by Cromwell in 1655. Two years later he was made Commander-in-Chief of the forces to co-operate with the French in Flanders, and there greatly distinguished himself. He was drowned on his return from the expedition on the Goodwin Sands, 5 Dec. 1657.

REYNOLDS, SIR ROBERT. LAWYER AND POLITICIAN. b. about 1601.
Admitted 12 February, 1619-20.

Second son of Sir James Reynolds of Castle Camps, co. Camba. (knighted in 1618). On 26 Oct. 1644, he took possession of the chambers previously occupied by Sir Edward Hyde (*q.v.*). He represented Hindon, Wilts, in the Long Parliament, and opposed the king in the Civil War, but refused to act on his trial. He was called to the Bar 21 June, 1650, and in the same year became for a short time Solicitor-General and again in 1659. In 1660 he became Attorney-General and at the Restoration, having supported Monk, made his peace with the king, who even conferred on him the honour of knighthood. No later memorial remains of him.

RICH, RICHARD, *first* BARON RICH of LEEZE. LORD CHANCELLOR.
About 1496—1567

There is no record of his admission, but he was appointed Reader in 1529. He was the second son of Richard Rich and was born in the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry. He became Attorney-General for Wales in 1532, Solicitor-General to the king 1533, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1536, and Lord Chancellor in 1547, owing his advancement, it is feared, rather to his subserviency to the powers that were, rather than to his abilities or deserts. He was an important actor in all the events of the time—the trials of Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher (in which, as counsel for the prosecution, his conduct is open to grave censure), the dissolution of the monastic bodies, the intrigues of the reign of Edward VI., the proceedings in relation to Lady Jane Grey and the Duke of Northumberland, and the execution of the laws against heretics. He resigned his office of Chancellor in 1551, and from the accession of Elizabeth till his death on 12 June, 1567, lived chiefly in retirement on an estate he had acquired in the county of Essex. One of his daughters, Frances, married Lord Darcy (*q.v.*) of Chiche and the Middle Temple.

RICHARDSON, JOSEPH. SCHOLAR AND POET. 1755—1803.
Admitted 24 March, 1781.

Only son of Joseph Richardson, a tradesman, of Hexham, Northumberland, where he was born. He was called to the Bar 5 May, 1786, and it is thought might have become a distinguished ornament of it if he had not preferred to devote himself almost exclusively to literature and politics. At the time of his death he was M.P. for Newport in Cornwall, having been elected in 1796, and part owner of Drury Lane Theatre. As a writer he is known as a contributor to *The Rolliad* and the *Probationary Odes*, and as the author of *The Fugitives*, a Comedy (1792).

RICHMOND, DUKE OF. *See* STUART, LUDOVICK.

RIDGEWAY, WILLIAM. LAW REPORTER. d. 1817.
Admitted 16 September, 1788.

Eldest son of William Ridgeway of Dublin. He graduated at Dublin University as B.A. 1787, LL.B. 1790, and LL.D. 1795. He was called to the Irish Bar and acted as Crown Counsel in the case of Robert Emmet in 1803, and in several other State trials. He died 1 Dec. 1817.

His Reports have a high reputation for accuracy. They are *Reports in the King's Bench and Chancery during the Presidency of Lord Hardwicke, 1733—7*; *Reports upon Appeals and Writs of Error in the High Court of Parliament in Ireland (1795—8)*; *Term Reports of Cases in the King's Courts, Dublin (1796)*; *Reports of State Trials in Ireland, 1798—1803 (1803)*.

RIGBY, RICHARD.

POLITICIAN.

1722—1788.

Admitted 21 October, 1738.

Son and heir of Richard Rigby of Mitley (Mistley) Hall, Essex, and of the Middle Temple. He was born at Mitley, 1722. Inheriting a fortune he took up politics and entered Parliament and became secretary to the Duke of Bedford, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1759 Master of the Rolls in Ireland. In 1765 he was appointed Vice-Treasurer of Ireland and in 1768 Paymaster of the Forces. He took a prominent part against Wilkes, which made him the object of popular dislike, and he figured in the caricatures of the time as the "Essex Calf." He continued to be Paymaster till the Coalition Ministry of 1784, when he was succeeded by Edmund Burke (*q.v.*). In 1785 he retired to Bath, where he died 8 April, 1788. He was stigmatized by his contemporaries as an "unblushing placeman," and the large fortune he left behind him as derived from "public money." His name is employed in *Coningsby* as the synonym of the political parasite.

ROBARTES, CHARLES BODVILE, *second* EARL of RADNOR.

1660—1723.

Admitted 9 February, 1682-3.

On the Register he is described as "Prenobilis Joannes Bodvile, Vicecomes de Bodmin, *pronepos* et hæres apparens prenobilis Joannis Robartes, Comititis de Radnor, nuper custodis privati sigilli," etc.; but this must be a mistake, or rather a double mistake, for the heir apparent of the first earl at the date given was his grandson, Charles Bodvile Robartes, his eldest son Robert having died in the previous year (1681). He was admitted with a number of other men of rank and position the same day. He was called to the Privy Council by William III. and in the time of George I. made Treasurer of the Chamber and Constable of Carnarvon Castle. He died without issue in 1723.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM.

AUTHOR.

1767—1849

Admitted 2 November, 1793.

Second son of William Roberts of Wandsworth Common. He was educated at Eton, at St. Paul's School, of which his uncle was master, and at Oxford, where he gained the English Essay Prize in 1788. In the Temple he studied law under Sir Alan Chambré (*q.v.*), but subsequently removed to Lincoln's Inn. He was a frequent contributor to periodical literature, particularly on religious topics, and for some years (1811—1822) was Editor of the *British Review*. An article in this brought him into controversy with Lord Byron, who refers to his periodical in *Don Juan* as "My Grandmother's Review." In 1812 he became a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, but resigned in 1831, when he was made secretary to the Ecclesiastical Commission. In 1835 he retired from public life and devoted himself entirely to literary and charitable work. He died at St. Albans, 21 May, 1849.

Besides his contributions to the periodical Press, he published several

works, including a *Life of Hannah More* (1834). He was the author, also, of two legal treatises, one on *Fraudulent Conveyances* (1800), and the other on *Wills and Codicils* (1809).

ROBERTSON, JAMES BURTON. HISTORIAN. 1800—1877.

Admitted 8 November, 1819.

Eldest son of Thomas Robertson of Grenada Island (of the Robertsons of Strowan, Perthshire). He came to England in 1809 and was educated at the Roman Catholic College at Ware. He was called to the Bar 3 June, 1825. He subsequently studied philosophy and literature on the Continent, and in 1835 published a translation of Schlegel's *Philosophy of History*, reprinted in Bohn's Standard Library, 1846. In 1843 he translated Dr. Möhler's *Symbolism*, with a sketch of the state of Protestantism and Catholicism in Germany—a work which deeply influenced the Tractarian movement in England. In 1855 he was nominated to a Professorship in the Roman Catholic University of Dublin, where he delivered several courses of Lectures, afterwards published, and wrote a Poem entitled *The Prophet Enoch*, published with some Lyrics, 1860. He died 14 Feb. 1877.

ROBINSON, HENRY CRABB. DIARIST. 1775—1867.

Admitted 18 February, 1808.

Third son of Henry Robinson of Bury St. Edmunds, where he was born on 13 March, 1775. On leaving school he was articled to an attorney of Colchester, but on the expiration of his articles proceeded as a student to the University of Jena. On his return he became a contributor to the *Times* and other periodicals. On his call to the Bar, 7 May, 1813, he went the Norfolk Circuit, of which he became the leader, amongst his contemporaries being Serjeants Blosset and Storke, Hart, Alderson (afterwards Judge), Cooper, Rolfe (afterwards Lord Cranworth), and Sir Fitzroy Kelly. But it was as a friend and associate of the literary men of his time, particularly of Coleridge, Wordsworth, Southey, Rogers, Blake, Flaxman, Lamb, and Lawrence in England, and of Goethe, Wieland, Knebel and others in Germany, that Mr. Robinson is best remembered. Of these and many others, his contemporaries, he gives us many interesting particulars in his Memoirs, published two years after his decease, which occurred at his residence in Russell Square on 5 Feb. 1867.

ROBINSON, THOMAS, first BARON GRANTHAM of GRANTHAM. DIPLOMATIST. 1695—1770.

Admitted 4 February, 1722-3.

Fourth son of Sir William Robinson of Newby, York. He was educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was elected Scholar in 1714. In the year of his admission he became Secretary to the English Embassy in Paris, and from that time onwards was engaged in important diplomatic affairs. In 1730 he went to Vienna (at first as the substitute for Lord Waldegrave) where he remained as Ambassador eighteen years, and he was one of the plenipotentiaries at the signing of the peace at Aix-la-Chapelle, 18 Oct. 1748. On his return to England he entered Parliament, and became Secretary of State and in 1754 was accepted as Leader of the House of Commons; but he had no talents that way, Pitt contemptuously remarking that the prime minister (the Duke of Newcastle) "might as well have sent his jack-boot to lead us." He subsequently held the post of Postmaster-General. He was made Baron Grantham 7 April, 1761. He died 30 Sept. 1770.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM. TOPOGRAPHER AND LAW WRITER.

1777—1848.

Admitted 1 May, 1822.

Only son of William Robinson of Tottenham, co. Middlesex. He originally practised as a London solicitor. He was much interested in local antiquities and was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, 1819, and received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen 1822. He was called to the Bar 25 May, 1827. He died 1 June, 1848, at Tottenham, where he possessed property, and of which place, as well as of the adjacent districts of Edmonton, Stoke Newington, Enfield, and Hackney, he has left historical accounts. Besides these he wrote several law treatises including *The Magistrates' Pocket Book* (1825); *The Laws relating to the Poor* (1827); and a work on *Quarter Sessions* (1836).

ROCHESTER, EARL OF. See HYDE, LAURENCE.

ROSCOE, WILLIAM CALDWELL. POET AND ESSAYIST. 1823—1859.

Admitted 16 December, 1843.

Eldest son of William Stanley Roscoe of Liverpool (and grandson of William Roscoe, the historian). He was born at Liverpool 20 Sept. 1823, and educated at University College, London. He was called to the Bar 8 Nov. 1850; but soon took to literary pursuits and became a contributor to the *National Review*, of which his brother-in-law, Mr. Hutton, was editor. He died 30 July, 1859.

His compositions, consisting of two Tragedies, *Eliduc* and *Violenzia*, fugitive poems and essays, were collected and published by Mr. Hutton, with a Memoir, in 1860, and again, without the prose works, in 1891, by his daughter.

ROSCOMMON, EARL OF. See DILLON, WENTWORTH.

ROUS or ROUSE, FRANCIS. PURITAN WRITER AND POLITICIAN.

1579—1659.

Admitted 5 May, 1601.

Fourth son of Anthony Rous of Halton, co. Cornwall, born at Dittisham, Devonshire, 1579. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated in 1596, and afterwards at Leyden. In 1625 he entered Parliament, where he became at first a staunch adherent of the Presbyterian party, but subsequently went over to the Independents, and in 1657 was made one of Cromwell's Lords of Parliament. He died at Acton 7 Jan. 1658-9, and was buried in Eton College Chapel.

He was the author of a great number of theological and other treatises, chiefly of a controversial character of which the following are the chief: *Thule, or the Vertues' Historie, a Poem* (1598); *The Art of Happiness* (1619); *Diseases of the Time attended by their Remedies* (1622); *The Oile of Scorpions* (1623); *Testis Veritatis* (1626); *The Heavenly Academy* (1638); *Mella Patrum Nascentis Ecclesie per prima tria secula collecta* (1650); *Interiora Regni Dei* (1655); *Works, or Treatises and Meditations* (1647) (with a portrait of the author by Fairthorne). Many of his Speeches are preserved in *Rushworth's Collections*.

ROWE or ROW, NICHOLAS. DRAMATIST. 1674—1718.

Admitted 4 August, 1691.

Son and heir of John Rowe, one of the Masters of the Utter Bar. He was born at Little Barford in Bedfordshire, and educated at Westminster School. He was called to the Bar 22 May, 1696, but soon afterwards relinquished the study of the law, for which he had little taste, and gave himself up to poetry and polite literature. At the age of twenty-four he produced his first Tragedy, which was succeeded by others which met with much applause, and on the accession of George I. he was made Poet Laureate. In 1709 he edited an edition of Shakespeare's works in 6 vols., 8vo. His own works were published in a collected form in 1720. His productions appeared separately in the following order: *The Ambitious Step-mother, a Tragedy* (1698); *Tamereane, a Tragedy* (1703); *The Fair Penitent, a Tragedy* (1706); *Ulysses, a Tragedy* (1706); *The Royal Convert, a Tragedy* (1710); *Jane Shore, a Tragedy* (1710); *Translation of Quillet's Callipœdia* (1710); *Lady Jane Grey, a Tragedy* (1715); *The Biter, a Comedy* (1716); *Ode to the New Year* (1716); *Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia* (1720). Rowe died in Dec. 1718, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

His father, John Rowe, son and heir of Nicholas Rowe of Lamerton, co. Devon, was a lawyer of some distinction. He was admitted 2 May, 1669, called to the Bar 29 May, 1674, and became Serjeant-at-Law. He edited the Reports of Benloe and Dalison, published in folio in 1689. He died 30 April, 1692, and was buried in the Temple Church.

ROWLAND, DANIEL. ANTIQUARY. 1778—1859.

Admitted 31 August, 1820.

Youngest son of Rev. John Rowland of Shrewsbury, where he was born 11 July, 1778. He was educated at Shrewsbury and devoted himself to literature and the fine arts. He settled at Frant in Sussex, and was High-Sheriff of that county in 1824. He died at Clifton 20 Oct. 1859. He was a liberal contributor to works of charity and built and endowed the Hospital of Holy Cross at Shrewsbury in 1853. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and printed in 1830 for private circulation *An Historical Account of the Noble Family of Nevill*. He also edited Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire* (1831).

ROXBURGH, SIR FRANCIS. LAWYER. 1820—1891.

Admitted 29 October, 1842.

Eldest son of Francis Roxburgh of Upper Stamford Street. He was called to the Bar 7 Nov. 1845, and was also a member of Lincoln's Inn. He became a Queen's Counsel in 1866 and a Bencher of the Inn in 1867. He was Reader in 1874, and Treasurer of the Inn in 1882. He was appointed Recorder of Aldeburgh in 1878, a County Court Judge in 1881. The year of his Treasurership was signalized by the opening of the Law Courts, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood from the Queen. He died in London 19 March, 1891.

RUDYERD or RUDIERDE, SIR BENJAMIN. POLITICIAN AND
POET. 1572—1658.

Admitted 18 April, 1590.

"Third son of James Rudierde of Winchfield," co. Hants, where he was born 26 Dec. 1572. He was admitted from New Inn, and called to the Bar 24 Oct. 1600; but, according to Sir James Whitelock (*q.v.*), who was his

contemporary, "he left the study of the law, and betooke himself to travell, and, getting into the good opinion of the Erl of Pembroke and other noblemen, was put into the place of Surveyor of the Court of Wards, and afterwards knighted" (1618). He had before this obtained a reputation as a poet and a critic, and was an associate of Ben Jonson, John Hoskins (*q.v.*), and other literary celebrities of the time. In 1620 he entered Parliament, in which he sat till 1648, taking an active and enlightened part in its debates. Many of his speeches published during his life, and reprinted in *Rushworth's Collections*, may be found in the Middle Temple collection of Tracts. His Poems were published in 1660, and also *Le Prince d'Amour, an Account of the Revels at the Middle Temple* in 1699. Memoirs of his Life, by J. A. Manning, were published in 1841.

RUFFHEAD, OWEN.

JURIST.

1723—1769.

Admitted 6 July, 1761.

Son and heir of James Ruffhead of St. George's, Hanover Square, in which parish he was born in the year 1723. He was admitted *ad eundem* from the Inner Temple, where he entered 2 Dec. 1742, and was called to the Bar 28 June, 1754. The circumstances attending his entrance are peculiar. His father, the king's baker in Piccadilly, bought a lottery ticket for him, which, being drawn a prize of £500, was applied to the purpose of the son's education. After his call to the Bar, whilst waiting for opportunities of practice, he wrote a variety of pamphlets, and edited a periodical called the *Con-Test*. In 1767 he undertook to edit the works of Alexander Pope, with a life of the poet, the result of which appeared in 1769. He also assisted in an edition of *Jacob's Law Dictionary*, and at the time of his death (25 Oct. 1769) was engaged in editing a new edition of *Chambers's Encyclopædia*; but he is best known as the editor of an edition of the Statutes, known as the *Statutes at Large*. His published literary works bear the following titles: *The Statutes at Large from Magna Charta to 1765*; *Index to the Statutes at Large from Magna Charta to George III.*; *Considerations on the present Dangerous Crisis* (1763); *Life of Alexander Pope* (1769).

RUSSELL, CHARLES (ARTHUR), BARON RUSSELL of KILLOWEN.
LORD CHIEF JUSTICE. 1832—1900.

Admitted 19 June, 1879.

Eldest son of Arthur Russell, brewer, of Newry, where he was born 10 Nov. 1832. His admission to the Middle Temple was *ad eundem* from Lincoln's Inn, where he had entered in 1856, after matriculating at Trinity College, Dublin, and where he had been called to the Bar in 1859, and had been a Bencher since 1872, in which year he had also taken silk. In 1880 he entered Parliament for Dundalk, and in 1885 for South Hackney, becoming in the same year Attorney-General. In 1894 he became a Lord of Appeal, and was raised to the Peerage as Lord Russell of Killowen, and in the same year, on the death of Lord Coleridge (*q.v.*), was appointed Lord Chief Justice, which office he held till his death on the 10th Aug. 1900.

At the Bar Lord Russell attained a great reputation as a powerful advocate, and was engaged in many cases of celebrity, particularly in the action against the *Times* newspaper in 1888 for libel, in which he was counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Parnell, and was successful in exposing the forgeries of Richard Pigott and in extorting an apology from the defendants. His speech before the Commission on this occasion lasted six days, and was pronounced by Lord Hannen, the President of the Court, "a great one, worthy of the occasion." He also won great distinction as the representative of the English Government in the court

of arbitration on the sealing industry in the Behring Sea held at Paris in 1893, his advocacy of the British claims extorting the admiration of the tribunal and even of his opponents.

RUTHVEN, EDWARD SOUTHWELL.

IRISH POLITICIAN.
1772—1836.

Admitted 4 February, 1791,

Eldest son of Rev. Edward Trotter of Downpatrick, co. Down. Claiming connexion with the Earls of Gowrie, he took the name of Ruthven in 1800. He entered Parliament for Downpatrick as a Whig in 1806, and again, after a long interval, in 1830, as a supporter of O'Connell, with whom he was returned for Dublin two years later. In Parliament he made himself conspicuous for persistency in moving the adjournment of the House, which led to uproar within and to personal encounters without. He was again returned with O'Connell for Dublin 1835, but unseated on petition. He died 31 March, 1836.

RUTLEDGE, EDWARD. AMERICAN STATESMAN.

1749—1800.

Admitted 12 January, 1767.

Fifth son of John Rutledge of Charlestown, S. Carolina, and younger brother of John Rutledge (*q.v.*). He was born at Charlestown 23 Nov. 1749. After his course at the Temple he returned to America, where he was chosen to the First Continental Congress and became a member of the Board of War. In the War he was taken prisoner; but on his release served in the Legislature and was Governour of his State in 1798. He died 23 Jan. 1800. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

RUTLEDGE, JOHN.

AMERICAN JUDGE.

1739—1800.

Admitted 11 October, 1754.

Son and heir of John Rutledge of Charlestown, S. Carolina, and elder brother of Edward (*q.v.*). He was called to the Bar 8 Feb. 1760. He was a member of the Stamp Act Congress in 1765 and of the First Continental Congress in 1774. He assisted in preparing the Constitution of South Carolina, and was the first State Governour. He took a prominent part in framing the Federal Constitution, and in July, 1795, became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He died 23 July, 1800.

RUTTY, WILLIAM.

PHYSICIAN.

1687—1730.

Admitted 27 October, 1709.

Son and heir of Thomas Ratty, mercer, of Lombard Street, London, where he was born in 1687. He was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated M.B. in 1712 and M.D. in 1719. He was admitted to the College of Physicians in 1719, and obtained the Osteology Lectureship at Barber-Surgeons Hall in 1721. The following year he delivered the Gulstonian Lectures on the urinary organs, and these were published in book form in 1726. They contain a clear statement of the knowledge then existing on the subject. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1720. He died 10 June, 1730.

RYDER, SIR DUDLEY. JUDGE. 1691—1756.
Admitted 22 June, 1713.

Second son of Richard Ryder of the parish of St. Bartholomew the Lesser, London. He was called to the Bar 8 May, 1719, and subsequently removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he was made a Bencher in 1733. In the same year he was returned for St. Germans to Parliament, and became Solicitor-General. In 1737 he was made Attorney-General, and in 1740 received the honour of knighthood. He was promoted to the King's Bench as Chief Justice 2 May, 1754. He died 25 May, 1756. At the time of his death the warrant was signed for his elevation to the Peerage. The dignity was conferred upon his son, and has descended to the present Earl of Harrowby.

S.

ST. JOHN, JOHN. AUTHOR. 1746—1793.
Admitted 15 May, 1767.

Third son of John, Viscount St. John, and nephew of the first Lord Bolingbroke. He was a man of ability, but whose ambition, according to Selwyn, was to figure as the most refined "macaroni" of his time. He migrated from Lincoln's Inn to the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar 15 June, 1770. He was returned to Parliament for Newport, Isle of Wight, in 1773, and subsequently sat for Eye. He held the office of Surveyor-General of the Land Revenues of the Crown, and published *Observations* on them (1787). He also wrote a pamphlet in reply to Paine's *Rights of Man*, and two Tragedies, *Mary Queen of Scots* and *The Island of St. Marguerite*, both produced at Drury Lane Theatre in 1789. He died in London 8 Oct. 1793.

SALKELD, WILLIAM. SERJEANT-AT-LAW. 1671—1715.
Admitted 2 May, 1692.

Son and heir of Samuel Salkeld of Embleton, Northumberland. Having been educated at Oxford, and entered at the Middle Temple, he was called to the Bar on 3 June, 1698. In 1713 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Great Sessions for the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke, and two years later was made a Serjeant-at-Law (24 Jan. 1715). He died the same year on 14 Sept.

Serjeant Salkeld had a great reputation as a reporter, and wrote *Reports of Cases in the Court of King's Bench, with some special Cases in Chancery, Common Pleas and Exchequer, from 1 William and Mary to 10 Queen Anne*, published first in 1717, and frequently republished, the sixth edition appearing in 1795.

SALMON, THOMAS. HISTORIAN AND GEOGRAPHER. 1679—1767.
Admitted 27 June, 1694.

Second son of Rev. Thomas Salmon of Mepsall, Bedford, known for his treatises on music, and brother of Nathaniel Salmon, equally well-known as an antiquary. He was baptized at Mepsall, 2 Feb. 1678-9. He seems to have had a varied career, for he accompanied Anson on his voyage in 1739—40, and at one time kept a coffee-house in Cambridge, where most of his literary productions were prepared. These are very numerous, and on a variety of

subjects, the most important being, *A Review of the History of England, as far as it relates to the Titles and Pretensions of four several Kings* (1722); *An Examination of Bishop Burnet's History of his own Times* (1724); *The Chronological Historian* (1733); and *Modern History, or the Present State of all Nations* (1739). This is his best known work, which has been frequently reprinted and translated into other languages. In 1725 he brought out an edition of his father's *Historical Collections of Great Britain*. He died 20 Jan. 1767.

SALOMONS, SIR DAVID. LORD MAYOR OF LONDON. 1797—1873.

Admitted 21 April, 1846.

Second son of Levy Salomons of Crosby Square, London, and Frant, Sussex. He was brought up to commercial life, and was one of the founders of the London and Westminster Bank. In 1835 he was chosen one of the Sheriffs, and in the same year an Alderman of London; but, being a Jew, was disqualified by declining to take the oath. This disqualification being removed by Act of Parliament in 1847, he sat as Alderman for the Cordwainer Ward, and was elected Lord Mayor in 1855. He was called to the Bar 4 May, 1849. He was returned to Parliament for Greenwich in 1851, but, declining to take the oath, on the faith of a Christian, was not allowed to sit. He was again elected, however, in 1859, after the alteration of the oath, and represented the constituency till his death, 18 July, 1873. He was made a Baronet in 1869.

He was the author of *A Defence of Joint Stock Banks* (1837); *The Monetary Difficulties of America* (1837); *The Persecution of the Jews at Damascus* (1840), and of pamphlets on *Parliamentary Oaths*, 1850 and 1853.

SALT, SAMUEL.

LAWYER.

d. 1792.

Admitted 4 August, 1741.

Son and heir of the Rev. John Salt of Audley, co. Stafford. He removed to the Inner Temple in 1745, where he was called to the Bar in 1753, became a Bencher in 1782, and Treasurer in 1788. He is chiefly interesting on account of his association with Charles Lamb, whose father was for forty years his clerk, and who was born in his chambers in Crown Office Row. He represented Liskeard in Parliament from 1768 to 1784, having for his colleague during part of that time, Edward Gibbon, the historian. He died 27 July, 1792, and was buried in the Temple Church.

SALTERNE, GEORGE.

LEGAL ANTIQUARY.

Admitted 15 July, 1584.

Eldest son William Salterne of Bristol. He is mentioned by Edmund Howes, the continuer of *Stow's Chronicle*, in the list of learned persons "to whom he has been particularly beholding in the furtherance of his generall worke." (See *Stow's Chronicle* by Howes, 1631, p. 1087.)

He was the author of a treatise entitled, *Of the Ancient Lawes of Great Britaine*. 4to. London (1605).

SANDWICH, EARL OF. See MONTAGU, EDWARD (1625—1672).

SANDYS or SANDIS, SIR EDWIN. STATESMAN. 1561—1629.

Admitted 11 February, 1589-90.

Second son of Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York, previously Bishop of Worcester, and brother of George Sandys (*q.v.*), the poet. He was educated at Oxford, where he had the celebrated Richard Hooker for his tutor. In 1579 he became a Fellow of Corpus Christi, and in 1581 a prebend of York. He subsequently travelled abroad, and embodied the result of his observations in a book entitled *Europæ Speculum* (1605, 1629). In 1603 he was knighted by King James, and returned to Parliament for Stockbridge, and for many years took a leading part in the debates. For the enunciation of principles deemed subversive of the royal prerogative, he was summoned before the Council in 1614, and bound over to appear again when called upon. In the same year he became a member of the East India Company, and took an active interest in Colonial affairs. In 1619 he was elected Treasurer of the Virginia Company. In 1621 he was imprisoned along with John Selden on a charge of malversation of the company's funds, but was shortly released. After another stormy career in Parliament he died in Oct. 1629, at Northbourne.

SANDYS or SANDIS, GEORGE. POET. 1578—1644.

Admitted 23 October, 1596.

Sixth son of Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York, born at Bishopthorpe, 2 Mar. 1577-8. He was sent to Oxford, but did not graduate, and in 1610 set out on a long course of travel, of which he published an account in 1615. In 1621 he sailed for America as Treasurer of the Virginia Company, and there acquired a plantation, and spent many years.

During his residence he completed a translation of *Ovid's Metamorphoses* into English verse, which was printed in London, 1626. On his return to England he became a gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles I.; but the chief part of his life was spent in retirement in literary exercises, particularly in a *Paraphrase of the Psalms and Hymns of the Old Testament*, licensed for the Press in 1635. He died at Boxley in Kent in 1644. His poetical works were collected by the Rev. Richard Hooper, and published in 1872.

SAUNDERS, SIR EDMUND. JUDGE. 1630—1683.

Admitted 4 July, 1660.

He appears on the Register as "Edmund Saunders of the county of the City of Gloucester," and he was the son of poor parents at Barnwood, where he was born about 1630. At an early age he found his way to London, and at first picked up a precarious livelihood about the Inns of Court by "obsequiousness and courting the attorneys' clerks for scraps." Subsequently a lawyer in Clement's Inn caused a desk to be fixed for him on the top of a staircase, and gave him papers to copy. "Thus by degrees he pushed his faculties, and fell to forms and . . . became an exquisite entering clerk." He was called to the Bar on 25 Nov. 1664, and two years later began to compile the Reports which bear his name. By degrees he was taken into the King's business, and the drawing and perusal of almost all the indictments and informations that were then to be prosecuted. On 24 Nov. 1682, he was elected a Bench of his Inn, and on 13 Jan. 1683, raised to the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench, and knighted. This promotion, with the change in his habits of life which it involved, cut short his career, for he was seized with apoplexy, and died in the sixth month of his office, 19 June, 1683. Roger North (*q.v.*) gives some

interesting details of his career, but his fame now rests chiefly on his Reports, which are written in so simple and precise, but yet so dramatic a style, that he is termed by Lord Mansfield, the "Terence of Reporters."

SAUNDERS, SIR EDWARD.

JUDGE.

d. 1576.

There is no record of his admission, but he was three times Reader at the Inn, viz. in 1526, 1533, and 1539. He was the third son of Thomas Saunders of Northamptonshire. He became Serjeant in 1540, and King's Serjeant in 1547. He represented Coventry, Lostwithiel, and Saltash respectively in Parliament, and in the end of the reign of Edward VI. was made Recorder of the first-named city. In this capacity, on the death of the king, he advised the mayor to refuse to read the proclamation of Lady Jane Grey, and for this service he was on 4 Oct. 1553, made a Judge of the Common Pleas and knighted. Two years later he became Chief Justice of the King's Bench, but on the accession of Elizabeth he was removed into the Court of Exchequer as Chief Baron. He was engaged in the trials of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton and the Duke of Norfolk, and his arguments and decisions are frequently given in the Reports of Dyer and Plowden. He died 12 Nov. 1576.

SAUNDERS, THOMAS WILLIAM. POLICE MAGISTRATE. 1814—1890.

Admitted 16 April, 1832.

Second son of Samuel Saunders of Bath, where he was born 21 Feb. 1814. He was called to the Bar 9 June, 1837. From 1855 to 1860 he was Recorder of Dartmouth, and from 1860 to 1878 Recorder of Bath. He was made a Metropolitan Police Magistrate for the Thames district in the latter year, which position he held till shortly before his death, 28 Feb. 1890.

He left behind him some twenty-four treatises on legal subjects, the best known of which now are those relating to the law of *Assault and Battery* (1842); *Affiliation* (1850); and *Negligence* (1871). He was also the editor of many well-known legal works, and the reporter, in conjunction with R. G. Welford, of *Real Property Cases* (1846); and, with H. T. Cole, of *Bail Court Reports* (1847—9).

SAVILLE, GEORGE, MARQUESS of HALIFAX.

STATESMAN.

1633—1695.

Admitted 9 February, 1682-3.

On the Register he is entered as "George Savile, Marquis of Halifax, Lord-Keeper of the Privy Seal." He was the son of Sir William Savile of Thornhill, Yorkshire, where he was born 11 Nov. 1633. He was educated abroad at Paris and Geneva. In the Convention Parliament of 1660 he represented Pontefract. In 1668 he was created Baron Savile and Viscount Halifax. In 1672 he became a Privy Councillor, and was sent on an embassy to France. In 1682, and again in 1689, he became Lord Privy Seal, and in 1685 was Lord President of the Council. He was one of those who opposed the Test Act. In the Convention Parliament of 1689 he was chosen Speaker. He is personified in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel* under the name of "Jotham." He died at Halifax House 5 April, 1695, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

SAVILE, SIR HENRY. POLITICIAN. 1579—1632.

Admitted 6 February 1593-4.

Son and heir of John Savile (*q.v.*). In 1600 he accompanied Sir Henry Nevill on his embassy to France, and was knighted at the coronation of James I., and created a Baronet 29 June, 1611. He represented Aldborough, and subsequently Yorkshire in Parliament, and was a Vice-President of the Council of the North. He died 23 June, 1632.

SAVILE, SIR JOHN. JUDGE. 1545—1607.

Admitted 14 February, 1564-5.

Eldest son of Henry Savile of Bradley, Yorkshire (and brother of the learned Henry Savile, the founder of the Savilian Professorships at Oxford. He was born in 1545. In 1586 he filled the office of Reader at the Inn. He became Serjeant-at-Law in 1594, and was raised to the Bench of the Exchequer in 1598. He was knighted by James I. in 1603. He was a friend of Camden, and one of the first members of the Society of Antiquaries. He died 2 Feb. 1607.

He was the author of *Savile's Reports*, which were published with the following title: *Les Reports de Divers Cases, en le temps de Roynne Elizabeth*, Folio, London (1675). His name appears in the Records as one of the signatories of the memorandum recording the welcome of Sir Francis Drake (*q.v.*) to the Inn 4 Aug. 1586.

SAY, WILLIAM. REGICIDE. 1604—about 1665.

Admitted 15 August, 1622.

Second son of William Say of Slinfold, Sussex. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated 1623. He was admitted the same day as his elder brother Edward, and was called to the Bar 24 June, 1631, and elected a Bencher of the Inn 5 May, 1654. He entered the Long Parliament for Camelford in 1647, and was a strong parliamentarian, and one of the High Court appointed to try the king, and whose signature appears in the death warrant. In 1650 he became a member of Council of State, and once acted as Speaker of the House of Commons during the absence of Lenthall. On the Restoration he escaped to the Continent, where he died in or soon after 1665.

SCOTT, JAMES, DUKE of MONMOUTH and BUCCLEUCH, 1649—1685.

Admitted 21 February, 1664-5.

Natural son of Charles II., born at Rotterdam 9 April, 1649. The record of his admission in the Register runs: "Illustrissimus nobilissimus Jacobus Dux Monmuthiæ Comes Doncastræ Baro Tindalliæ admissus in Societatem Medii Templi specialiter ex assensu Magistri Joannis Turner modo lectoris et aliorum." At this time he was not quite fourteen years of age, and was then under the protection of Lady Castlemaine, having been acknowledged at Court as a prince of the blood. In the year previous he had been made a Knight of the Garter, and had received honorary degrees from both Universities. He was accompanied to the Temple by the Duke of Buckingham (*q.v.*), who was admitted the same day. The events of his life and the circumstances of his defeat at Sedgemoor in 1685 and his death form part of the history of the country, and need not be repeated here.

SCOTT, JOHN, *first* EARL of CLONMELL. IRISH JUDGE.
1739—1798.

Admitted 9 January, 1758.

Third son of John Scott of Mohubber, co. Tipperary. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the Irish Bar in 1765. In 1770 he became a King's Counsel, and two years later Counsel to the Revenue Board. In this position it fell to his lot to defend the Government against the attacks of Flood and the popular party, and for this service in 1774 he was made Solicitor-General, and Attorney-General and a Privy Councillor three years later. For some speeches, however, in 1781, inconsistent with his position, he was dismissed from office by the Duke of Portland, but on the fall of that minister was restored to favour, and in 1784 appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Earlsfort, and later Viscount and Earl of Clonmell. He died 23 May, 1798.

SCOTT, JOHN, *first* EARL of ELDON. LORD CHANCELLOR. 1751—1838.

Admitted 28 January, 1773.

Third son of William Scott of Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he was born on 4 June, 1751. He was educated at Newcastle Grammar School, and at University College, Oxford, where his brother William (*q.v.*), afterwards Lord Stowell, was Fellow and Tutor. There he himself became Fellow in 1767, but running away with and marrying Elizabeth Surtees of Newcastle in 1772, he was, of course, obliged to give up his Fellowship, and at the same time to relinquish his hope of provision in the Church. Hence his resolution to apply himself to the law. He was called to the Bar on 9 Feb. 1776, but obtained no great success in his profession till the year 1780, when his able advocacy in the case of *Ackroyd v. Smithson* attracted attention, and brought him briefs. In the same year he was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, but on 20 June, 1783, he was elected Bencher of this Inn, appointed Reader in 1792, and Treasurer in 1797. Entering Parliament in 1783 he distinguished himself as an able supporter of Mr. Pitt's ministry, became Solicitor-General in 1788, and Attorney-General five years after.

In the latter position it was his lot to conduct the prosecution of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall for high treason, and to prepare and support measures deemed necessary for the suppression of seditious writings and other political offences. In 1799, on the death of Sir James Eyre, he was advanced to the Chief Judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas, receiving at the same time his patent as Baron Eldon; and in 1801 accepted the Great Seal, which he held with one short intermission from that time to 30 April, 1827, when he resigned it, and was succeeded by Lord Lyndhurst. He was created an Earl in 1821. He survived his retirement eleven years, dying 13 Jan. 1838.

Lord Eldon's decisions may be found in the Reports of Rose, Swanston, and Vesey, jun.

SCOTT, WILLIAM, *first* BARON STOWELL of STOWELL PARK.
JUDGE. 1745—1836.

Admitted 24 June, 1762.

Eldest son of William Scott of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and brother of John Scott, Lord Eldon (*q.v.*). He was born 18 Oct. 1745, at Heworth in Durham, a village to which his mother hastily removed (let down over the wall in a basket) on the approach of the Scottish rebels to Newcastle in that year. He was educated at the Grammar School at Newcastle, and subsequently at University and Corpus Christi Colleges, Oxford, where he became Fellow and

Tutor. In 1779 he took the degree of D.C.L., and was called to the Bar 11 Feb. 1780. In 1787 he was appointed King's Advocate-General, and shortly after Judge of the Consistory Court of London. He was knighted in 1788, and in 1798 became Judge of the High Court of Admiralty and a Privy Councillor. In 1790 he entered Parliament for Downton, and in 1801 was elected to represent his University. This seat he continued to fill till his call to the House of Lords with the title of Baron Stowell in July, 1821. He retired from the Court of Admiralty in 1828. He died at Earley Court, near Reading, at the great age of ninety. He was Reader at the Inn in 1799 and Treasurer in 1807. Lord Stowell's Decisions are recorded in Haggard's and Phillimore's Reports.

SCROPE or SCROOPE, ADRIAN. REGICIDE. 1601—1660.

Admitted 8 February, 1619-20.

Son and heir of Robert Scrope of Wormaley, Oxfordshire. At the opening of the Civil War he raised a troop of horse for the Parliament, and in 1647 obtained the command of a regiment. He took an active part in all the events of the war till 1649, when he was made Governour of Bristol. He is said to have assisted Colonel Joyce in carrying off the king from the Scots. His name appears amongst those who signed the Royal death warrant. In 1655 he was made a member of the Scottish Council. At the Restoration, though at first admitted to the benefit of the Act of Indemnity, he was brought to trial and condemned to death, which he suffered 17 Oct. 1660.

SCROPE, JOHN. JUDGE. About 1662—1752.

Admitted 20 November, 1686.

Son and heir of Thomas Scrope of Wormsley, Oxfordshire, and of the family of Scrope, Barons of Bolton. He was called to the Bar 10 Feb. 1692. In 1708 he was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, and, on the removal of Lord Chancellor Cowper (*q.v.*), was one of the Commissioners entrusted with the Great Seal. Being elected member for Ripon he became Secretary to the Treasury under Sir Robert Walpole, an office which he held during the administration of that minister and for ten years afterwards. He died 9 April, 1752.

SCUDAMORE, JOHN, *first* VISCOUNT SCUDAMORE. 1601—1671.

Admitted 1 December, 1617.

Eldest son of Sir James Scudamore of Holme Lacy, Herefordshire, where he was baptized 22 March, 1601. He was educated at Oxford where he matriculated M.A. in 1642. He was created a Baronet in 1620, and elected for Herefordshire, which he continued to represent many years. In 1628 he was made Baron Dromore and Viscount Scudamore. In 1634 he went as Ambassador to France where he remained till 1638. At the outbreak of the Civil War he endeavoured to protect Hereford for the king, but had to surrender, and was sent prisoner to London. During his later life he devoted himself to works of charity and hospitality to divines and others broken in the wars. He died 8 June, 1671. He was locally famous for attention to arboriculture, and particularly of the apple, for the growth of which his county has since been famous.

SCULLY, DENIS. POLITICAL WRITER. 1773—1830.

Admitted 25 October, 1793.

Second son of James Scully of Kilfeacle, co. Tipperary, where he was born 4 May, 1773. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1796, but did little practice on account of delicate health, and took to political writing. In 1812 he published a *Statement of the Penal Laws*, which ran through several editions, but resulted in the fine and imprisonment of the printer, Hugh Fitzpatrick. He had previously published a pamphlet, entitled *An Irish Catholic's Advice to his Brethren on their Present Situation* (1803), and during his life he contributed able articles to the *Dublin Post*. He died at Kilfeacle 25 Oct. 1830.

SEALY, SIR JOHN. COLONIAL STATESMAN. 1807—1898.

Admitted 19 November, 1829.

Third son of Thomas Sealy of Clifton, co. Gloucester. He was called to the Bar 22 Nov. 1833, was Solicitor-General of Barbados 1841—46, Attorney-General 1846—74 and member of the House of Assembly. For two periods, from 1858—76 and again from 1882—84, he was a member of the Executive Council. In 1869 he was created C.M.G. and in 1874 K.C.M.G. From 1876—84 he was Chancellor of the Diocese and took the degree of D.D. (Durham) in 1876. He died in Barbados 13 Feb. 1898.

SEWELL, RICHARD CLARKE. LEGAL WRITER. 1803—1864.

Admitted 18 June, 1827.

Eldest son of Thomas Sewell of Newport, I.W. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated 1826, and where he won the Newdigate Prize, and became D.C.L. in 1840. After his call to the Bar 25 June, 1830, he became well known as a special pleader, but later in life emigrated to Australia, where he was appointed Reader in Law at the University of Melbourne, and where he died 9 Nov. 1864.

He was the author of many learned works, legal and otherwise, including *Collectanea Parliamentaria* (1831); *Vindiciæ Ecclesiasticæ, or a Legal and Historical Argument against the Abolition of Bishops' Courts* (1839); a treatise on the *Law of Sheriffs* (1842) and of *Coroners* (1843); *Sacro-Politica, or The Rights of the Anglican Church* (1848); on *Legal Education* (1857); and he edited for the English Historical Society the *Gesta Stephani* (1846).

SEWELL, SIR THOMAS. JUDGE. d. 1784.

Admitted 6 June, 1729.

Son and heir of Thomas Sewell of West Ham, Essex. Called to the Bar 24 May, 1734, he was made a King's Counsel when of twenty years' standing. On 3 May, 1754, he was elected a Bencher, appointed Lent Reader in 1762, and Treasurer in 1765. In 1758 he represented Harwich in Parliament, Winchelsea in 1761 and again in 1765, but, losing his seat at the general election in March, 1768, he retired from parliamentary life. At the end of 1764 he was knighted, advanced to the Mastership of the Rolls, a dignity he held till his death on 6 March, 1784, and sworn of the Privy Council.

SEYMOUR, CHARLES, *sixth* DUKE of SOMERSET. 1662—1748.

Admitted 9 February, 1682-3.

In the Register he is entered as "Charles Percy" (by mistake for Seymour) "Duke of Somerset, Marquis and Earl of Hertford, Viscount Beauchamp, Baron of Trobridge." He was commonly known as the "proud duke." He was born 12 Aug. 1662. He married Elizabeth, the heiress of the Percies. He actively supported the Prince of Orange, and was Guardian of the Realm for George I. in 1714. He died 2 Dec. 1748.

SEYMOUR, FRANCIS, *first* BARON SEYMOUR of TROWBRIDGE. About 1590—1664.

Admitted 31 January, 1625-6.

He is entered on the Register as "Francis Semour, Knight, brother of William, Earl of Hertford" (*q.v.*). He was the third son of Edward Seymour, Lord Beauchamp. He was knighted by James I. in 1613. He represented Wiltshire in Parliament for many years from 1620, and in 1625 was made Sheriff of the county. On the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the king and was declared a delinquent by Parliament, but took no part in politics during the Commonwealth and Protectorate. At the Restoration he was restored to the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which he had previously held. He died 12 July, 1664.

SEYMOUR, WILLIAM, *first* MARQUESS HERTFORD. 1588—1660.

Admitted 5 March, 1617-8.

On the Register he is entered simply as "William Seymor, Knight of the Bath." He was the second son of Edward Seymour, Lord Beauchamp, and grandson of the Lord Protector, Somerset. He was educated at Oxford, where he showed great aptitude for study, and of which University he was Chancellor in 1643, and again in 1660. On the death of his grandfather in 1621 he was summoned to the House of Lords. During the Civil War he was an active Royalist, and was appointed to a command in the West, where he did good service in the royal cause. At the Restoration he received the Order of the Garter. He died 24 Oct. 1660.

SEYMOUR, WILLIAM DIGBY. COUNTY COURT JUDGE. 1822—1895.

Admitted 14 November, 1845.

Third son of Rev. Charles Seymour of Kilronan Glebe, Ardagh, Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated. He was called to the Bar 12 June, 1846, having kept some of his terms at the Inner Temple, where he was admitted 2 May, 1843. He was Recorder of Newcastle in 1854. In 1859 he was censured by the Benchers of his Inn in connexion with some commercial transactions affecting his character as a barrister, and was excluded from the Bar mess of his circuit. In 1861 he was appointed Queen's Counsel and became Judge of County Courts in 1889. He was the author of a work on *Merchant Shipping* (1854), and of some other treatises on economical subjects, also of a translation of the *Hebrew Psalter*, 1882. He died 16 March, 1895. For an account of the unfortunate circumstances above alluded to and which led to an action for libel, see 3 *Foster & Finlason*, 372.

SHADWELL, THOMAS. DRAMATIST. About 1642—1692.

Admitted 7 July, 1658.

Son and heir of John Shadwell, a gentleman who had also received his legal education at the Inn. He was born in Norfolk. Having but little taste for the drudgery of the law, he formed the resolution of travelling abroad, and on his return, becoming acquainted with the wits of the day, applied himself wholly to polite literature, and especially to the production of dramatic poetry, on the model of Ben Jonson. Between 1668 and his death in 1692 he produced seventeen plays. Being in favour with the Whigs he obtained the position of Poet Laureate at the Revolution, which acquired him the enmity of Dryden, who satirized him in his character of "MacFlecknoe." He died 1692, and a monument to his memory was erected in Westminster Abbey by his son Sir John Shadwell. Besides being Laureate he was also Historiographer to the King.

His works, of which a complete edition, with a notice of his Life, was published in 1720 in 4 vols. 12mo, appeared in the following order: *The Sullen Lovers, or The Impertinents, a Comedy* (1668); *The Royal Shepherdess, a Tragi-Comedy* (1669); *The Humourists, a Comedy* (1671); *The Miser, a Comedy* (1672); *Epsom-Wells, a Comedy* (1673); *Psyche, a Tragedy, in Rhyme* (1675); *The Libertine, a Tragedy* (1676); *The Virtuosi, a Comedy* (1676); *The History of Timon of Athens, the Man-hater, made into a Play* (1678); *The True Widow, a Comedy* (1679); *The Woman-Captain, a Comedy* (1680); *Satyr to his Muse by the author of Absalom and Achitophel* (1682); *The Lancashire Witches, a Comedy* (1682); *The Tenth Satyr of Juvenal, Latin and English, with Notes* (1687); *The Squire of Alsatia, a Comedy* (1688); *Bury Fair, a Comedy* (1689); *Congratulatory Poems on the Accession of William and Mary* (1689); *Amorous Bigotte . . . a Comedy, acted by their Majesties' Servants* (1679); *The Scrowers, a Comedy* (1693); *Votum Perenne, a Poem to the King on New Year's Day* (1692); *The Volunteers, a Comedy* (1693); *Ode to the King on his return from Ireland.*

SHARPHAM, EDWARD. COMEDIAN.

Admitted 9 October, 1594.

Third son of Richard Sharpham of Colehanger (a manor in the parish of East Allington) in the county of Devon. It does not appear whether he was called to the Bar, but, if so, he attained to no distinction in his profession. He is now only remembered as the author of two Comedies entitled *The Fleire* (1607); *Cupid's Whirligig, as it hath been sundrie times acted by the Children of his Majesties Revuels*, written by E. S. In the Prologue of the latter there are supposed to be some oblique references to Shakespeare's plots.

SHAW, JOSEPH. LEGAL WRITER. 1671—1733.

Admitted 15 April, 1687.

Son and heir of John Shaw of All Hallows Stayning, London. He was called to the Bar 3 May, 1695. He first became known to the public as the author of some letters on the state of France, Holland and Flanders, published in 1709. In later life he devoted himself to legal literature, and published (1728) *The Practical Justice of the Peace*, which, and a companion treatise on *Parish Law* (published 1734), became for many years the standard works on those subjects. He died 24 Oct. 1733.

SHEARES, HENRY. IRISH POLITICIAN. 1753—1798.

Admitted 11 January, 1786.

"Only son of Henry Sheares of Cork" (banker). Such is the entry in the Register, but for "only" it seems clear that "eldest" should be read, for he had several younger brothers, with the fourth of whom, John, he became involved in the conspiracies of the United Irishmen, and in the plot for corrupting the Army, for which he was arrested 21 May, 1798, brought to trial, condemned and executed (with the same brother) on the 14 July following. He was originally in the Army, but adopting the legal profession, was entered at the Inn and returned to Ireland in 1790.

SHEE, GEORGE (DARELL). LAWYER. 1843—1894.

Admitted 6 November, 1862.

Eldest son of Sir William Shee, Judge. He was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B. in 1866. He was called to the Bar 30 April, 1867. He became Recorder of Hythe in 1883. He published in 1886 a paper entitled *A Remonstrance* in reply to an attack upon his father by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy in a book entitled *The League of the North and South*. He died at Felixtowe 15 Dec. 1894.

SHELFORD, LEONARD. LAW WRITER. 1795—1864.

Admitted 21 December, 1820.

Second son of the Rev. Leonard Shelford, B.D., Rector of North Tuddenham, Norfolk. He was born on 26 July, 1795. He was called to the Bar 9 Feb. 1827, and died on 17 March, 1864. At the time of his death he was senior Captain of the Hall, and it was recorded that he had "lived the last forty years of his life in Chambers, scarcely dining a hundred yards from the entrance to the Temple during that time."

He was the author of the following treatises: *Law concerning Lunatics, etc.* (1833); *Real Property Statutes* (1835); *Law of Mortmain and Charitable Uses* (1836); *Acts for the Commutation of Tithes* (1836); *Law of Wills* (1838); *Law of Marriage, Divorce, and Registration* (1841); *Law of Railways* (1845); *General Highway Act* (1845); *Bankruptcy Law Consolidation Act*, 1849 (1849); *Statutes for Amending the Practice in Chancery* (1852); *Law of Copyholds* (1853); *Law relating to Probate and Legacy Duties* (1855); *Statutes for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors* (1856); *Probates and Administrations in County Courts* (1858); *Law of Joint Stock Companies* (1863). Mr. Shelford edited a second edition of *Broom's County Court Practice* in 1857, a fifth edition of *Crabb's Conveyancer's Assistant* (1860), and most of his own works went through several editions.

SHEPPARD, WILLIAM. LEGAL WRITER. d. about 1675.

Admitted 23 November, 1620.

Son and heir of Philip Sheppard of Horsley in Gloucestershire. He was called to the Bar 19 June, 1629. He is said to have owed his fortune to Cromwell, who made him one of the Clerks of the Upper Bench. In 1656 he became Serjeant-at-Law, and prepared the charters granted to certain corporations. In 1659 he was appointed puisne judge of the County Palatine of Lancaster. He was the author of a large number of legal treatises, including *An Epitome of all the Laws of this Nation* (1656); but the work by which he is

best known is *The Touchstone of Common Assurances*, first published in 1641, though this is said not to have been his own, but taken from a MS. of Sir John Dodderidge (q.v.). The date of his death is uncertain.

SHERIDAN, RICHARD BRINSLEY. ORATOR, STATESMAN, AND
DRAMATIST. 1751—1816.

Admitted 6 April, 1773.

Second son of Thomas Sheridan. He was born at 12, Dorset Street, Dublin, on 30 Oct. 1751. In 1773 he married Miss Linley, the accomplished singer. In 1775 he brought out his first Comedy, *The Rivals*, and soon after became a partner in Drury Lane Theatre, where his other famous productions appeared in succession. In 1780 he commenced his parliamentary career as member for Stafford, and soon became distinguished as a powerful speaker. The part he played in the trial of Warren Hastings, and generally in the political events of the time in opposition to the Government of Mr. Pitt, is matter of public history. In 1792 his wife died, and three years later he married Miss Ogle, daughter of the Dean of Winchester. He held some political appointments under Lord Rockingham, and on the death of Mr. Pitt became Treasurer to the Navy (1806). He retired from Parliament some time before his death, which occurred 7 July, 1816.

His published works appeared in the following order: *Epistles of Aristanæus, from the Greek* [published anonymously] (1769); *The Rivals, a Comedy* (1775); *The Duenna, a Comic Opera* (1775); *The Critic, a Dramatic Piece* (1779); *Verses to the Memory of Garrick* (1779); *Trip to Scarborough, a Comedy* [altered from Vanbrugh] (1781); *The School for Scandal, a Comedy* (1785); *Comparative Statement of the Two Bills for the Better Government of British India* (1788); *Epistle to Right Hon. Henry Dundas* (1796); *Pizarro, altered from Kotzebue* (1799); *Speech on the Motion for the Army Establishment* (1802); A Collection of Papers, entitled *Our King, Our Country, and Our God*, and *The Tender Mercies of Buonaparte in Egypt* (1803); *Memoir of his Life* (1799). Sheridan's Dramatic Works, edited by Thomas Moore, were published in 1821. Also by Leigh Hunt in 1841, and in Bohn's Standard Library, with Life, by G. G. S., in 1847. His Speeches were published in 1798 in 5 vols., 8vo, and again, with his Life, in 1816, 5 vols., 8vo.

SHERIDAN, THOMAS. AUTHOR. b. 1646.

Admitted 29 June, 1670.

Fourth son of Dennis Sheridan of Drumcore, co. Cavan. He was educated at Dublin University. Soon after his entry at the Temple he obtained the lucrative post of Collector of the Customs in Cork. In 1677 he received from his University the honorary degree of D.C.L., and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Being a Jacobite, he was accused of joining in the "Popish plot" in 1680 and imprisoned, but was liberated the same year. In 1688 he accompanied King James into exile, and acted as his private secretary. The date of his death is unknown.

He was the author of *A Discourse on the Rise and Power of Parliaments* (1677), and he has left in MS. *A History of his Own Times*, which is now in the Royal Library at Windsor.

SHERLOCK, THOMAS. BISHOP OF LONDON. 1678—1761.

Admitted 18 November, 1695.

Son and heir of William Sherlock, S.T.P., Master of the Temple and Dean of St. Paul's. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, where he graduated in 1697, and was famous both as a scholar and athlete. He was ordained in

1701, and in 1704 appointed Master of the Temple in succession to his father, a post he held with great popularity till 1753, and in which he obtained a great reputation as a preacher. He became Dean of Chichester in 1715, Bishop of Bangor 1727, of Salisbury 1734, of London 1748. He died 18 July, 1761.

He was the author of numerous writings and pamphlets, amongst which the best remembered are his *Discourses at the Temple Church* (1754—8), and his *Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus* (1729).

SHIPPEN, WILLIAM. POLITICIAN. 1673—1743.

Admitted 23 November, 1693.

Second son of Rev. William Shippen, S.T.P., of Stockport. He was educated at Stockport, Westminster, and Cambridge, where he graduated in 1694. He was called to the Bar 19 May, 1699. He entered Parliament in the Tory interest, and commenced his career by publishing two Satires on the Whigs, entitled *Faction Displayed* and *Moderation Displayed* (1708). In Parliament he was exceedingly outspoken in his criticism, and in 1718 was sent to the Tower for commenting on the King's Speech. On his release at the close of the Session he became the recognised leader of the Jacobite Party in the House. His probity and incorruptibility gained him the title of "Honest Shippen," and he is regarded as the pioneer of constitutional parliamentary Opposition. He died in London 1 May, 1743.

SHORT, AUGUSTUS, COLONIAL BISHOP. 1802—1883.

Admitted 5 June, 1817.

Third son of Charles Short of the Middle Temple. He was educated at Westminster School and Oxford, where he took a First Class in Classics in 1823. He was ordained deacon in 1826 and priest in 1827. He became tutor and lecturer at Christ Church in 1829, and in 1835 rector of Ravensthorpe, Northants. He was of Tractarian views, and wrote a Defence of Tract XC. He was Bampton Lecturer at Oxford in 1846, his subject being "The Witness of the Spirit." On the founding of the See of Adelaide in 1847, he was offered the bishopric, to which he was consecrated 16 June, being created D.D. at the same time. He administered his see with great success till his resignation in 1881. He died in London 5 Oct. 1883. He published a volume of Sermons in 1838 and his Bampton Lectures in 1846.

SHOWER, SIR BARTHOLOMEW. LAWYER. 1658—1701.

Admitted 9 September, 1676.

Third son of William Shower, merchant, of Exeter, where he was born on 14 Dec. 1658. He was called to the Bar 21 May, 1690, and to the Bench of the Inn 25 May, 1688, served the office of Reader in 1691, and in 1699 was Treasurer. As a pleader he distinguished himself both before the House of Commons and at the Bar, and for some time held the office of Recorder of the City of London. He died in 1701.

Sir Bartholomew Shower is known as the author of the following treatises and reports: *Magistracy and Government of England Vindicated* [published anonymously] (1689); *Letter . . . concerning the Rights of Convocation* (1697); *Reports of Cases . . . in the Court of King's Bench in the reign of William III.*, folio (1708) [republished in 2 vols. 8vo, by Thomas Leach in 1794]; *Compleat English Copyholder* (1735); *Cases in Parliament Resolved and Adjudged upon Petitions and Writs of Error*, folio (1698).

SHREWSBURY, EARL OF. *See* TALBOT, GEORGE.

SIMON, SIR JOHN. SERJEANT-AT-LAW. 1818—1897.

Admitted 29 October, 1839.

Only son of Isaac Simon, merchant, of Montego Bay, Jamaica, where he was born 9 Dec. 1818. He studied at University College, and graduated LL.B. at London University in 1841. He was called to the Bar 14 Nov. 1842, being the second instance on record of a Jew admitted to the Bar. He practised for some time in Jamaica, but came to England in 1845, and in 1858 was engaged in the defence of Simon Bernard, for complicity in the attempt to assassinate Napoleon III. In 1864 he became Serjeant-at-Law, and in 1868 was returned to Parliament for Dewsbury. In 1886 he was knighted. He died in London, 4 June, 1897.

SIRR, HENRY CHARLES. 1807—1872.

Admitted 7 May, 1830.

Youngest son of Henry Charles Sirr of Dublin (Town Major). He was called to the Bar 22 Nov. 1833, and passed to Lincoln's Inn on 17 Nov. 1836. He became successively British Consul at Hong Kong (1843) and Queen's Advocate in Ceylon. His connection with those countries led to his publication of two interesting works upon them and their history and government—*China, and the Chinese* in 1849, and *Ceylon, and the Cingalesse*, in 1860. He died in 1872.

SKENE, SIR JOHN, LORD CURRIEHILL. SCOTCH LAWYER.

About 1543—1617.

Admitted 27 February, 1604-5.

Sixth son of James Skene of Watercourse and Rainnie, Aberdeenshire. He is described on the Register as "John Skeenes, Miles, magister sive Custos Rotulorum Domini Regis in Scotia." If born in 1543, as is supposed, he was upwards of sixty years of age when admitted, doubtless *causa honoris*, to the Middle Temple. He died in 1617.

He is known as the author of the following works: *The Laws and Acts of Parliament . . . of Scotland* (1597); *Regiam Majestatem Scotiae, sive Veteres Leges et Constitutiones collectae et illustratae*, 3 parts (1609); *De Verborum Significatione* (1599); *A Survey of the City of Aberdeen, by Philopoliteius* (1685).

SLACK, HENRY JAMES. JOURNALIST. 1818—1896.

Admitted 17 April, 1860.

Youngest son of Joseph Slack of the City of London (cloth merchant). Early in life he was engaged in business, but in 1846 took up journalism and became editor and proprietor of the *Atlas* in 1852. He also wrote for the *The Weekly Times* and founded *The Intellectual Observer*. He was called to the Bar 17 Nov. 1853. Amongst his published works were a treatise on æsthetic subjects, entitled *The Ministry of the Beautiful* (1850), and a disquisition on *The Philosophy of Progress in Human Affairs* (1860). In politics he was an advanced Liberal, and in religion a disciple of William Johnson Fox, whose works he assisted in editing in 12 vols. 1865—8. He died 16 June, 1896.

SLEIGH, WILLIAM CAMPBELL. SERJEANT-AT-LAW. 1818—1887.

Admitted 18 January, 1843.

Eldest son of William Willcocks Sleigh, M.D., of Bull House, Buckingham. He was born in Dublin. He was called to the Bar 30 Jan. 1846, became Serjeant-at-Law in 1868, and was the last person not a judge to be received into Serjeant's Inn. He had a great reputation at the Criminal Bar, and took part in many famous trials, including the Tichborne case. For some time he practised in Australia, but returned to England in 1886 and died 23 Jan. the following year.

He published treatises on *Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister* (1850), on the *Grand Jury System* (1852), on *Criminal Law* (1858), and on *Personal Wrongs and Legal Remedies* (1860).

SMIRKE, SIR EDWARD. ANTIQUARY. 1795—1875.

Admitted 2 August, 1816.

Third son of Robert Smirke, Painter, of Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square. He was born in Marylebone and educated at Cambridge, where he graduated Twelfth Wrangler in 1816, and won the Chancellor's medal for the English poem on "Wallace," in 1815. He was called to the Bar 12 Nov. 1824. In 1844 he became Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales and subsequently Attorney-General and Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. In 1846 he was Recorder of Southampton. He gave much study to the subject of Archæology, particularly of ancient charters, and to the history of mining in Cornwall, of which he wrote a treatise in 1843. He died in Kensington, 4 March, 1875.

SMITH, GEORGE. NONJURING DIVINE. 1693—1756.

Admitted 3 February, 1709-10.

Son and heir of the Rev. John Smith, S.T.P., of Durham, where he was born 7 May, 1693. He was educated at Westminster, Cambridge, and Oxford, where his tutor was Edward Thwaites, the celebrated Greek and Anglo-Saxon scholar. Inheriting a good fortune he was enabled to pursue his studies unembarrassed, and in 1715 undertook the task of editing the works of Bede, a task he concluded in 1722. He then took Orders in the Nonjuring Church and was consecrated "Bishop of Durham." He died 4 Nov. 1756.

Besides his edition of Bede he wrote several pamphlets on ecclesiastical and doctrinal matters, most of them published anonymously, and he assisted Carte in his *History of England*, and Thomas Bedford in his edition of *Symeon of Durham*.

SMITH or SMYTH, JOHN. ANTIQUARY AND GENEALOGIST. 1567—1640.

Admitted 17 August, 1594.

Son and heir of Thomas Smyth of Hoby, Leicestershire. He was admitted from Clement's Inn. In early days he found a patron in Henry, Lord Berkeley, who made him steward of the manor of Berkeley. He lived in the castle there and devoted himself to the study of its muniments and records, from which he compiled the *Lives of the Lords from the Conquest down to 1628*. He died at Nibley, the manor of which he possessed, in 1640. A portion of his *Lives* is incorporated in *Dugdale's Baronage*, 1675—6.

SMITH, JOHN. POLITICIAN. 1655—1723.

Admitted 9 February, 1674-5.

Son and heir of John Smith of South Tedworth, Hampshire. He was never called to the Bar, but entered on parliamentary life as member for Ludgershall in 1678, and sat for that and other constituencies from that time to his death. He was a staunch Whig, but popular with his opponents. He was a Lord of the Treasury in 1694, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1699, and elected Speaker of the House of the Commons in 1705. He took an active part in arranging the union of England and Scotland in 1706-7. He resigned the Speakership in 1708, and again held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. He died 30 Sept. 1723, and was buried at Tedworth.

SMITH, SIR JOHN LUCIE. COLONIAL JUDGE. 1825—1883.

Admitted 30 October, 1846.

Eldest son of John Lucie Smith of the Middle Temple, and of Blackheath, LL.D. He was born in Demarara in 1825. He was called to the Bar 8 June, 1849, and practised in British Guiana, where he became Solicitor-General in 1852, Attorney-General in 1855, and Chief Justice in 1863. In 1869 he was appointed Chief Justice in Jamaica. He was made a C.M.G. in 1869, and a Knight Bachelor the following year. He died at West Worthing 9 July, 1883.

SMITH, JOHN SIDNEY. LEGAL WRITER. 1804—1871.

Admitted 2 November, 1842.

Eldest son of John Spry Smith of "Woburn Square, Russell Square." He was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1847. He was called to the Bar 7 Nov. 1845. His practice was entirely in the Court of Chancery, on the practice of which he wrote a treatise in 1837, which went through many editions. He also published a *Treatise on the Principles of Equity* (1856). He died at Wimbledon 14 Jan. 1871.

SMITH, MATTHEW. JACOBITE RENEGADE.

Admitted 25 November, 1671.

Son and heir of Thomas Smith, one of the Masters of the Utter Bar. He was called to the Bar 10 May, 1678. He was connected with a number of good Jacobite families, and, engaging in intrigues with them, sought to profit by the information thus acquired by revealing supposed plots to the Government. In this manner he succeeded in obtaining money from the Duke of Shrewsbury, and Vernon, Secretary of State, but his schemes, notwithstanding the patronage of the Duke of Monmouth (*q.v.*), ended in failure. In his retirement he published a pamphlet entitled *Memoirs of Secret Service* (1699), the outspoken language of which caused him to be committed to the Gatehouse, and led to an animated paper war, after which its originator disappears from view.

SMITH, SIR MONTAGU EDWARD. JUDGE. 1809—1891.

Admitted 11 May, 1839.

Eldest son of Thomas Smith of Bideford. He was admitted from Gray's Inn, where he had been called to the Bar in 1835. He became a Queen's Counsel and a Bencher of Middle Temple in 1853, and served the office of Reader in

1857, and Treasurer in 1862. He sat in Parliament for the borough of Truro, but took little part in the debates of the House; and in 1865 was appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas by Lord Westbury (*q.v.*), at the same time receiving the Order of the Coif. In the following year he was knighted. He held his Judgeship till 1872, when he was made a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He resigned this office in 1881, and died in May, 1891, at his residence, Park Lane, London.

SMITH, SIR THOMAS.

STATESMAN, AMBASSADOR, SCHOLAR.

1513—1577.

There is no record of his admission (which was doubtless during the period covered by the lost volume of the Records, 1524—1550), but his Arms are up in the large south window of the Hall, with the superscription—"Thomas Smith Miles cum Regis Edwardi sexti tum Elizabethæ Reginae consiliarius ac primi nominis secretarius," and there is a portrait of him (supposed replica by Holbein, æt. 33), in the possession of the Society. He was the son of John Smith of Saffron Walden, where he was born 23 Dec. 1513. In 1525 he was at St. John's College, Cambridge, whence he removed next year to Queen's, where he became King's Scholar, and subsequently Fellow. He graduated in 1533, and became public reader or professor, lecturing on philosophy and Greek. In 1540 he went to pursue his studies abroad at Paris, Orleans, and Padua, and on his return was appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge, and became ordained. The rest of his life must be briefly summarised. From 1548 to 1549, and again from 1572 to 1574, he filled the office of Secretary of State, and in 1549 he was sent as Ambassador to Germany. As a classical scholar he was the rival of his friend Sir John Cheke, and he was also an accomplished "physician, mathematician, astronomer, architect, historian, and orator." He wrote a tract on the reform of the Greek and English languages, another, in the form of a dialogue, on the question of the marriage of Queen Elizabeth, and a translation of some of the Psalms; but his chief work is one entitled *De Republica Anglorum, or The maner of Government or policie of the Realm of England*, first printed in 1583, and many times republished. He died at Theydon Mount, Essex, 12 Aug. 1577.

SNAGG, SIR WILLIAM.

COLONIAL JUDGE.

1806—1878.

Admitted 4 February, 1824.

Second son of William Snagg of the Isle of St. Vincent, where he was born 1806. After his call, 6 Feb. 1829, he settled in Grenada, where he was made Attorney-General in 1842. He was subsequently Chief Justice of Antigua and Montserrat, and finally Chief Justice of Demarara from 1868 to his death 17 May, 1878. He was knighted in 1859.

SNIGGE, SIR GEORGE.

JUDGE.

About 1545—1617.

Admitted 9 August, 1567.

Son and heir of George Snigge of Bristol, where he was born about 1545, and of which city he was subsequently Recorder. He was called to the Bar 17 June, 1575, and was Reader in 1589 and 1598, and Treasurer in 1602. He became a Serjeant-at-Law in 1604, and in the same year a Baron of the Exchequer. After holding this office for thirteen years, he died 11 Nov. 1617.

SOLLY, THOMAS. PHILOSOPHICAL WRITER. 1816—1875.

Admitted 4 November, 1841.

Eldest son of Thomas Solly of Blackheath, Kent. He was educated at Tunbridge School and Cambridge. Being a Unitarian, he left the University without graduating. He was admitted from Lincoln's Inn, and called to the Bar 19 Nov. 1841. In 1843 he was appointed Lecturer on English at the University of Berlin, and there he lived till his death 8 June, 1875.

He was the author of a *Syllabus of Logic* (1839), and the *Will Divine and Human* (1856). He also compiled for German readers, a treatise on the *English Law of Real Property* (Grundbesitz) (1853).

SOMERS, JOHN, first BARON SOMERS of EVESHAM. LORD
CHANCELLOR. 1651—1716.

Admitted 24 May, 1669.

Son and heir of John Somers of St. Michael's parish, Bedwardine, co. Worcester. He was born at Whiteladies, Clancies, near Worcester, on 4 March, 1650-1. Before entering at the Middle Temple, he was a student at Trinity College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar 5 May, 1676, and early distinguished himself both as a writer and pleader. In 1683 he was counsel in the case of Pilkington and Shute, and in 1688 defended the Seven Bishops. On 10 May, 1689, he was elected a Bencher, appointed a Reader the same year, and Treasurer the year following. In 1689 he entered Parliament for Worcester, when he was at once made Solicitor-General and knighted. Three years later he became Attorney-General and Keeper of the Great Seal. In the latter capacity he delivered judgment in the Case of the Bankers in the Court of Exchequer, 1696. In 1697 he was raised to the Peerage, and made Lord Chancellor, but in 1700 was removed from his high situation on charges of which he was acquitted. After this, though he occasionally spoke in the House of Lords, and in 1708 acted as President of the Council, his life was spent chiefly in retirement. He died 26 April, 1716. The great part he played in advising on Constitutional questions and drafting the Bill of Rights, are matters of public history.

Lord Somers was the author of several tracts or treatises bearing the following titles: *The Security of Englishmen's Lives . . . or the Duties of Grand Juries explained* (1681); *Argument in the Banker's Case* (1733); *Judgment . . . concerning the Rights . . . of Kings . . . and of the People . . .* [published anonymously, and by some attributed to De Foe] (1710). Lord Somers left behind him the celebrated collection of tracts bearing his name, which were edited by Sir Walter Scott 1809—15.

SOMERSET, DUKE OF. See SEYMOUR CHARLES.

SOMERSET, HENRY, first MARQUESS of WORCESTER. 1577—1646.

Admitted 1 March, 1598-9.

Second son of Edward, fourth Earl of Worcester. He was summoned to Parliament as Baron Herbert of Chepstow on 19 March, 1603-4, succeeded his father as fifth Earl on 3 March, 1627-8, his elder brother having predeceased him, and was advanced to the dignity of Marquess of Worcester

2 Nov. 1642. He was appointed on 20 July, 1644, Governour and Commander-in-Chief of Raglan Castle, which was the last fortress surrendered to the forces of the Commonwealth 19 Aug. 1646. He died in December of the same year.

SOMERSET, WILLIAM, *third* EARL of WORCESTER. 1526—1589.

Admitted 2 February, 1563-4.

Eldest son of Henry, second Earl of Worcester. He was a descendant of Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and ancestor of the present ducal family of Beaufort. He was made a Knight of the Garter by Elizabeth. He was one of the Peers at the trial of Mary Queen of Scots. He died 22 Feb. 1589, and was buried at Raglan.

SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM. POET. 1675—1742.

Admitted 3 October, 1696.

Eldest son of Robert Somerville of Edstone. He was born at Colwich, Staffordshire, 2 Sept. 1675. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, where he obtained a Fellowship. Succeeding to his father's estates he settled at Edstone, where he spent the rest of his years in literary and country pursuits, evidence of his devotion to which is abundant in the work by which he is chiefly remembered—his Poem on *The Chase*, published in 1735. He died at Edstone 17 July, 1742. Besides the above Poem, the following works appeared in his name: *The Two Springs, a Fable* (1725); *Occasional Poems* (1727); *Hobbinol, or Rural Games* (1740); *Field Sports, a Poem on Hawking* (1742).

SONDES or SONS, GEORGE, *first* EARL of FEVERSHAM.

1600—1677.

Admitted 15 February, 1618-9.

Son and heir of Sir Richard Sondes of Throwley (Throwley), Kent. He was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. in 1626, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was Deputy-Lieutenant of Kent. He was imprisoned in 1645, and, as a staunch supporter of the king, suffered greatly in his estate. A still greater calamity befell him in the conduct of his younger son, who was hanged at Maidstone in 1655 for the murder of his elder brother, a tragedy "improved upon" in many "religious" tracts of the time, which Sondes replied to in *A Plain Narrative of all Passages upon the Death of his Two Sonnes* (1655). On the Restoration, Sondes was restored to his dignity of D.L., and in 1676 created Baron of Throwley and Earl of Feversham. He died at Lees Court 16 April, 1677.

SOUTHCOTE, JOHN. JUDGE. 1611—1685.

Second son of William Southcote. There is no record of his admission, but he was Reader at the Inn in 1566 and again in 1559, in which year he was raised to the degree of the Coif. He was nominated a Judge of the Queen's Bench 10 Feb. 1563, and performed the duties of his office until his retirement in May, 1584, with high reputation. He died on 18 April, 1585.

SOUTHERN, HENRY. PUBLICIST AND DIPLOMATIST. 1799—1853.
Admitted 23 January, 1822.

Son of Richard Southern of York. He was educated at Cambridge, where he was Twenty-Second Wrangler in 1819. He was never called to the Bar, but devoted himself to literature, and became the founder of the *Retrospective Review* and *London Magazine*. In 1833 he accompanied the Earl of Clarendon to Spain, and was placed upon the Diplomatic Staff. In 1848 he was Minister to the Argentine Confederation, and in 1851 to Brazil. He died at Rio de Janeiro 28 Jan. 1853.

SOUTHERNE, THOMAS. POET. 1660—1746.
Admitted 15 July, 1680.

Third son of Francis Southerne. He was born at Oxmantown, near Dublin. Preferring poetry to law, Southerne two years after his admission produced a Tragedy which attracted the favour of James II., who gave him a commission in the army intended to oppose the Prince of Orange. His military services, however, not being needed, he returned to the cultivation of the drama, and produced several pieces with so much success that he is said to have "died the oldest and richest of his dramatic brethren." He died 26 May, 1746, in his 86th year.

Southerne's Plays were published in 1713, in 1721, and again in 1774, with a Life of the author. His Plays appeared separately in the following order: *The Loyal Brother, a Tragedy* (1682); *Sir Anthony's Love, a Comedy* (1691); *The Wife's Excuse, a Comedy* (1692); *The Maid's Last Prayer, a Comedy* (1693); *Isabella, or The Fatal Marriage* [known also as *The Discovery*], a Tragedy (1694); *Oroonoko, or The Royal Slave, a Tragedy* (1696); *The Fate of Capua, a Tragedy* (1700); *Money the Mistress, a Play* (1726). Of these the only two remembered are *The Discovery* and *Oroonoko*. The latter is remarkable as the first instance of Anti-Slavery literature.

SOUTHWELL, SIR ROBERT. MASTER OF THE ROLLS. d. 1559.

Younger son of Francis Southwell. There is no record of his admission, but he was Reader at the Inn in 1540. On 18 Oct. 1537, he was knighted. He acted successively as Surveyor, Solicitor, and Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, being appointed to the last office on 1 July, 1542, and on the same day made Master of the Rolls. This office he surrendered in 1550, and retired to his residence in Kent, where he died in Nov. 1559.

SPEARMAN or SPEREMAN, ROBERT. THEOLOGIAN. 1703—1761.
Admitted 19 May, 1720.

Son and heir of Robert Spearman, Attorney, of Durham. He is best known as the Biographer of John Hutchinson, author of *Moses's Principia*, of whom he was a pupil, and whose works he edited in 1748. His opinions, like those of his master, were of an eccentric and very speculative character. In 1755 he published *An Enquiry after Philosophy and Theology*, in which he opposes the principles of Sir Isaac Newton, and in 1759 *Letters concerning the Septuagint and Heathen Mythology*. He died 20 Oct. 1761.

STAFFORD, EDWARD, *second* BARON STAFFORD of STAFFORD.
1536—1603.

Admitted 10 March, 1564-5.

Second son of Henry Lord Stafford of Stafford Castle. His elder brother dying in 1566, he succeeded to the Barony and was summoned to Parliament in 1581. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Earl of Derby, and died in 1603. The Barony became extinct in 1640. Lord Stafford's Arms are in the Hall.

STAFFORD, RICHARD. PAMPHLETEER. 1663—1703.

Admitted 14 May, 1680.

Second son of John Stafford of Keniton, Thornbury, Gloucestershire. Though a student at the Inn he devoted himself more to divinity than law, and in 1689 published a treatise on *Happiness*, in which he sets forth the advantages of a religious life. After the Revolution he became a violent Jacobite, and published a series of political tracts which brought him under the notice of the law and caused his committal finally to Bethlehem Hospital. He died 2 July, 1703.

He published a list of his writings under the title of *The Printed Sayings of Richard Stafford, prisoner in Bedlam* (1692).

STANLEY, THOMAS. AUTHOR. 1625—1678.

Admitted 27 May, 1664.

Son and heir of Sir Thomas Stanley of Cumberlow, in the parish of Clothall, Hertford, where he was born. He was connected by blood with the family of Stanley, Earls of Derby, and on his mother's side with the poets William Hammond and Richard Lovelace, and his early education was supervised by William Fairfax, son of the translator of *Tasso*, which circumstances gave his mind a bent towards the study of poetry. He was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1641. During his residence in the Temple he cultivated the literary society of the day, many members of which he befriended. In 1647 he published a volume of poems dedicated to Love, and in 1649 two more consisting of translations, and finally in 1651, a fourth volume, containing all his previously published verse, together with a rendering of the *Odes of Anacreon* and other translations, a very charming volume. Some of his lyric poems have been set to music, the best known being *O Turn those Cruel Eyes Away* (by Henry Lawes). His original poems and translations were collected and edited by Sir Egerton Brydges (*q.v.*) in 1814-5, and may be found in Bohn's Classical Library. In later life Stanley turned his thoughts to Greek philosophy, and between 1655 and 1662 published a *History of Philosophy*, which was for a long time regarded as a standard work on the subject. This was followed in 1663 by an edition of *Æschylus*, with a Latin translation and notes, the best up to date, and which still retains a great reputation. Stanley died in Suffolk Street, Strand, 12 April, 1678, and was buried in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

His literary gifts and scholarship have been eulogized by Pope and other distinguished writers. He left many MSS. which are now in University College, Cambridge. In 1668 he presented copies of his *Æschylus* and his *History of Philosophy* to the Library of the Inn; also of his *Psalterium Carolinum, or The Devotions of his Sacred Majesty (Charles I.) in his Solitudes and Sufferings, rendered in Verse*.

STAUNTON, SIR GEORGE THOMAS. ORIENTALIST. 1781—1859.

Admitted 21 October, 1796.

Only son of George Staunton, Baronet, of Galway, Ireland. He was born at Milford House, near Salisbury, 26 May, 1781. In 1792 he accompanied his father, a distinguished diplomatist, to China, and becoming acquainted with the Chinese language, was able to gather extensive and valuable knowledge of the country and its literature, which he embodied in a series of writings after his return. He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy in 1801. He sat for some time in Parliament, and was a frequent speaker on Colonial subjects and on the affairs of the East India Company, and he was one of the founders of the Royal Asiatic Society. He died in London 10 Aug. 1859.

STEPHEN, JAMES. MASTER IN CHANCERY. 1758—1832.

Admitted 20 May, 1771.

Third son of James Stephen of Aberdeen (who was at one time a member of the Inn, but whom the Benchers refused to call to the Bar, and who thereupon practised as a solicitor). James junior for some time assisted his father as reporter on the *Morning Post*. After his call to the Bar, 26 Jan. 1782, he practised in the West Indies, where he conceived a horror of the Slave System, and put himself in communication with Wilberforce. On his return to England he married that philanthropist's sister, and a pamphlet he published on the Slave Trade in 1805, entitled *War in Disguise*, is said to have suggested the Orders in Council of 1807. In 1808 he entered Parliament, and in 1810 signalized himself by a speech against a proposal of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn to exclude from the Bar any who had ever written for the newspapers. He was appointed a Master in Chancery in 1811. He died 10 Oct. 1832. Besides the above and other pamphlets on the Slave Trade, he wrote an elaborate work upon West Indian Slave Laws and Practice. He was the father of Sir George and Sir James Stephen.

STEPHENS, ALEXANDER. BIOGRAPHICAL WRITER. 1757—1821.

Admitted 9 January, 1786.

Eldest son of Thomas Stephens, Provost of Elgin, N.B. Whilst in the Temple he gave more time to literature than law, and conducted a periodical, entitled *The Templar*. His first literary production was a poem on *Jamaica*, in which island he spent some of his early life. He contributed largely to Literary Reviews and Magazines, and in 1803 published a *History of the Wars of the French Revolution*; but his chief work was a *Life of John Horne Tooke*, published in 1813. He died 24 Feb. 1821.

STEPHENS, ROBERT. LITERARY ANTIQUARY. 1665—1732.

Admitted 21 November, 1681.

Fourth son of Richard Stephens of Eastington, Gloucestershire, where he was born. He was educated at Oxford and called to the Bar on 14 June, 1689. He for some time held the appointment of Solicitor to the Customs, but in 1726 succeeded Mr. Madox (*q.v.*) as Historiographer Royal. In 1702 he published a Collection of *Bacon's Letters* (a second edition of which, with additions, appeared after his death) and formed materials for a Life of James I. He died on 9 Nov. 1732.

STEPHENS, WILLIAM. HISTORIAN OF GEORGIA. 1671—1753.

Admitted 25 November, 1691.

Son of Sir William Stephens, Governour of the Isle of Wight. He was educated at Winchester and Cambridge, where he graduated in 1684. He represented Newport, I.W., in Parliament from 1702 to 1722, when he was unseated, and extravagant expenditure obliged him to flee from his creditors. In 1728 he found employment in Scotland, but in 1736 went on a mission to South Carolina, and subsequently settled as a planter in Georgia, and became President of the Colony in 1743. From this post he retired in 1750, and died in poverty three years later.

He is now remembered for an account he left of the Colony in a treatise on the State of Georgia, published in 1742, a work now very rare.

STEWART, SIR ROBERT. SOLDIER. *d.* about 1670.

Admitted 27 February, 1604-5.

Entered on the Register as "Robert Stewart, Knight." He was reputedly the son of Archibald Stewart of Bardye, Wigton, but, as some say, of Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney. He accompanied James I. from Scotland, but subsequently served abroad in Sweden, Poland, and Germany. On his return he was employed in Ireland, and in 1638 was made Governour of Culmore Castle and in 1643 of Londonderry. During the Civil Wars he did good service for the king, till in 1649 he was taken prisoner and sent to London for trial. He contrived, however, to escape, upon which he again joined the king's forces in Ireland. At the Restoration he was re-appointed Governour of Londonderry "in consideration of his many services." He retired, however, in 1661, and died about the close of 1670.

STOKES, HENRY SEWELL. CORNISH POET. 1808—1895.

Admitted 27 May, 1829.

Eldest son of Henry Stokes of Gibraltar, where he was born 16 June, 1808. He was a schoolfellow of Charles Dickens (*q.v.*) at the school of Mr. Giles at Chatham. His studentship at the Middle Temple was brief, and he settled as a solicitor at Truro in 1832, and there took an active part in local politics and writing for the local press. In 1865 he became Clerk of the Peace for Cornwall, and went to reside at Bodmin, where he died 7 April, 1895.

His poems on the county obtained for him the title of "laureate of Cornwall," and were favourably regarded by Tennyson, who stayed with the author at Truro in 1848. His chief productions were *The Lay of the Desert* (1830), having reference to Dartmoor; *The Song of Albion* (1831); *The Vale of Lanherne* (1836); *Rhymes from Cornwall* (1871); *Memories* (1872); *The Chantry Owl and Other Verses* (1881); and *Restormel, a Legend of Piers Gaveston* (1875).

STORER, ANTHONY MORRIS. DILETTANTE AND MAN OF FASHION.

1746—1799.

Admitted 5 June, 1762.

Eldest son of Thomas Storer of Golden Square, Westminster (formerly of Westmoreland, Jamaica). He was educated at Eton, where he signalized himself by some Latin verse, and at Cambridge, where he contracted a friendship with Lord Carlisle. In 1774 he entered Parliament for Carlisle, and subsequently sat for Morpeth, and was employed in some diplomatic

missions; but his ambition was to shine as a man of fashion, and he became conspicuous in the accomplishments required for such a rôle, being great as a musician and conversationalist. He was also a gymnast, and the "best dancer and skater of his time." He also conceived a passion for collecting books and prints, which an ample fortune from his father enabled him to indulge, and he got together a library rich in books on the classics, history and travels, which he left to Eton College. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries 1777, and of the Dilettanti Society 1790. He died 28 June, 1799.

STOWELL, BARON. See SCOTT, WILLIAM.

STRANGE, SIR JOHN. JUDGE AND REPORTER. 1696—1754.
Admitted 11 July, 1712.

Son and heir of John Strange of Fleet Street, London. He was called to the Bar 24 Oct. 1718, and became a King's Counsel on 9 Feb. 1736. In the latter year he was made a Bencher, Autumn Reader in the following year, and Treasurer in 1738. Entering Parliament as member for West Looe in 1737 he was made Solicitor-General, and on 13 Nov. 1739 became Recorder of London, with the honour of knighthood, on 12 May, 1740. These offices, however, he resigned in Michaelmas Term 1742, and almost retired from the practice of his profession till his appointment to the Mastership of the Rolls in 1750. This office he held till his death four years later on 18 May, 1754. His Reports were published after his death by his son John (a member of the Inn) with the following title: *Reports of Adjudged Cases in the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer from 2 George I. to 21 George II.* (1755). Later editions appeared in 1782 and 1795.

STUART, LUDOVICK, DUKE of RICHMOND. 1574—1624.
Admitted 16 March, 1608-9.

Eldest son of Esmé, first Duke of Lennox, born 29 Sept. 1574. He held the office of Great Chamberlain and High Admiral of Scotland, and was Ambassador from James VI. to France in 1601. He attended King James to England, and represented his Majesty as High Commissioner to the Parliament of Scotland in 1607. He was created Earl of Richmond in 1613, Earl of Newcastle and Duke of Richmond in 1623, and was a Knight of the Garter. He had a great share in the confidence and esteem of his Sovereign, which his high character merited. He died 16 Feb. 1624.

SULLIVAN, FRANCIS STOUGHTON. JURIST. 1719—1776.
Admitted 21 June, 1742.

Son and heir of Francis Sullivan of Galway, where he was born in 1719. He was entered at Trinity College, Dublin, at the age of twelve, and gained a fellowship there at nineteen. In 1750 he became Regius Professor of Law. He obtained a high reputation as a Jurist, and his work, entitled *An Historical Treatise on the Feudal Law and the Constitution of England*, was long recognised as a leading text-book. He died in Dublin in 1776.

SURTEES, ROBERT. HISTORIAN OF DURHAM. 1779—1834.
Admitted 20 May, 1800.

Only son of Robert Surtees of Mainsforth, Bishop Middleham Parish, co. Durham. He was born in the South Bailey of the city of Durham on 1 April, 1779. On the death of his father on 14 July, 1802, he retired to Mainsforth after two years' residence at the Temple, and devoted himself to antiquarian pursuits till his death 11 Feb. 1834. His *History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham* appeared between 1816 and 1840.

SWAINSON, WILLIAM. COLONIAL STATESMAN. 1809—1883.
Admitted 6 June, 1835.

Eldest son of William Swainson, merchant, of Lancaster. He was called to the Bar 8 June, 1838, and for some time practised as a Conveyancer; but in 1841 received the appointment of Attorney-General of New Zealand. There, on the introduction of the Constitution in 1854, he became Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. He was a friend of Bishop Selwyn, and a promoter of that prelate's church work in the Colony. He died 1 Dec. 1883, and left behind him several treatises relating to New Zealand, its history, climate, and capabilities.

SWIFT, THEOPHILUS. POET. 1746—1815.
Admitted 22 June, 1764.

Son of Deane Swift of Goodrich, co. Hereford (a cousin of Jonathan Swift). He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated in 1767. After his call to the Bar, 13 May, 1774, he settled in Ireland. He was of a contentious disposition, which involved him in a duel with Colonel Lennox (afterwards Duke of Richmond) and in a controversy with the Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, by whom he was prosecuted for libel. He had also angry correspondence with Dr. Dobbin, whose daughter he affirmed had jilted him. He died in Dublin in 1815.

He was the author of several poems, including *The Gamblers* (1777); *The Temple of Folly* (1787); *The Female Parliament* (1780); *An Essay on Rime* (1791); and he supplied information to Sir Walter Scott for his *Life of Dean Swift*.

SWYNNERTON, SIR JOHN. LORD MAYOR. d. 1616.
Admitted 3 August, 1606.

His parentage is not given in the Register, but he was the son and heir of John Swynnerton of Dudleston, Shropshire. He was elected Alderman of Cripplegate 22 June, 1602, chosen Sheriff two days later, and knighted on 26 July, 1603. He was a Merchant Taylor, and was Master of the Company in the year 1607, when they entertained James I. and his Queen. It was for this entertainment that *God Save the King* was written by Dr. John Bull. He was Lord Mayor in 1612. He was buried in the church of St. Mary Aldermanbury, in which parish he resided, on 10 Dec. 1616. By his will a rentcharge on an estate near Colchester was left for the distribution of bread among the poor of the parish of St. Alphege, Cripplegate. On the same day Sir Henry Rowe, Sir Clement Scudamore, both Aldermen, became members of the Inn. The former was the son of Sir Thomas Rowe, who was Lord Mayor in 1568, and himself filled the office in 1607.

SYMES, SIR EDWARD SPENCE. INDIAN OFFICIAL. 1853—1901.

Admitted 27 April, 1874.

Third son of Edward Sheppard Symes, M.D., of London. He was educated at University School and College, and appointed to the Indian Civil Service after examination in 1873. He served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the North-West Provinces in 1875, and as Assistant Commissioner in Burmah in 1876. He had charge of the Delhi State prisoners in 1886, and in May, 1897, became Chief Secretary to the Government. He was made a K.C.I.E. in Jan. 1900. He died at Rangoon 10 Jan. 1901.

SYMONS, JELINGER COOKSON. AUTHOR AND PAMPHLETEER.
1809—1860.

Admitted 5 June, 1839.

Only son of Rev. Jelinger Symons, Rector of Radnage, co. Buckingham, formerly Vicar of Monkland, Herefordshire. He was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1832. He was called to the Bar 9 June, 1843. He was employed by the Home Office in inquiries into the state of the handloom weavers in Lancashire, and subsequently (1846) was a Commissioner to collect information concerning education in Wales. In 1848 he became one of H. M. Inspectors of Schools, and he took great interest in the reformation of juvenile criminals. He died at Malvern in 1860.

He has left behind him a number of writings, chiefly on social, political, educational, and legal subjects, including the following: *A Few Thoughts on Volition and Agency* (1833); *Arts and Artizans at Home and Abroad* (1839); *Outlines of Popular Economy* (1840); *The Attorney and Solicitor's Act* (1843); *Parish Settlements* (1844); *Railway Liabilities* (1846); *A Plea for Schools* (1847); *On the Condition and Treatment of the Dangerous Classes* (1849); *School Economy* (1852); *A Scheme of Direct Taxation* (1853); *The Industrial Capacities of South Wales* (1855); *Lunar Motion* (1856); *Sir Robert Peel as a Statesman* (1856); *Milford, Past, Present, and Future* (1857); *William Burke, the Author of Junius* (1859); *Rough Types of English Life* (1860).

T.

TAAFFE, NICHOLAS, *second* EARL of CARLINGFORD. d. 1691.

Admitted 9 February, 1682-3.

Son of Theobald, first Earl. He served in the Spanish Army and became a Privy Councillor, and in 1688 was sent on a mission to Vienna. He was killed at the Boyne in 1691.

TALBOT, GEORGE, *sixth* EARL of SHREWSBURY.
About 1528—1590.

There is no record of his admission in the Registers, but his Arms are up in Middle Temple Hall. He was the elder son of Francis Talbot, fifth Earl. He was a distinguished courtier and soldier, and served under the Protector Somerset in his invasion of Scotland 1557. He succeeded to the Earldom in 1560, and was made a K.G. in 1561. In 1569 he was entrusted by Queen Elizabeth with the charge of Mary Queen of Scots, whose guardian he was for fourteen years, when he relinquished his trust to Sir Ralph Sadler. He married as his second wife the daughter of the first Earl of Rutland, the famous "Bess of Hardwick," a union which embittered the latter part of his life. He died 18 Nov. 1590, and was buried in Sheffield Parish Church, where, it is said, twenty thousand people attended the funeral.

TALFOURD, FRANCIS. DRAMATIST. 1828—1862.

Admitted 5 May, 1848.

The eldest son of Thomas Noon Talfourd (*q.v.*). Though called to the Bar 17 Nov. 1852, he devoted himself almost entirely to writing for the Stage, and produced a series of burlesques and extravaganzas, which were very popular at the time, the last of which was *The Miller and His Men*, produced at the Strand Theatre in 1860. He died at Mentone two years later at the early age of 34.

TALFOURD, SIR THOMAS NOON. JUDGE AND POET. 1795—1854.

Admitted 5 May, 1813.

Eldes son of Edward Talfourd of North End, near Fulham. He was born at Reading 26 May, 1795, and educated at the Grammar School there under the learned Dr. Valpy. On leaving school he became a pupil of the eminent special pleader, Mr. Joseph Chitty (*q.v.*), and supported himself in London for some time as a newspaper proprietor. He was called to the Bar 9 Feb. 1821. He took the degree of Serjeant in 1833, and two years later was returned to Parliament for his native town. Here he sat, with a short intermission, till he became a judge of the Common Pleas in 1849 with the honour of knighthood. He died suddenly whilst delivering his charge to the jury at Stafford 13 March, 1854.

In Parliament Sir Thomas Talfourd was the proposer of the Custody of Infants Act and the Copyright Act. His contributions to periodical literature are too numerous to be mentioned; but the following is a list of his treatises published separately: *Poems on Various Subjects* [published anonymously] (1811); *An Attempt to Estimate the Poetical Talent of the Present Age* (1815); *Ion, a Tragedy* [privately printed] (1835); *The Athenian Captive, a Tragedy* (1838); *Glencoe . . . a Tragedy* (1840); *The Castilian, an Historical Tragedy* (1854); *Observations on the Law of Copyright* (1838); *Three Speeches on Copyright* (1840); *Recollections of a First Visit to the Alps*; *Vacation Rambles and Thoughts* (1844); *Supplement to Vacation Rambles* (1854); *Critical and Miscellaneous Essays* (1842).

TARLETON, SIR BANASTREE. SOLDIER. 1754—1833.

Admitted 11 April, 1770.

Second son of John Tarleton of Liverpool (merchant and mayor of that city in 1764). He was educated at Liverpool and Oxford. Five years after entering the Inn, he joined the Army and accompanied Lord Cornwallis as a volunteer to North America, and served with distinction in the campaigns there till the capitulation of Yorktown in 1782, being in command of the cavalry in most of the principal engagements. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel in 1782, Colonel in 1790, Lieutenant-General 1 Jan. 1801, General 21 Jan. 1812, and created a Baronet 6 Nov. 1815. He died 25 Jan. 1833, with the reputation of a born cavalry leader, of unequalled dash amongst his contemporaries.

He left behind him a *History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in North America*, in which he somewhat ungraciously criticises his commander, Lord Cornwallis.

TATE, FRANCIS. LAWYER AND ANTIQUARY. 1560—1616.

Admitted 2 June, 1579.

Second son of Bartholomew Tate of Coventry. He was born at Gayton. He is spoken of by Wood as a "noted counsellor," who, having laid "a foundation of learning at Magdalen College, Oxford, for a greater structure

of learning to be erected thereon, departed without a degree to the Middle Temple." He there became "a person of great learning in the antiquity of the law and eminent for his knowledge of the Saxon language." He was admitted from Staple Inn, called to the Bar in 1587, and in 1608 was Lent Reader at the Inn. He sat in the Parliaments of James I. and Elizabeth, and was one of the Justices Itinerant for Wales. He died in 1616.

He wrote a number of Antiquarian Essays, which will be found in *Gutch's Collectanea Curiosa* and *Hearne's Discourses*, and of which the following are the titles: *Of Knights made Abbots*; *Questions about the Ancient Britons*; *Antiquity of Arms in England*; *Antiquity, Variety and Ceremonies of Funerals in England, anno 1660*; *Antiquity of Parliaments in England*; *Antiquity, Authority and Succession of the High Steward of England*; *Camera Stellata, or An Explanation of the Court of the Star Chamber*; *Antiquity of the Word Sterlingorum or Sterling.*

TATE, ZOUCH.

1606—1650.

Admitted 6 May, 1625.

Son and heir of Sir William Tate of Delapré, Northampton, and of the Middle Temple, and nephew of Francis Tate (*q.v.*). He was educated at Oxford, where he matriculated in 1621. He was returned for Northampton to the Long Parliament in 1640, where he took an active part on the Parliamentary side, and moved the Self-denying Ordinance in 1644.

TAYLER, WILLIAM.

INDIAN CIVILIAN.

1808—1892.

Admitted 31 January, 1829.

He appears on the Register as "William Tayler of Connaught Square, Edgeware Road," his parentage not being given, but he was the son of Archdale Wilson Tayler of Elstree, and brother of Frederick Tayler, the landscape painter. Soon after his admission to the Temple he was given a Writership in the East India Company's service, when he proceeded to India and in 1856 became Commissioner at Patna. For his conduct there, however, during the Indian Mutiny, which was regarded as wanting in spirit and firmness, he was transferred to a less responsible post, and, resenting this and publishing a virulent attack on the Lieutenant-Governour, was suspended from his duties 26 Jan. 1859. He was called to the Bar 26 Jan. 1863, and shortly after took chambers in Lincoln's Inn. He died 8 March, 1892.

He published *A Brief Narrative of Events Connected with his Removal* (1857); also *Our Crisis, or Three Months in Patna during the Insurrection* (1858); *Thirty-eight Years in India* (1878 and 1881), and some pamphlets relating to his own case.

TAYLOR, JOHN (SYDNEY).

JOURNALIST.

1795—1841.

Admitted 8 April, 1815.

Son of John M'Kinley Taylor of Bagot Street, Dublin. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1814. Whilst a student at the Temple he edited a paper, in conjunction with Thomas Crofton Croker, named *The Talisman*. After his call to the Bar 22 Nov. 1822, he wrote for the *Morning Chronicle* and *Herald*, advocating Anti-Slavery principles. He was engaged on the Roscommon Peerage Case, and on the defence of Oxford for shooting at the Queen. He died 10 Dec. 1841, and was buried in Kensal Green, where a monument is erected to his memory.

Besides his contributions to the Press, he published a pamphlet advocating the abolition of capital punishment (1830), and a *Comparative View of Punishments in England and the United States* (1831).

TAYLOR, JOHN PITT. COUNTY COURT JUDGE. 1811—1888.
Admitted 1 November, 1833.

Third son of Thomas Taylor of Coombe, near Croydon. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, where he graduated in 1834. He was called to the Bar 9 June, 1837. In 1852 he was appointed a County Court Judge for the districts of Lambeth, Greenwich and Woolwich, which position he retained till his retirement in 1884. He died 17 July, 1888.

He was the author of a treatise on *The Law of Evidence* (1848), which still remains the standard text-book on the subject.

TEMPLE, WILLIAM JOHNSTON. ESSAYIST. 1739—1796.
Admitted 2 May, 1759.

Son and heir of William Temple of Berwick-on-Tweed, where he was baptized as "William Johnson" (his mother's name), 20 Dec. 1739. He was educated at Edinburgh University, where he had as a fellow-student James Boswell, with whom he contracted a life-long friendship, and who, at the Temple, shared his rooms in Farrar's Buildings. He was also a friend of Gray, Goldsmith, and Johnson. In 1766 he took Holy Orders and became Rector of Mamhead, near Exeter. He became chaplain to Bishop Keppel, and in 1776 Vicar of Gluvias, Cornwall, where he ended his days, 13 Aug. 1796.

He was the author of *An Essay on the Clergy* (1774); *On the Abuse of Unrestrained Power* (1778); *Moral and Historical Memoirs* (1779), and of a pamphlet on *Jacobinism*, and a sketch he wrote of the *Character of Gray* is incorporated in Dr. Johnson's Life of that poet.

TENTERDEN, BARON. See ABBOTT, CHARLES.

THACKERAY, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE. NOVELIST. 1811—1863.
Admitted 3 June, 1831.

Eldest son of Richmond Thackeray of Calcutta, where he was born 18 July, 1811, and whence he came to England in 1817. He was sent to Charterhouse (the "Greyfriars" of his Novels), and entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1829, but never graduated. During his student days at the Temple he occupied chambers in Hare Court and read with Mr. Taprell, but law studies were evidently not congenial to him, for he describes the legal curriculum as "one of the most cold-blooded prejudiced pieces of invention that ever a man was slave to." Nevertheless, he was called to the Bar 26 May, 1848, and from that date till 1855 occupied chambers at 10, Crown Office Row. By that time, however, he had become famous in the world of letters, and had nearly finished his most celebrated novel, *Vanity Fair*.

His literary career may be said to have begun in 1838 as a writer for *The Times*, and from that time to his death his contributions to periodical literature are too numerous to be detailed; but his independently published works appeared in the following order: *The Paris Sketch Book* (1840); *The Second Funeral of Napoleon* and *The Chronicle of the Drum* (1841); *Comic Tales and Sketches* (1841); *The Irish Sketch Book* (1843); *Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Cairo* (1846); *Mrs. Perkins's Ball* [Christmas Book] (1847); *Vanity Fair* [began in monthly parts, Jan. 1847] (1848); *Our Street* [Christmas Book] (1847); *The Book of Snobs* [collected from *Punch*] (1848); *Dr. Birch and his Young Friends* [Christmas Book] (1848); *The History of Samuel Titmarsh* and *The Great Hoggarty*

Diamond (1848) [most of the foregoing were published under the pseudonym of Michael Angelo Titmarsh]; *The History of Pendennis* [begun in monthly parts, Nov. 1848] (1849); *Rebecca and Rowena*, by M. A. Titmarsh [Christmas Book] (1849); *The Kickleburys on the Rhine*, by M. A. Titmarsh [Christmas Book] (1850); *The History of Henry Esmond, Esq.* (1852); *The English Humourists of the Eighteenth Century* (1853); *The Newcomes* [begun in monthly parts, Oct. 1853] (1855); *The Rose and the Ring*, by Mr. M. A. Titmarsh [Christmas Book] (1854); *The Virginians* [begun in monthly parts, Oct. 1857] (1858—9); *Lovell the Widower* [from *Cornhill Magazine*] (1860); *The Four Georges* [from *Cornhill Magazine*] (1860); *The Adventures of Philip on his Way through the World* [from *Cornhill Magazine*] (1862); *Roundabout Papers* [from *Cornhill Magazine*] (1862); *Denis Duval* [posthumous publication] (1864); *Early and Late Papers* [posthumous publication] (1867). Most of the above productions were illustrated by the author.

A collective edition of Mr. Thackeray's early writings, entitled *Miscellanies in Prose and Verse* was published in 4 vols. 8vo between 1855 and 1857, and a complete uniform edition of his whole works appeared in 22 vols. 8vo in 1868—9. Mr. Thackeray died 24 Dec. 1863, and a monument to his memory was uncovered in Westminster Abbey, Oct. 21, 1865.

THOMPSON or THOMSON, SIR WILLIAM. JUDGE. 1678—1739.

Admitted 12 June, 1688.

Second son of Sir William Thompson, Serjeant-at-Law. He was admitted the same day as his elder brother, Stephen. He was called to the Bar 3 June, 1698. He was for some time member of Parliament for Orford, Suffolk (1708), and for Ipswich (1714). In the latter year he was made Recorder of London and knighted. In 1716 he became Solicitor-General, in 1726 Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, and in 1729 Puisne Baron and at the same time Serjeant-at-Law. Whilst member for Ipswich he took part in the impeachment of the Jacobite Earl of Wintoun, George Seton. He died at Bath, 27 Oct. 1739.

THYNNE or THYNN, THOMAS, of LONGLEAT. 1648—1682.

Admitted 27 January, 1668-9.

Eldest son of Sir Thomas Thynne of Richmond, Surrey. In 1670 he succeeded to the Longleat estates in Wiltshire, and entered Parliament for that county. He became a supporter of the cause of the Duke of Monmouth and is referred to by Dryden, under the name of "Issachar," as that prince's "wealthy friend." In 1681 he entertained Monmouth at Longleat. In the same year he married Elizabeth, the widow of Lord Ogle and heiress to the Percy estates. This led to a quarrel with Count Königsmark, a Swedish nobleman, an unsuccessful suitor to the same lady, which ended in Thynne's assassination on 12 Feb. 1682. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is an imposing monument to his memory. His great wealth acquired for him the sobriquet of "Tom of Ten Thousand."

TICKELL, RICHARD. DRAMATIST. 1751—1793.

Admitted 8 November, 1768.

Second son of John Tickell of New Windsor, Berks, and grandson of Thomas Tickell, the poet, and friend of Addison. He became a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, but was deprived of his place in 1778. He finally became a Commissioner in the Stamp Office. In 1778 he wrote a musical entertainment called *The Camp*, which was performed at Drury Lane; and in the same year

produced, under the title of *Anticipation*, a satirical forecast of the speeches at the opening of Parliament, which created great entertainment. In 1781 he produced an Opera entitled *The Carnival of Venice*, with Linley's music; and in 1789 *The Gentle Shepherd*, both successes. He married Mary Linley, the sister of Mrs. Sheridan, who procured him rooms in Hampton Court Palace, from a window of which he threw himself 4 Nov. 1793.

Besides the works mentioned above, he produced *The Wreath of Fashion* (1778); *The Project, a Poem* (1778); *The Green Box* (1779), an adaptation from the French.

TISDAL or TISDALL, PHILIP. IRISH POLITICIAN. 1707—1777.

Admitted 8 May, 1723.

Son and heir of Richard Tisdal of Dublin, Registrar of the Irish Court of Chancery. He was educated at the school kept by Thomas Sheridan, the friend of Swift, in Dublin, and at Trinity College. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1733, and practised there with great success. He became a Serjeant-at-Law and a Bencher of the King's Inns in 1741, and represented Dublin University from 1739 to 1776. In 1751 he was made Solicitor-General, and in 1760 Attorney-General. In 1763 he was advanced to the dignity of Secretary of State, and Keeper of the Seal, with the lead of the Irish House of Commons. He was the subject of much satire on the part of political opponents, and was commonly spoken of as "Black Phil." He died at Spa 11 Sept. 1777.

TITUS, SILIUS or SILAS. POLITICIAN. About 1623—1704.

Admitted 16 October, 1639.

Son and heir of Silius Titus of London. He took up arms for the Parliament in the Civil War, but subsequently became an ardent Royalist, and, after the king's condemnation, contrived schemes for his escape. He assisted in the negotiations carried on at Breda between Charles II. and the Scots. He is supposed to have had a hand in the composition of the Tract entitled *Killing no Murder*. In 1660 he was returned to Parliament, in which he became a vigorous speaker. He lost some of his popularity by approving of the repeal of the penal laws by James II., who placed him on the Privy Council. He died in December 1704, and was buried at Bushey.

TONE, THEOBALD WOLFE. IRISH PATRIOT. 1763—1798.

Admitted 3 February, 1787.

Eldest son of Peter Tone of Black Hall, co. Kildare. He was born in Dublin 20 June, 1763, and was entered at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1787. Whilst a student, or rather a resident, in the Temple (for he confesses that he seldom opened a book) he had chambers in Hare Court, chambers which he shared with his brother, who was out of employment. In 1789 he returned to Dublin, where he succeeded in obtaining the degree of LL.B., and was called to the Irish Bar. He then turned his attention to politics, and published a pamphlet on the conduct of the administration, which attracted some attention; but it was not till after the breaking out of the French Revolution that he became prominent as a political leader by the formation of the society known as the Club of the United Irishmen, the object of which was to "unite Irishmen of every religious persuasion to obtain a complete reform of the legislature." This

object he first sought to obtain by constitutional means, but in 1694 his views developed, and he was led into intrigues which resulted in his downfall and death. In 1796 he proceeded to Paris, and entered into negotiations which resulted in the invasion of Ireland by Generals Hoche and Humbert, in which he took part, and, being taken prisoner, was condemned to death 10 Nov. 1798. He anticipated the sentence, however, by cutting his throat in prison 19 Nov. His *Life* (written by himself) and *Political Writings* (edited by his son) were published in Washington in 1826. Several abridged editions have appeared since.

TOOKE, WILLIAM.

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.
1777—1863.

Admitted 15 Feb. 1793.

Youngest son of the Rev. William Tooke of Lamb Building, Middle Temple. He was born at St. Petersburg 22 Nov. 1777, and arrived in England the year before his admission to the Inn, and became articled to a solicitor in Gray's Inn. He took a very energetic part in the foundation of many institutions—as the London University, of which he was one of the first Council (1823), the Royal Society of Literature, the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and the Law Institution (1827). In 1818 he was elected a member of the Royal Society. He became President of the Society of Arts in 1862. He represented Truro in the first Reform Parliament of 1832. He died 20 Sept. 1863.

TOUCHET, GEORGE, *first* EARL of CASTLEHAVEN.

About 1550—1617.

Admitted 28 January, 1573-4.

The entry in the Register simply describes him as "George Tuchett, Lord Awdley." For some time he held the post of Governour of Utrecht. He was severely wounded in the siege of Kinsale on 24 Dec. 1601. He was summoned to the Irish House of Lords on 11 March, 1613-4, and was created an Irish Peer as Baron Audley of Orier, co. Armagh, and Earl of Castlehaven, co. Cork, on 6 Sept. 1616. He died in March, 1617. One of his daughters married Sir John Davies (*q.v.*).

TRACY, ROBERT.

JUDGE.

1655—1735.

Admitted 15 April, 1673.

Fifth son of Robert, Viscount Tracy of Toddington, Gloucester. He was called to the Bar 21 May, 1680. In 1699 he was made a Judge of the King's Bench in Ireland, but in the following year transferred to the English Exchequer Bench, and in 1702 to the Common Pleas. During a vacancy in the Chancellorship in 1710 he was appointed Commissioner of the Great Seal. He took part in the trial of the Jacobite rebels at Carlisle in 1716. He retired from the Bench in 1726, and died at Coscomb in Gloucestershire 11 Sept. 1735. He bore a high character for affability and integrity.

TREBY, SIR GEORGE.

JUDGE.

About 1644—1700.

Admitted 24 October, 1663.

Son and heir of Peter Treby of Plympton St. Maurice, Devonshire, where he was born about 1644. He was called to the Bar 2 June, 1671. In 1680 he was chosen Recorder of London. He became a Bencher of the Inn 28 Jan. 1680-1, and filled the office of Reader in 1686, and Treasurer in 1689. He

was early returned to Parliament, and took an active part in the inquiry into the supposed Popish Plot of 1678, and the impeachment of Viscount Stafford. Later, in the Convention Parliament, he was appointed Solicitor-General (1688), and Attorney-General (1689), in which office he continued till he was advanced to the Common Pleas as Chief Justice in 1692. He died 13 Dec. 1700, and was buried in the Temple Church.

He was held in the highest estimation both as a lawyer and a judge. He added the marginal notes to *Dyer's Reports*, and his pleadings and arguments on the *Quo Warranto* Case are printed with those of Finch, Sawyer, and Pollexfen (folio, 1690). He also published *A Collection of Letters and other Writings relating to the Horrid Popish Plot* (1681), and is supposed to be the author of a Tract entitled *Truth Vindicated* (in answer to Francis Hawkins's *Confession of E. Fitzharris*) (1681).

TREGONWELL, SIR JOHN. CIVILIAN. d. 1665.

Admitted 4 November, 1566.

He was of an old Cornish family, but his parentage is not recorded. He was educated at Oxford where he was made Principal of Vine Hall. He became an advocate of Doctors' Commons in 1522, and was Proctor for Henry VIII. in his divorce from Queen Katherine. He became Chief Judge of the Admiralty before 1535, and was knighted in 1553. He died 13 Jan. 1565.

TRELAWNY, SIR JONATHAN. BISHOP OF WINCHESTER. 1650—1721.

Admitted 1 November, 1669.

"Second son of Sir Jonathan Trelawney of Trelawne, Cornwall." He was educated at Westminster and Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1672, and M.A. 1675. In 1676 he was ordained priest. By the death of his elder brother he succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1680. In 1685 he went into Cornwall to oppose the Duke of Monmouth (*q.v.*), and raised the militia in favour of James II. For this service he was offered the Bishopric of Bristol, to which he was consecrated 8 Nov. 1685. When James II., however, issued his Declaration of Indulgence in 1687, Trelawny refused to sign in favour of it, and was one of the seven bishops who petitioned against it. For this he was brought to trial with his fellow prelates 8 June, 1688, but acquitted on the 30th following. On James's abdication, he took the oath to William and Mary, and was made Bishop of Exeter in 1689, whence he was transferred to Winchester in 1707. He died 19 July, 1721.

He is sometimes said to have been the subject of the Song of the Western Men, *And shall Trelawny die*, etc.; but erroneously, that ballad having reference to Sir John Trelawny, first Baronet, imprisoned by order of the House of Commons, 1628.

TREMAYLE, THOMAS. JUDGE.

There is no record of this early judge in the Registers, but it is clear from the *Year Books* that he was a member of the Inn. He belonged to a family seated at Sand in Devonshire. He attained the degree of the Coif in 1478, was King's Serjeant in 1481, and was promoted to the King's Bench in 1488. His name appears in *Keilwey's Reports* as well as in the *Year Books*.

TREMAYNE, SIR JOHN. LAWYER. d. 1694.
Admitted 30 October, 1669.

Son and heir of Lewis Tremayne of St. Mawes Castle, Cornwall. He was called to the Bar 9 May, 1673. He acquired a great reputation as a lawyer, and his name appears frequently before the House of Lords from 1689, when he became a Serjeant, to 1693. He was knighted at Whitehall 31 Oct. 1689, and in 1690 represented the borough of Tregony in Parliament. He died 20 Feb. 1693-4.

He left behind him a volume entitled *Placita Corona*, published in 1723, and translated into English in 1793

TRENCHARD, SIR JOHN. STATESMAN. 1640—1695.
Admitted 21 June, 1667.

Fourth son of Thomas Trenchard of Woolveton, co. Dorset. He was born at Lytchett Matravers, near Poole in Dorset, on 30 March, 1640. He was called to the Bar on 29 May, 1674. He took an active part in the third and fourth Parliaments of Charles II., and was apprehended in 1683 on suspicion of being concerned in the plot for which Russell and Sydney suffered. After the accession of James II., he was concerned in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. He supported the cause of the Revolution in 1688, and was rewarded by William III. by being made Serjeant, Chief Justice of Chester, with the honour of knighthood, and finally Secretary of State. He died in 1695.

TROLLOPE, THOMAS ANTHONY. 1774—1835.
Admitted 20 April, 1799.

Only son of the Rev. Anthony Trollope of Cottered, co. Herts, clergyman, and of the Middle Temple, and grandson of Sir Thomas Trollope, also of the Middle Temple. He was called to the Bar 11 May, 1804, but was not successful in practice, and turned to farming at Harrow Weald. He then invested in a scheme for the sale of fancy goods in America, which also failed. He subsequently speculated in house property in London with no more success, and died at Bruges 23 Oct. 1835. His best title to fame is as the husband of Frances Trollope, the novelist, and as the father of the still more celebrated Anthony, the author of *Orley Farm* (his house at Harrow Weald), and other novels.

TROTTER, JOHN BERNARD. AUTHOR. 1775—1818.
Admitted 3 November, 1797.

Second son of the Rev. Edward Trotter of Downpatrick, co. Down, where he was born in 1775. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1795. During his residence in the Temple he obtained the acquaintance of Charles James Fox, who commended a pamphlet on *The Union*, and some verses he sent to him. This led to his appointment as that statesman's private secretary, and to the publication of his *Memoirs* in 1811. He died in great privation in Ireland 29 Sept. 1818.

Some letters of his were published after his death, under the title of *Walks through Ireland*, to which a Memoir of the author was prefixed.

TRUMBULL, SIR WILLIAM. STATESMAN. 1639—1716.

Admitted 11 May, 1657.

Eldest son of William Trumbull of the Middle Temple (admitted 19 Jan. 1625), and Easthampstead, where he was baptized 11 Sept. 1639. He was educated at Oxford, where he was elected a Fellow of All Souls' in 1657. In 1667 he received the degree of D.C.L. He was admitted an advocate of Doctors' Commons in 1668, and became Chancellor of the diocese of Rochester. In 1683 he accompanied Lord Dartmouth to Tangier as Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, and on his return to England was knighted, and sent as Ambassador to Paris, where he was when the Edict of Nantes was signed. He next represented his Government at the Porte, and on his return became a Lord of the Treasury, and in 1695 Secretary of State. He was a friend of Dryden, and is said to have suggested to Pope, who dedicated his first Pastoral to him, his translation of the Iliad. He died 14 Dec. 1716, and was buried in Easthampstead Church, where there is a handsome monument to him, with an epitaph by Pope.

TURNOR, SIR CHRISTOPHER. JUDGE. 1607—1675.

Admitted 27 June, 1626.

Eldest son of Christopher Turnor of Milton Erneys, Bedfordshire, where he was born on 6 Dec. 1607. He was called to the Bar 22 Nov. 1633, and became a Bencher of the Inn 3 Feb. 1653-4. On 7 July, 1660, he was advanced to the Judicial Bench as third Baron of the Exchequer. He died in 1675.

TURNOR or TURNOUR, SIR EDWARD. JUDGE. 1617—1676.

Admitted 30 October, 1633.

Eldest son of Arthur Turnor of Parndon Parva, Essex, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He was born in Threadneedle Street, London, in 1617. He was called to the Bar 19 June, 1640, made a Bencher of the Inn, 29 June, 1660, and was Treasurer in 1662. During the Commonwealth he represented Essex in Parliament, but supported the royal party at the Restoration, when he was knighted. He was King's Counsel during the trial of the regicides, and in the first Parliament of Charles II. acted as Speaker of the House of Commons for twelve years. From this office he retired on his appointment to the Judicial Bench as Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 23 May, 1671. He died on 4 March, 1676.

Sir Edward Turnor published *Two Speeches*, A.D. 1661; *Speech to the King*, 29 May, 1662.

TYERS, THOMAS 1725—1787.

Admitted 19 March, 1753.

Eldest son of Jonathan Tyers of Denbys, Surrey (proprietor of Vauxhall Gardens). He was educated at Oxford where he graduated B.A. in 1742. On 9 May following his admission he passed to the Inner Temple. At his father's death he became joint manager, with his brother, of the celebrated Gardens, and composed songs for the entertainments there. He was a friend of Dr. Johnson, who admired his vivacious character, and depicted him in the *Idler* as "Tom Restless." He had a fund of wit and amusing anecdote, and his publications throw much light on the personages and events of the day. They are entitled *Political Conferences between several Great Men in the Past and*

Present Century (1780); *An Historical Rhapsody on Mr. Pope* (1781); *An Historical Essay on Mr. Addison* (1782); *Conversations Political and Familiar* (1784); and *A Biographical Sketch of Dr. Johnson*, published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1785.

TYRWHITT, THOMAS.

CRITIC.

1730—1786.

Admitted 28 April, 1749.

Eldest son of the Rev. Robert Tyrwhitt, D.D., Rector of St. James's, Westminster, where he was born on 27 March, 1730. He was called to the Bar 24 Jan. 1755. He at first devoted himself to politics, and became in 1756 Under-Secretary of War. From 1762 to 1768 he was Clerk of the House of Commons. In the latter year he resigned, and passed the remainder of his life in literary pursuits. Two years before his death in 1786 he was appointed Curator of the British Museum.

Mr. Tyrwhitt's publications are: *Epistle to Florio* [Mr. Ellis] *at Oxford* (1749); *Translations in Verse* [of Pope's *Messiah*, and Philips's *Splendid Shilling*, into Latin, and of Pindar's *Eighth Isthmian Ode* into English] (1752); *Observations on some Passages of Shakespeare* (1766); *Proceedings and Debates in the House of Commons in 1620—1* (1766); *Fragmenta duo Plutarchi* (1773); *Chaucer's Canterbury Tales*. 5 vols. (1775—8); *Dissertatio de Babrio* (1776); *Aristotelis de Poetica Liber* (1794); *Conjecturæ in Æschylum, Euripidem et Aristophanem* (1822).

U.

UXBRIDGE, EARL OF. *See* PAGET, HENRY.

V.

VENTRIS or VENTROYS, SIR PEYTON. JUDGE. 1645—1691.

Admitted 3 February, 1663-4.

Son of Edward Ventriss of Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire, a barrister of Gray's Inn, and born at Wenham Hall, Suffolk, in 1645. He was called to the Bar 2 June, 1671, but, failing to secure a practice, he devoted himself to reporting and produced the *Reports* bearing his name, and which contain decisions in the Kings Bench 20—36 Car. II., and in the Common Pleas 21 Car. II. to 3 William and Mary. He was sworn in a Serjeant-at-Law in 1689, and was raised to the Bench of Common Pleas the same year and knighted. He died 6 April, 1691.

VERE, SIR FRANCIS.

SOLDIER.

1560—1609.

Admitted 3 February, 1592-3.

Second son of Geoffrey Vere (third son of John de Vere, fifteenth Earl of Oxford). His admission took place on the same day as those of Sir Thomas Norris (*q.v.*), and Sir Martin Frobisher (*q.v.*), and doubtless was, like theirs, *causa honoris*. He served with the greatest distinction in the Low Countries from 1585 to 1592. In the latter year, the year of his admission to the Temple, he was elected to Parliament for Leominster. He served again in the Netherlands and in Spain and was present in most of the great battles

of the campaigns of 1593—8. In 1601 he was appointed Governour of Ostend, his gallant defence of which place for three years and three months against the French forces was his last military service. He died 28 Aug. 1609, whilst holding the post of Governour of Portsmouth.

Sir Francis published an account of his military achievements under the title of *Commentaries on Divers Pieces of Service, wherein he had Command, written by himself* . . . Folio, Cambridge (1657).

VERNEY, JOHN. JUDGE. About 1690—1741.
Admitted 4 July, 1715.

Second son of George, Lord Willoughby de Broke. He was called to the Bar 24 Nov. 1721, and represented Downton in Parliament during the reigns of George I. and George II. Previous to his Mastership he was for some time Attorney-General to Queen Caroline and served as a Judge of South Wales and Chief Justice of Chester (1733). He was appointed Master of the Rolls 9 Oct. 1738, and died 5 Aug. 1741.

His son, John Peyto Verney, succeeded his father's elder brother Richard, fifth Baron Willoughby de Broke (who was a member of the Inn) as sixth Baron.

VERNEY, RALPH, *second* EARL VERNEY. POLITICIAN.
About 1712—1791.
Admitted 16 June, 1729.

Second son of Right Hon. Ralph Verney, Viscount Fermanagh, afterwards first Earl Verney. He succeeded his father as Member for Wendover in 1753, but subsequently resigned that seat to Edmund Burke (*q.v.*), and sat for Buckinghamshire. His expenses in parliamentary contests and other extravagances ruined his estate. At his death 31 March, 1791, his titles became extinct.

VERNON, THOMAS. LAW REPORTER. 1654—1721.
Admitted 11 May, 1672.

Only son and heir of Richard Vernon of Hanbury Hall, Worcestershire. He was born on 25 Nov. 1654. He was called to the Bar 30 May, 1679, to the Bench 29 Oct. 1703, appointed Autumn Reader in 1706, and elected Treasurer in 1717. He was described by Lord Kenyon (*q.v.*) as "the ablest man in his profession." At one period of his life he was Secretary to the Duke of Monmouth. He sat in Parliament during the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. He died in 1721.

After his death his well-known Law Reports were published with the following title: *Reports of Thomas Vernon, Esq., of Cases argued and adjudged in the High Court of Chancery from 33 Car. II. to Geo. I.* (1728—8). A new edition of these was published in 1806-7 by John Raithby.

VIDAL, ROBERT STUDLEY. ANTIQUARY. 1770—1841.
Admitted 22 August, 1795.

Son of Robert Studley Vidal of Exeter. He took an interest in antiquarian matters and communicated papers to the Society of Antiquaries on Trial by Ordeal, and on Kenwith Castle, Devonshire. He is known also for a treatise on *Tenures* (1824), and as the editor of an edition of *Watkins on Copyholds*

(1821), but his principal work was a translation from Mosheim of the *Affairs of the Christians before the time of Constantine*, in 3 vols. (1813—35). He died 21 Nov. 1841, leaving by his will a sum for the foundation of two scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge.

VILLIERS or VILLERS, SIR EDWARD. STATESMAN.

About 1585—1626.

Admitted 1 March, 1617-8.

Second son (by his first wife) of Sir George Villiers of Brooksby, Leicestershire. He was admitted the same day as George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham (*q.v.*), of whom he was the half-brother. He was knighted 7 Sept. 1616, and in 1617 became Master of the Mint, and the following year Comptroller of the Court of Wards. In 1620 he was sent on a mission to the Elector Frederick, and in 1624-5 appointed President of Munster. He died in Ireland 7 Sept. 1626, "to the grief of the whole province."

VILLIERS, GEORGE, *first* DUKE of BUCKINGHAM. 1592—1628.

Admitted 1 March, 1617-8.

Second son (by his second wife) of Sir George Villiers of Brooksby in Leicestershire. He was born on 28 Aug. 1592. His career from his first introduction to James I. to his assassination by Felton, 23 Aug. 1628, is matter of public history. In 1613 he became Cup-bearer to the King. Two years later he was knighted. He then became Master of the Horse, was created a Baron and Viscount, and honoured with the Garter. In 1616 he was made Earl of Buckingham and admitted to the Privy Council. The next year he became Marquess (the title given to him in the entry in the Register), Lord High Admiral of England, Master of the King's Bench Office, Chief Justice in Eyre, Steward of Westminster and Constable of Windsor Castle. The ducal title was bestowed upon him during his absence in Spain in 1623.

VILLIERS, GEORGE, *second* DUKE of BUCKINGHAM. 1628—1687.

Admitted 21 February, 1664-5.

Second son of George Villiers, first duke. He was born at Wallingford House, Westminster, on 30 Jan. 1627-8, and was therefore thirty-six years of age at the time of his admission, the Duke of Monmouth (*q.v.*), who was admitted the same day, being fourteen. During the Civil War he was deprived of his estate by Parliament; but a great portion of it was restored in 1657 on his marriage with the daughter of Lord Fairfax. At the Restoration the honours he previously held were reconferred upon him; but in 1686 he was deprived of them for being concerned in a plot against the Government. He was again restored to favour, and, in spite of his crimes and vices, retained the royal favour to the last. He died 16 April, 1687, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

He is the original of "Zimri" in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*. He possessed considerable literary abilities, and wrote *The Rehearsal, a Comedy* (1672); *The Battle of Sedgemoor, a Farce*; *Speech in Parliament* (A.D. 1675); *Discourse upon the Reasonableness of Men having a Religion* (1685); *Satyr against Mankind*; *The Chances, a Comedy* (1692). His miscellaneous works were first collected and published in 1704.

VILLIERS or VILLERS, JOHN, VISCOUNT PURBECK.

About 1591—1657.

Admitted 26 February, 1617-8.

Eldest son of Sir George Villiers of Brooksby, and brother of the first Duke of Buckingham (*q.v.*). He was knighted 30 June, 1616. He was Groom of the Bedchamber and Master of the Rolls to Charles, Prince of Wales. He married Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Coke, a marriage which proved a tragedy, and he soon afterwards lost his reason. He died 18 Feb. 1656-7. He was made Baron Villiers and Viscount Purbeck in 1619; but at his death the peerage became extinct, the claim to it on the part of Robert Danvers leading to a *cause célèbre*.

VINER, CHARLES.

LAW WRITER.

1678—1756.

Admitted 27 November, 1700.

Son and heir of Charles Viner of Salisbury. He was not called to the Bar. The work to which he devoted fifty years of his life is entitled *A General Abridgment of Law and Equity, alphabetically Digested under Proper Titles, with Notes and References . . .* published with an Alphabetical Index in 24 vols., Folio, 1742—58. It is based upon Rolle. It was printed at the author's own house on paper manufactured for the purpose. Mr. Viner died at Aldershot 5 June, 1756, and by his will left the copyright of his Abridgment and other property to the University of Oxford in order to found a Professorship of Common Law, now known as the Vinerian Professorship.

VIVIAN, SIR RICHARD HUSSEY, first BARON VIVIAN of GLYNN AND TRURO.

GENERAL.

1775—1842.

Admitted 4 October, 1791.

Eldest son of John Vivian of Truro, where he was born 28 July, 1775. He was educated at Harrow, Oxford, and in France, but in 1793 determined upon a military career and obtained a commission in the 20th Foot. He served with distinction in Holland, Egypt, and Spain, and was in the thick of the fighting at Waterloo. He was made a K.C.B. in 1815, and in 1828 was created a Baronet. He died at Baden-Baden 20 Aug. 1842.

W.

WAAD or WADE, ARMAGIL.

TRAVELLER.

d. 1568.

Was a native of Yorkshire and educated at Oxford, where he graduated in 1531, and then, according to Anthony & Wood, removed to one of the Inns of Court, which, it may be assumed, was the Middle Temple at the time covered by its lost Register, as his name does not appear on the Registers of the other Inns. He is commonly known as the "English Columbus" from his explorations in North America, which he commenced in 1536. After his return he was employed in the service of Henry VIII., and became Chief Clerk of the Privy Council in 1552. He died 20 June, 1568, and was buried in Hampstead Church.

He is said to have written *Observations* on his travels, but no copy of such publication is now known. He also wrote a tract on the *Distresses of the Commonwealth*, which is preserved in the Record Office, and some Verses in Latin on the reception of the Duke of Somerset in London 1548.

WADE, NATHANIEL. POLITICIAN. d. 1718.
Admitted 15 June, 1681.

Third son of John Wade of The Wicke, Arlingham, Gloucestershire. He entered the Middle Temple from New Inn, and was called to the Bar 26 May, 1682. He soon became involved in the political controversies of the time. Being suspected of complicity in the Rye House Plot, he fled to Holland and joined the partizans of the Duke of Monmouth (*q.v.*), with whom he landed at Lyme Regis in 1685. He fought bravely at Sedgemoor, but was seized endeavouring to make his escape and committed to Newgate. On his trial he turned king's evidence, and was pardoned. He subsequently became Town Clerk of Bristol, where he died 14 March, 1717-8, and where a street is named after him.

WAKE, SIR ISAAC. DIPLOMATIST. About 1580—1632.
Admitted 14 February, 1604-5.

Second son of Arthur Wake of Oxford (a canon of Christ's Church, and a kinsman of Archbishop Wake). He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1597 and became a Fellow of Merton in 1598. In the year of his admission to the Inn he was elected Public Orator at Oxford. In 1609 he became Secretary to Sir Dudley Carleton, Ambassador at Venice, and subsequently was English representative in Savoy and Switzerland, for which services he was knighted by James I. in 1619. He died in Paris in 1632, and his body was brought to England and interred with great honour in the chapel of Dover Castle.

Wake published some of his orations and some discourses on the Cantons of Switzerland and affairs in Italy and Sweden; but his best known work is one entitled *Rex Platonicus*, a description in Latin of King James I.'s entertainment at Oxford in 1605, and remarkable for containing a passage from which is supposed to have suggested the plot of Macbeth to the author of that Play.

WALCOT, SIR THOMAS. JUDGE. 1629—1685.
Admitted 12 November, 1647.

Second son of Humphrey Walcot of Walcot, Salop. He was born at Lydbury 6 Aug. 1629. He was called to the Bar on 25 Nov. 1653, to the Bench on 11 Nov. 1671, and appointed Lent Reader in 1677. He was elected Recorder of Bewdley in 1671 and called to the degree of the Coif in 1679. Entering Parliament for Ludlow in the same year, he was knighted in 1681, and in Oct. 1683 raised to a seat on the King's Bench. This dignity, however, he enjoyed but for two years, dying in the first year of James II.

WALFORD, CORNELIUS. ACTUARY AND STATISTICIAN.
1827—1885.
Admitted 8 January, 1858.

Eldest son of Cornelius Walford, naturalist, of Witham, Essex. He was called to the Bar 16 Nov. 1860. He joined the Parliamentary Bar, but soon became connected with the Accidental Death Insurance and other Companies, and in 1870 brought out his *Insurance Yearbook*. His great literary labour, however, was an *Encyclopedia of Insurance*, an ambitious work intended to fill ten volumes, only five of which were completed. In 1875 he became a member of the Historical Society, and read before it Papers forming

an *Outline History of the Hanseatic League*, reprinted in 1881. His article on *Gilds* in the *Insurance Encyclopædia* was expanded and republished in 1888. He died 28 Sept. 1885.

WALKER, CLEMENT. POLITICIAN AND HISTORIAN. d. 1651.
Admitted 18 October, 1611.

Son and heir of Thomas Walker of Westminster. He was a native of Cliffe in Dorset. At the outset of the Civil War he joined the Parliamentary side and took part in the siege of Bristol. For a pamphlet impugning the conduct of Lord Say he was committed to the Tower in 1643. He was elected for Wells in 1645, but in 1648 suffered from "Pride's Purge," being one of those who were for accepting the king's concessions. He also protested against bringing the king to trial. He is now best remembered as the author of a *History of Independency*, the publication of which led to his arrest and committal for trial for high treason in 1649. He was never tried, however, but remained a prisoner till his death in October, 1651. Besides the works above mentioned he wrote a great number of Tracts and Broad-sides relating to himself and the controversies of the time.

WALLACE, ROBERT. DIVINE AND POLITICIAN. 1831—1899.
Admitted 22 January, 1881.

Second son of Jasper Wallace, gardener, Culross, Perth. He was born at Cupar, Fife, 24 June, 1831, and educated at the High School, Edinburgh, and St. Andrews University, where he graduated with distinction in 1853, and where he became Examiner in Philosophy in 1866. In 1869 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Glasgow University. As a churchman he entertained broad views and advocated reform, and his writings on that subject led to much controversy. In 1872 he obtained the Chair of Church History at Edinburgh, an appointment much canvassed, and in 1876 he retired and became editor of the *Scotsman* newspaper. He was called to the Bar 17 Nov. 1883, and in 1886 elected member of Parliament for East Edinburgh, which seat he retained till his death, 5 June, 1899.

He was a frequent contributor to magazines. In 1873 he published his address on *The Study of Ecclesiastical History*, and at the time of his death was engaged in a *Biography of George Buchanan* (since completed by J. Campbell Smith), and in the preparation of an Autobiography.

WALLOP, RICHARD. JUDGE 1616—1697.
Admitted 9 February, 1637-8.

Second son of Richard Wallop of Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire, where he was born. He was called to the Bar on 6 Feb. 1645, to the Bench in 1666, appointed Lent Reader in 1670, and elected Treasurer in 1673. He acted as counsel in many important cases between 1661 and 1696, when he received the appointment of Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer. This office, however, he held only a little over a year, dying 22 Aug. 1697. A branch of the Wallop family was ennobled by George I. with the title of Earl of Portsmouth.

WALSH, JOHN. JUDGE. About 1500—1572.

Only son of John Walsh, Cathanger, Somerset. There is no record of his admission, but he was elected Reader 5 Nov. 1555. He was made Serjeant-at-Law in 1559, became a Judge of the Common Pleas in 1563, and died in 1572.

WALSINGHAM, BARON. See DE GREY, WILLIAM.

WARMESTRY, GERVASE. POET. 1604—1641.

Admitted 18 November, 1628.

Second son of William Warmestry, Registrar of the diocese of Worcester. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated 1625. He succeeded his father in the office of Registrar. In 1628 he published a poetical pamphlet entitled *Virescit vulnere virtus, or England's Wound and Cure*, a tract throwing light upon the state of society at the period. He also composed a Latin poem in praise of William Camden (1624). He died in London 31 Aug. 1641.

WATKINS, CHARLES. LEGAL WRITER. d. 1808.

Admitted 8 November, 1796.

Youngest son of Rev. William Watkins of Gelly of Llanwetherine parish, co. Monmouth. He was called to the Bar 10 June, 1803, and practised as a Conveyancer from 1799 to his death in 1808.

He is chiefly known by the able treatises he has left on *The Title and Powers of the King as Guardian of the Duchy of Cornwall*; on *The Law of Descents* (1793); on *Government* (1796); on *Copyholds* (1797—9); on the *Principles of Conveyancing* (1800); and on the law of Tenures in his Introduction to the fourth edition of *Gilbert's Law of Tenures* (1796).

WATSON, LEWIS, first BARON ROCKINGHAM of ROCKINGHAM.

1584—1653.

Admitted 2 November, 1601.

Son and heir of Edward Watson of Rockingham Castle, Northamptonshire, and of the Middle Temple. He was educated at Oxford, where he entered in 1599. He became a constant attendant at Court as a follower of Buckingham (*q.v.*), and was knighted by James I. in 1608. He entered Parliament for Lincoln in 1614, and was made a Baronet in 1621. At the outset of the Civil War his castle was seized by the Parliamentarians and he himself arrested on a charge of not defending it. He cleared himself of the charge, however, and was created Baron Rockingham in 1644. He died 5 Jan. 1652-3.

WATTS or WATT, SIR JOHN. MERCHANT AND PATRIOT. d. 1616.

Admitted 9 March, 1595-6.

Son of Thomas Watts of Buntingford, Hertfordshire. He was a patriotic merchant of London who provided a ship for service against the Spanish

Armada, on which he himself served as a volunteer. He afterwards fitted out other privateers, which caused him to be described in a letter to the King of Spain as "the greatest pirate that had been in this kingdom." It was for these patriotic services, no doubt, that he was admitted to the Inn, together with Alderman Lee (*q.v.*). He was Sheriff of London in the year following his admission. He was knighted in 1603 and became Lord Mayor in 1607. He died in 1616.

WEBB, PHILIP CARTERET. ANTIQUARY. 1700—1770.

Admitted 18 December, 1727.

Second son of Daniel Webb of Devizes. He first practised as a Solicitor and acquired a great reputation for a knowledge of records and precedents of Constitutional law, and his services were of great assistance in the trial of the Jacobite prisoners in 1745. In 1741 he became a member of Lincoln's Inn. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1747. He entered Parliament in 1754 and became Solicitor to the Treasury, in which capacity he assisted in the prosecution of John Wilkes, which brought him into great odium with the popular party. He died at his seat at Busbridge, Surrey, 22 June, 1770.

He was an industrious collector of antiquarian literature, and many of his MSS. are now in the British Museum. In 1763 he printed a collection of General Warrants copied from the Records, and amongst his other publications are treatises on *Domesday*, *Danegeld*, and the political status of Jews in England.

WEBSTER, THOMAS. 1810—1875.

Admitted 6 July, 1840.

Eldest son of Rev. Thomas Webster of Oakington, Cambridge. He was educated at Charterhouse and Cambridge, where he was Fourteenth Wrangler in 1832. He was admitted to the Middle Temple from Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar 3 May, 1841. He obtained a large parliamentary practice, and became a great authority on patent law, his *Reports and Notes of Cases on Letters Patent for Inventions*, published in 1844, becoming a chief text-book on the subject. He was engaged as Counsel in the great Liverpool and Mersey Docks Case, his reports of which, and his handbook on *The Ports and Docks of Birkenhead* are the standard works of reference on the subject of the Mersey. He took silk in 1865, and died 3 June, 1875. He was the father of Sir Richard Everard Webster, the present Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice.

WEIR, WILLIAM. JOURNALIST. 1802—1858.

Admitted 2 March, 1840.

Only son of Oswald Weir of Mount Hamilton, Ayr, where he was born in 1802. He was educated at Ayr Academy, and subsequently at the University of Göttingen. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1827, but, taking to journalism, became Editor of the *Glasgow Argus* (1858), and removing to London, joined the staff of the *Daily News* at its foundation in 1846, and

became its Editor in 1854, in which position he obtained a great reputation. He died 15 Sept. 1858.

WELD, CHARLES RICHARD. HISTORIAN OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. 1813—1869.

Admitted 6 November, 1841.

Second son of Isaac Weld of Dublin, and half-brother of Isaac Weld, topographer of that city. He was called to the Bar 22 Nov. 1844. In 1839 he became Secretary to the Statistical Society, and in 1845 Assistant-Secretary and Librarian of the Royal Society, a *History* of which he published in 1848. Besides this he published a number of treatises under the title of *Vacation Tours*, descriptive of his travels in various parts of Europe and America. He greatly assisted Sir John Franklin in work connected with his Arctic Explorations, and published several pamphlets on Arctic Expeditions. He died at Bath 15 Jan. 1869. He married Anne Selwood, whose elder sister was the wife of Alfred Tennyson.

WELD, SIR HUMPHREY. LORD MAYOR. 1546—1610.

Admitted 11 August, 1601.

In the entry of admission his parentage is not given, but he was the fourth son of John Weld of Eaton, Cheshire. He was a member of the Grocers' Company, Alderman of Farringdon Within, and filled the office of Sheriff in 1599. Nine years later he was elected Lord Mayor. He was President of Christ's Hospital. He died 29 Nov. 1610, and was buried in the church of St. Olave, Jewry. His son and heir, John Weld, was admitted to the Inn 1 Aug. 1600.

WELLS, SIR MORDAUNT LAWSON. INDIAN JUDGE. 1817—1885.

Admitted 22 January, 1838.

Second son of Samuel Wells of Serjeant's Inn. He was called to the Bar 29 Jan. 1841. He was a successful advocate on the Norfolk Circuit, and at the Parliamentary Bar, and obtained the order of the Coif in 1856. He was Recorder of Bedford till 1858, when he was appointed puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, with the honour of knighthood. Two years later he became a member of the Indian Council, and took part in the revision of the Indian Criminal Code. In 1862 he was elevated to the High Court, but retained his position only till the following year through failing health. He returned to England and resumed his practice at the Bar till his death, 26 Nov. 1885.

WELSBY, WILLIAM NEWLAND. LEGAL WRITER. 1802—1864.

Admitted 22 April, 1823.

Only son of William Welsby of the Middle Temple. He was called to the Bar 10 Nov. 1826. He was appointed Recorder of Chester in 1841, and was for some time junior Counsel to the Treasury. He died 1 July, 1864.

As a law writer he is best known by his *Exchequer Reports*, in collaboration with Roger Meeson, and subsequently with E. T. Hurlstone and J. Gordon, and his mercantile cases in conjunction with J. H. Lloyd, and by his *Lives of*

the Judges of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, originally published in the *Law Magazine*. He also edited many well-known law books, including a portion of *Blackstone's Commentaries*, *Archbold's Law of Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases*, and *Jervis on Coroners*.

WENTWORTH, WILLIAM CHARLES. AUSTRALIAN STATESMAN.
1793—1872.

Admitted 5 February, 1817.

Eldest son of D'Arcy Wentworth of New South Wales. He claimed descent from the great Earl of Strafford, and was undoubtedly connected with the Wentworths of Yorkshire, though of Irish extraction. His father emigrated to New South Wales in 1790, and held an important position there. The son was sent to England in 1800 to be educated. Returning to Australia, he joined the exploration party of Blaxland and Lawson across the Blue Mountains. He returned to England in 1816, and matriculated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he was at the time of his admission to the Middle Temple. In 1819 he published *A Statistical Account of the British Settlements in Australia*, in which he endeavoured to stimulate imperial patriotism, and which soon ran to a third edition. In 1823 he obtained the second place in the competition for the prize poem on Australasia, won by Mackworth Praed (*q.v.*), and his production is now considered the finer effort. He was called to the Bar 8 Feb. 1822, and then returned to Sydney, where he established a newspaper called the *Australian*, in which he set on foot an agitation which led to the recall of Governour Darling in 1831. In 1842, when parliamentary institutions were conferred on Australia, he was elected for Sydney. He became the head of the "Squatter Party" in the Colony, his aim being to "secure self-government for his native land." In 1848 he was again elected for Sydney along with Robert Lowe. In 1849 he brought in a Bill for the foundation of the Sydney University, which was inaugurated in 1852, and he was largely responsible for the drafting of the Constitution subsequently conferred on the Colony. He was, moreover, the first to advocate a federal association of the Australian Colonies, and may be regarded as the forerunner of the movement which has resulted in the formation of the Australian "Commonwealth." In 1862 he returned to England, and died at Merly House, Wimborne, Dorset, 20 March, 1872. His remains were removed to Sydney for burial 6 May of that year.

WERDEN or WORDEN, SIR JOHN. POLITICIAN. 1640—1716.

Admitted 13 May, 1653.

Eldest son of Robert Werden of Barton, Cheshire. He was called to the Bar 9 Feb. 1659-60, and became Baron of the Exchequer for Cheshire in 1664. He was subsequently employed on important embassies to Spain, Holland, and Sweden, on his return from the last of which, in 1672, he was created a Baronet. He for some time represented Reigate in Parliament, and became a Commissioner of Customs. He joined the Prince of Orange on his landing, who continued him in his office. He died 29 Oct. 1716.

WESTBURY, BARON. See BETHELL, RICHARD.

WESTBY, BARTHOLOMEW. JUDGE. *d.* about 1521.

That this ancient judge was a member of the Inn appears from his being present "with other members" at the Serjeant's feast in 1504, on which occasion he delivered an address. He was then Second Baron of the Exchequer. At the accession of Henry VIII. he was made one of the Surveyors of the King's Manors, and in 1514 a Knight of Windsor. He died about 1521.

WESTMORLAND, EARL OF. *See* FANE, JOHN.

WESTON, JEROME, *second* EARL of PORTLAND. ROYALIST.
1605—1663.

Admitted 11 May, 1626.

Second son of Sir Richard Weston, His Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer (*q.v.*). In 1632 he was sent on an embassy to Paris on the affairs of the Palatinate, and in 1633 was made Governour of the Isle of Wight, and two years later Vice-Admiral of Hampshire, of which appointments he was deprived by Parliament in 1642. In 1643 he was appointed President of Munster, though he never assumed the duties. At the Restoration he was restored to the offices he held, and took his seat in the Convention Parliament. He died 17 March, 1662-3.

WESTON, RICHARD. JUDGE. *d.* 1572.

Second son of John Weston of Lichfield. There is no entry of his admission, but he was Autumn Reader in 1554. In 1557 he was Solicitor-General to Queen Mary, and Queen's Serjeant to Queen Elizabeth in 1559. In the latter year he was advanced to the Bench of Common Pleas, where he sat till his death in 1572.

His son and heir Jerome, born about 1550, was admitted on 19 Jan. 1571-2. He was High Sheriff of Essex in 1599, and died on 31 Dec. 1603.

WESTON, RICHARD, *first* EARL of PORTLAND. 1577—1635.

Admitted 18 June, 1594.

Son and heir of Jerome Weston of Roxwell, Essex, and grandson of Richard Weston (*q.v.*). He was born 1 March, 1576-7. After some years' study at the Inn he travelled into foreign parts, and in 1601 entered Parliament for Maldon. In 1603 he was knighted by King James and soon afterwards succeeded to his father's estates, which he is said to have impoverished by his attendance at Court. In 1620 he was sent by James on a diplomatic mission to the Continent in connexion with the affairs of the Palatinate, but which was not successful. On his return he became Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer and was sworn in of the Privy Council. In Feb. 1621-2, he again went to Brussels in the affairs of the Palatinate, and the report of his mission is preserved in MS. in the Inner Temple Records. As Chancellor it was his function to provide funds for the Spanish war which followed the failure of these negotiations, a post of great difficulty which he performed with ability. In 1628-9 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Weston and

appointed Lord High Treasurer. In this capacity he acquired great unpopularity, but succeeded in retaining the king's favour, and in Feb. 1632-3 was created Earl of Portland. He died 13 March, 1634-5, and, though a Catholic, was buried in Winchester Cathedral. He is frequently confounded with his contemporary, Sir Richard Weston, Baron of the Exchequer, who was a member of the Inner Temple.

WHATELY, THOMAS. POLITICIAN. d. 1772.
Admitted 19 June, 1742.

Son and heir of Thomas Whately (*sic*), of Epsom, Surrey (and brother of Joseph Whately, the father of the celebrated Archbishop). He was called to the Bar 21 June, 1751. He sat in Parliament from 1761 to 1768 for Ludgershall, Wilts, and from the latter date to his death, for Castle Rising, and was a keen politician and a close friend of George Grenville, though afterwards a follower of Lord North—a change which subjected him to the satire of "Junius." He became a Commissioner of the Board of Trade in 1771 and Under-Secretary of State for the Northern Department. He died 26 May, 1772.

He was the author of political pamphlets on *The Budget* (1665), and *The Controversy between Great Britain and her Colonies* (1769). Also of *Observations on Modern Gardening* (1770), and of a more literary work on *Some of Shakespeare's Characters*, highly praised by his nephew, the Archbishop.

WHEELER, THOMAS. SERJEANT-AT-LAW. 1805—1883.
Admitted 12 December, 1834.

Second son of John Wheeler of Manchester, in the Grammar School of which town he was educated, proceeding thence to Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B. in 1846 and LL.D. in 1858. He commenced his law practice as a solicitor and was called to the Bar 16 Jan. 1846. In 1861 he became Serjeant-at-Law. In 1860 he was Judge of the Salford Court of Record, and two years later made County Court Judge of the Liverpool district, whence he was transferred to the metropolis in 1873. He was a J.P. for Lancashire and Middlesex. He died 17 June, 1883.

WHELER or WHEELER, SIR GEORGE. TRAVELLER. 1650—1723.
Admitted 4 July, 1671.

Son and heir of Charles Wheler of Charing, Kent. He was educated at Oxford, where he was created M.A. in 1683 and D.D. in 1702. Previous to this he had travelled much on the Continent, and in 1678 had published an account of a *Journey into Greece*, then a practically unknown country. In 1682 he was knighted and in the following year took Holy Orders and became a Canon of Durham (1684), in which city he died 15 Jan. 1723.

Besides the above work he published an *Account of the Churches of the Primitive Christians* (1689), and *The Protestant Monastery, or Directions for the Religious Conduct of a Family*. He founded a chapel in Spital Fields, long known as Wheler Chapel, now St. Mary's Church. In 1696 he presented a copy of his work, *A Journey into Greece*, to the Library of the Inn, "per amicum suum Fran. Morgan Ar. existent. Thesaurā."

WHITE, JOHN. PURITAN LAWYER AND WRITER. 1590—1645
Admitted 6 November, 1610.

Second son of Henry White of Hentland, in the parish of Rhoscrowther, Pembrokeshire, where he was born on 29 June, 1590. He was commonly known as "Century White," from his most popular publication mentioned below. He was called to the Bar 19 June, 1618. Being a Puritan he was much employed by members of that party in various transactions. In 1640 he was elected member for Southwark and took an active part in opposition to the king. He died in 1645 and was buried in the Temple Church, where, on a monument erected to him, occurred the lines—

"Here lyeth John, a burning, shining light,
His name, life, actions, were all White."

During his life he published: *Speech concerning the Tryal of the Twelve Bishops* (1641); *Speech concerning Episcopacy* (1641); *The First Century of Scandalous Malignant Priests made and admitted into Benefices by the Prelates* (1643); *A Looking Glass for Cowardly Governours* (1644).

WHITELOCK or WHITLOCK, BULSTRODE. LAWYER AND
STATESMAN. 1605—1675.

Admitted 5 August, 1619.

Eldest son of Sir James Whitlock (*q.v.*) of Fowley Court, Bucks. Born in Fleet Street, London on 6 Aug. 1605. Two years after his call to the Bar on 24 Nov. 1626, he was chosen Master of the Revels by his brother Templars, and in 1633 was one of the committee of management for the preparation of a masque to be performed before the king and queen. He was chosen member for Marlow in the Long Parliament, and was one of the most active promoters of the impeachment of the Earl of Strafford. He was one of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the king, and a friend of Cromwell, but, though one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, refused to be concerned in the trial of Charles I. On 27 Oct. 1648, he became a Bencher of the Inn, and in the same year was elected High Steward of Oxford, and in 1653 went as ambassador to Sweden. In 1656 he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, and the following year was called to the Upper House as one of "Cromwell's Lords." In 1659 he acted as President of the Council of State and Keeper of the Great Seal, but on the approach of the Restoration he retired to Chilton Park, in Wiltshire, where he died in 1675.

Bulstrode Whitlock is a prominent figure in the public history of his time. He is author of the following treatises: *Monarchy asserted to be the best, most ancient and legal form of Government* (1660); *Memoires of English Affaires—from Charles I. to the Restoration* (1682); *Essays, Ecclesiastical and Civil* (1706); *Memorials of English Affairs, with some Account of the Author's Life, by William Penn* (1707); *Notes upon the King's Writ for Choosing Members of Parliament* (1766); *A Journal of the Swedish Embassy in 1753 and 1754 . . . with an Appendix of Original Papers* (1772).

His two eldest sons, James and William, were admitted members of the Inn on the same day, 4 June, 1647. James was born on 13 July, 1631, and died in 1701. Having assisted Cromwell in Ireland, and as colonel of an Oxfordshire militia regiment, he was knighted by him on 6 Jan. 1657. He represented Aylesbury in the Parliament of 1659. William also received the honour of knighthood, but from William III., on 10 April, 1689.

WHITELOCK or WHITLOCKE, SIR JAMES. JUDGE. 1570—1632.

Admitted 2 March, 1592-3.

Fourth son of Richard Whitelock, of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East. He was born in London, 28 Nov. 1570. He was educated at Merchant Taylor's School and at Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1 July, 1594. He was admitted to the Temple from New Inn, and called to the Bar 24 Oct. 1600. He was Autumn Reader in 1619. In 1620 he was elected to Parliament for Woodstock, and in the same year became Serjeant-at-Law, a knight, and Chief Justice of Chester. Three years later he was promoted to a seat on the King's Bench, which position he held till his death, 22 June, 1632.

He was an excellent Latin scholar, historian, and genealogist, and was the author of the following treatises printed in Hearne's *Collection of Curious Discourses* (1771); *Of the Antiquity and Office of Heralds*; *Of the Antiquity of Places for Students and Professors of the Common Laws of England*; *Of Lawful Combats*; *Of Topographic Dimensions in England compared with those of the Greeks and Latins*. He also published several Speeches and Lectures or Readings in the Middle Temple Hall, and left behind him a sort of Diary or Autobiography entitled *Liber Famelicus*, which was published by the Camden Society in 1858, in which frequent reference is made to the Middle Temple and his connexion with it.

WILLIAMS, SIR DAVID. JUDGE. About 1536—1613.

Admitted 24 June, 1568.

Second son of William Williams in the parish of Stradbelye (Ystradfallte), Brecknockshire. He was called to the Bar 10 Feb. 1576, and elected Reader in 1591 and again in 1594. In 1593 he took the degree of the Coif, and in 1603-4, when it was determined to add a fifth Judge to each of the Superior Courts, Williams was selected for the King's Bench, and received his appointment, with the honour of knighthood, on 4 Feb. of that year. He died Jan. 1613.

His son Henry was admitted to the Inn 25 Jan. 1593-4 without fee, "because his father had been a Master of the Bench."

WILLIAMS, SIR ROGER. SOLDIER. About 1540—1595.

Admitted 19 February, 1593-4.

Son of Thomas Williams of Penrhos, Monmouthshire. He served as a page in the household of the first Earl of Pembroke, and was present at the storming of St. Quentin in 1557, and most of his life was spent on the Continent in the character of a soldier of fortune. In 1577 he served under Sir John Norris in the Netherlands as his lieutenant, and in 1585 in the same country under Leicester. He took part in the battle of Zutphen where Sidney was killed. He was knighted by Leicester at that time. His last service was with Henry of Navarre, where he greatly distinguished himself by his rash valour. He died in London 12 Dec. 1595, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was the author of a *Brief Discourse of War*, containing much interesting matter on warlike operations, and much personal reminiscence.

WILLIAMSON, SIR JOSEPH. STATESMAN AND DIPLOMATIST.

1633—1701.

Admitted 25 November, 1664.

Second son of Joseph Williamson of Bridekirk, Cumberland, where he was baptized 4 Aug. 1633, his father being the Vicar of the parish. He was educated at St. Bees, Westminster, and Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 2 Feb. 1653-4, and was elected a Fellow of Queen's College in 1657. At the Restoration he entered political life and became one of the Clerks of the Council and Keeper of the Royal Library at Whitehall. His call to the Bar appears to have been on the same day as his admission, "25 Nov. 1664," a rare privilege. He was knighted in Jan. 1671-2, and in 1673 was a joint plenipotentiary at the Congress of Cologne, and on his return the following year became Principal Secretary of State. Four years later, however, he was sent to the Tower on a charge of granting commissions to Popish recusants, but was released by order of the king the same day. During the time of his office he was one of the busiest men of the day, being mixed up with nearly all the political and social transactions of the time. Amongst other things he may be considered as the founder of the *London Gazette*, the first issue of which appeared 5 Feb. 1666 under his management. He took a great interest in the Royal Society, of which he was one of the first members. The only legal appointment he held was that of Recorder of Thetford. He died 3 Oct. 1701.

WILLS, JAMES.

POET AND MAN OF LETTERS.

1790—1868.

Admitted 14 November, 1814.

Second son of Thomas Wills of Willsgrove, co. Roscommon. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he had as fellow students Charles Wolfe, John Sydney Taylor (*q.v.*), John Anster and Samuel O'Sullivan. Loss of means obliged him to discontinue his course at the Middle Temple, and to take up literature, and subsequently to take Holy Orders. In 1846 he became Vicar of Suirville, and afterwards of Attanagh, co. Kilkenny. He contributed to *Blackwood* and other magazines, and was the founder of the *Irish Quarterly Review*. In 1835 he published *The Philosophy of Unbelief*, and in 1847 completed the *Lives of Distinguished Irishmen*, with a valuable historical introduction, afterwards published as *The Irish Nation*. He was the author also of several Poems, including *The Universe*, long attributed to his friend and countryman Charles Robert Maturin. He died at Attanagh in 1868.

WILMINGTON, EARL OF. See COMPTON, SPENCER.

WILSON, BERNARD or BARNARD.

DIVINE.

1689—1772.

Admitted 14 March, 1736-7.

On the Register he is described as "the Revd. Bernard Wilson of Newark, co. Nottingham." He was the son of Barnard Wilson, mercer, of Newark-on-Trent. He was educated at Westminster and Cambridge, where he graduated in 1712, and received the degree of D.D. in 1737. By the patronage of powerful friends he procured preferment, and in 1719 became Vicar of Newark, in 1730 obtained a Canonry at Lichfield, and four years later another at Worcester. He acquired a large private fortune. He died at Newark 30 April, 1772. His chief title to fame is his restoring to Newark the local charities of the place of which he wrote an account. He also published an English version of part of De Thou's *Historia Sui Temporis*.

WILSON, SIR JOHN. JUDGE. 1741—1793.

Admitted 22 January, 1763.

Only son of John Wilson of Howe, near Kendal, Westmoreland, where he was born 6 Aug. 1741. He graduated at Cambridge where he was Senior Wrangler in 1761. He was called to the Bar 7 Feb. 1766, and soon obtained a large practice in the Northern Circuit, where he was known to his brother members, John Dunning (*q.v.*) (afterwards Lord Ashburton), and John Scott (Lord Eldon) (*q.v.*). In Nov. 1786 was selected as a Judge of the Common Pleas and knighted, and in 1792 made a Commissioner of the Great Seal. He died at Kendal 18 Oct. 1793.

WINCHELSEA, EARL OF. *See* FINCH, HENEAGE.

WINDEBANK, SIR FRANCIS. STATESMAN. 1582—1646.

Admitted 4 February, 1602-3.

"Son and heir of Thomas Windebancke of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields," where he was baptized 21 Aug. 1582. In 1604 he obtained a grant of a clerkship of the Signet to which he succeeded some twenty years afterwards. In 1632 he was selected as the colleague of Sir John Coke in the Secretaryship of State, and knighted. He became very unpopular in this capacity, and in 1640, being suspected of treasonous correspondence, fled to France, where he died 1 Sept. 1646, having previously been received into the Roman Church.

WINDEYER, RICHARD. AUSTRALIAN STATESMAN. 1806—1847.

Admitted 15 May, 1829.

Eldest son of Charles Windeyer of Sydney, New South Wales. He was born in London 10 Aug. 1806, and educated partly in France. He was called to the Bar 2 May, 1834, and occupied chambers in Pump Court till he emigrated to Australia in 1835. He there became leader of the Sydney Bar, and in 1843 a representative of the Legislative Council, where he had as a colleague Robert Lowe, afterwards Lord Sherbrooke, and made himself conspicuous as a reformer and thorough-going economist—"the Joseph Hume of the Council," as he has been called. He was very active also as an agricultural pioneer, and assisted in the introduction of machinery and viticulture into the Colony. He died 2 Dec. 1847.

WINDSOR, THOMAS, *sixth* BARON WINDSOR. 1590—1641.

Admitted 14 August, 1600.

Son and heir of Henry, Lord Windsor, and nephew of Frederick, the fourth Baron, who were both members of the Inn. He was created K.B. in June, 1610, and was Rear-Admiral of the Fleet to fetch home Prince Charles from Spain in 1623.

The Arms of Edward, the third Baron, who distinguished himself at the siege of St. Quentin, are in the Hall, but there is no record of his admission as it probably took place in the period for which the records are wanting.

WINNINGTON, SIR FRANCIS. LAWYER. 1634—1700.

Admitted 28 November, 1656.

Eldest son of John Winnington of Winnington, Cheshire, born at Worcester 1634. He was called to the Bar 9 Feb. 1659-60, elected Bencher 24 Jan. 1672-3, Reader 1675, and Treasurer the same year. He was Standing Counsel to Prince Rupert, and was knighted in 1672. He had a large practice at the Bar and was created Solicitor-General on 19 Feb. 1674, but was deprived of his office for supporting the Exclusion Bill of 1678, losing at the dissolution his seat for Windsor. He subsequently sat for Worcester and Tewkesbury in Parliament, and was offered a Judgeship, which he declined. He died 1 May, 1700, and was buried at Stanford, Worcestershire, where there is a monument to his memory. He was the tutor of Lord Somers (*q.v.*), but was as much famed for riding and field sports as for his law. A letter from him in *Warner's Epistolary Curiosities* is all he has left behind of a literary nature.

WINNINGTON, THOMAS. POLITICIAN. 1696—1746.

Admitted 2 December, 1714.

Second son of Salwey Winnington of Stanford Court, co. Worcester, and of the Middle Temple, and grandson of Sir Francis Winnington (*q.v.*). He was educated at Westminster and Oxford, where he was commonly called "Penny" Winnington from the supposed meanness of his disposition. He was returned to Parliament in 1725 and became a Lord of the Admiralty in 1730. In 1741 he became a Privy Councillor. He might probably have attained to a much greater position but for his premature death 23 April, 1746. Walpole described him as "one of the first men in England from his parts and his employment, without an equal in public life."

WINTER or WINTOUR, THOMAS. CONSPIRATOR. 1572—1606.

Admitted 10 November, 1590.

Second son of George Winter of Hoddington, Worcester. He was admitted with his elder brother Robert from New Inn. They were of an ancient family of Welsh descent (*Gwyntwr*), and related to their fellow conspirators, Robert Catesby and Francis Tresham. Thomas was an able man and good linguist, and in his youth had seen service in the Netherlands. His connexion with the Gunpowder Plot and the part he took in it have been the subject of much controversy; but there seems no reason to doubt the facts as detailed in his own Confession, "written with his own hand, 25 Nov. 1605." He took a prominent part in the laying of the mine, and was the last to fly on hearing of its discovery. He was taken prisoner with the other conspirators, not killed, at Holbeach, in Staffordshire, 8 Nov. 1605, and committed to the Tower. He was put upon his trial 27 Jan. following, and condemned and executed on the 31st. His brother suffered the previous day. During all these proceedings he behaved with courage and resolution.

WOLFE, ARTHUR, *first* VISCOUNT KILWARDEN. 1739—1803.

Admitted 12 November, 1761.

Fifth son of John Wolfe of Forenaughts, co. Kildare. He was educated at Dublin University and called to the Irish Bar in 1766. In 1784 he entered the Irish Parliament as member for Coleraine, and subsequently (1798) for Dublin. He was appointed Solicitor-General in 1787, Attorney-General in

1789, and elevated to the Chiefship of the King's Bench, and to the Peerage as Baron Kilwarden in 1798. He was an advocate of the Act of Union, and, on the passing of that measure, was made a Viscount and Peer of the United Kingdom. He met his death by violence in 1803, being murdered in his carriage whilst driving to Dublin Castle 23 July.

WOOD, SIR GEORGE. JUDGE. 1743—1824.
Admitted 16 November, 1765.

Eldest son of Rev. George Wood, Vicar of Roystone, Yorkshire. He was first articled to an attorney. Having been called to the Bar 16 June, 1775, he acquired a great reputation as a special pleader, and had amongst his pupils Edward Law, Thomas Erskine, and Charles Abbott (*q.v.*). In 1806 he was Reader at the Inn. He was engaged in many State prosecutions, and in 1807 was elevated to the Bench as a Baron of the Exchequer. He died 7 July, 1824, and was buried in the Temple Church. He wrote a treatise on the *Tithe Laws*, which was published after his death (1832).

WOOD, ROBERT. TRAVELLER AND POLITICIAN. About 1717—1771.
Admitted 15 November, 1736.

Son and heir of the Rev. James Wood, S.T.P., of Summerhill, co. Meath. He was, according to Walpole, "an excellent classical" and travelling tutor, in which capacity, and subsequently, in company with John Bouverie and James Dawkins (*q.v.*), Oxford graduates, he visited Venice, Greece, and the East. In 1753 he published a work on *The Ruins of Palmyra*, and in 1757 a companion volume on *The Ruins of Balbec*, works of great value and beauty. In 1753 he accompanied the young Duke of Bridgewater on his grand tour, and in 1756 became Under-Secretary of State and in 1761 represented Brackley, in Northamptonshire, in Parliament. In office he conducted the proceedings against John Wilkes. He died at Putney 9 Sept. 1771.

He is now remembered chiefly by the above-named works and by a learned *Essay on the Genius and Writings of Homer, with a Comparative View of the Ancient and Present State of the Troade*, published in 1775.

WOODDESON, RICHARD. JURIST. 1745—1823.
Admitted 3 March, 1763.

Only son of Rev. Richard Wooddeson, master of Kingston Grammar School, where, and at Oxford, where he received the degree of D.C.L. in 1777, he was educated. On 24 Nov. 1769 he was called to the Bar, and in 1803 was appointed Reader at the Inn. In 1777 he was elected Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, and the following year Vinerian Professor of Law, and whilst holding the latter office published a work on *The Elements of Jurisprudence* (1783) and *A Systematical View of the Laws of England*, works still held in respect. He died in London 29 Oct. 1823, and was buried in the Temple Church.

WORCESTER, EARL OF. See SOMERSET, WILLIAM.

WORCESTER, MARQUESS OF. See SOMERSET, HENRY.

WORDEN. See WERDEN.

WOTTON, SIR HENRY. SCHOLAR AND DIPLOMATIST. 1568—1639.

Admitted 12 August, 1595.

Fourth son of Thomas Wotton, born at Boughton Malherbe, in Kent, in 1568. In the year following his admission he became secretary to the Earl of Essex. He was knighted by James I., and employed as Ambassador to Venice, the United Provinces, and the German Courts. In 1624 he was made Provost of Eton, to qualify for which position he took deacon's orders. He retained this post until his death in 1639.

He wrote *Epistola ad Marcum Velsorum Duumvirum* (1612); *Epistola de Caspare Scioppio* (1613); *Elements of Architecture, collected from the First Authors, etc.* (1624); *Plausus et Vota ad Regem e Scotia Reducem* (1633); *Parallel between Robert, Earl of Essex, and George, Duke of Bucks* (1641); *Short View of the Life of George Villiers, Duke of Bucks* (1642); *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, or A Collection of Lives, Letters, Poems, etc.* (1651); *The State of Christendom* (1657); *Letters to Sir Edmund Baker* (1661); *Letters to the Lord Zouch* (1685).

WOULFE, STEPHEN. IRISH JUDGE. 1787—1840.

Admitted 25 April, 1812.

Second son of Stephen Woulfe of Tiermaclane, co. Clare. He was educated at Stonyhurst and at Trinity College, Dublin, being one of the first Roman Catholics to be admitted. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1814. In 1830 he became Crown Counsel for Munster, and in 1835 entered Parliament for Cashel, and was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland the following year. In 1837 he became Attorney-General, and in the next year was raised to the Bench as Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, being the first Roman Catholic elevated to that dignity. He died at Baden-Baden 2 July, 1840.

WREN, CHRISTOPHER. ANTIQUARIAN. 1675—1747.

Admitted 6 February, 1693-4.

Son and heir of the great architect. He was educated at Eton and Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, but left without graduating. He represented Windsor in Parliament from 1713 to 1715; but his chief claim to fame is his collection of the documents which form the chief materials for the Life of his distinguished father, and which were published by his son in 1750 under the title of *Parentalia*. He was a numismatist of some repute, and published in 1708 a treatise entitled *Numismatum Antiquorum Sylloge*. He died 6 Sept. 1747.

WRIGHT, JAMES. ANTIQUARIAN WRITER. 1643—1713.

Admitted 14 November, 1670.

Son and heir of Rev. Abraham Wright of Oakham, divine. He came to the Middle Temple from New Inn, and was called to the Bar 14 May, 1675. He dwelt much at Oakham, in Rutland, of which his father was Vicar, and there studied the antiquities of the county, a history of which he published in 1684. In 1685 he published an account of the Popish Plot, 1678—84, under the title

of *A Compendious View of the late Troubles*. This was followed by many other works of a poetical and antiquarian character, including *Poems on St. Paul's Cathedral* (1697); *A History of the English Stage* (1699). He was a great collector of literary curiosities, all of which, however, unfortunately perished in the fire of the Middle Temple in 1678. He died sometime in the year 1713.

In the year 1670, the year of his admission, he presented a copy of his *Antiquities of Rutland to the Inn*. This, which was probably a MS. copy, being fourteen years before the date of publication, has disappeared. The copy in the Library contains the *Additions* of 1687.

WYLDE or WILD, SIR JOHN. COLONIAL JUDGE. About 1780—1859.

Admitted 10 May, 1802.

Second son of Thomas Wylde of Warwick Square, Christ Church parish, City of London (and elder brother of Lord Truro). He was educated at St. Paul's School (where he was "captain") and at Cambridge. In the Temple he read in the chambers of Mr. Chitty (*q.v.*), and was called to the Bar 8 Nov. 1805, in which year he also proceeded LL.D. In 1827 he was knighted and made Chief Justice at the Cape of Good Hope, where he assisted in the drafting of the Constitution of the Colony and became President of the first Cape Parliament. He died Dec. 1859.

WYNFORD, BARON. See BEST, WILLIAM DRAPER.

WYNNE, EDWARD. LAW WRITER. 1734—1784.

Admitted 11 February, 1748-9.

"Eldest son of William Wynne, Law Student, and relative of Francis Luttrell, Treasurer of the Middle Temple." He was called to the Bar 24 Nov. 1758, and was the author of the following treatises: *Miscellany*, containing several Law Tracts, viz.: (1) *On Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium*; (2) *On Things annexed to the Freehold and Things severed from it*; (3) *On Collateral Consanguinity*; (4) *An Account of the Trial of the Pix*; (5) *On the Court of Claims*; (6) *An Answer to the Passages in the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors*; (7) *Observations on the Antiquity of the Degree of Serjeant from a M.S. of Mr. Serjeant Wynne* (1765); *Concerning Parochial Provisions for the Poor* (1767); *Eunomus, or Dialogues concerning the Law and Constitution of England* (1767). He is also supposed to have been the author of *Lives of Eminent Lawyers*, published in 1793. Mr. Wynne died on 27 Dec. 1784, and is buried in Westminster Abbey. In his *Eunomus* (ed. 1822) he is described as of the Inner Temple.

WYNNE, WILLIAM. SERJEANT-AT-LAW. 1692—1765.

Admitted 12 December, 1712.

Son and heir of Oscar Wynne of St. Margaret's, Westminster. He was called to the Bar 23 May, 1718, and made Serjeant, with fourteen others, 17 May, 1735. He was engaged as counsel, with Sir Constantine Phipps (*q.v.*),

in the defence of Bishop Atterbury in 1723, and in 1746 in the trial of Francis Townley for high treason.

He is known as the author of the following treatises: *Defence of the late Bishop of Rochester* (1723); *Life of Sir Leoline Jenkins* (1724); *Dignity of the Degree of Serjeant-at-Law* [subsequently published by his son, Edward Wynne] (1765). Serjeant Wynne died on 16 May, 1765.

WYTHENS, WITHENS or WITHINS, SIR FRANCIS. JUDGE.
About 1634—1704.

Admitted 27 November, 1654.

Only son of William Wythens of Southend, Kent. He was called to the Bar 9 Feb. 1659-60, became a Bencher 21 May, 1680, and Treasurer in the following year. He was elected to Parliament for Westminster in 1679, and was knighted in 1680. He fell, however, under the displeasure of Parliament for too great subservience to the king, and was expelled the House. As an advocate he was employed in many important cases, and in 1683 was made Serjeant, and raised to the King's Bench. In this capacity he was on the Commission for the Trial of the Rye House Plotters, also in the trials of Russell and Sidney, and of Titus Oates. In 1687, however, he was removed from the Bench, when he again took to practice as a Serjeant. He survived his discharge seventeen years, when he died at his residence at Southend in Eltham in May, 1704.

Y.

YARDLEY, SIR WILLIAM. COLONIAL JUDGE. 1810—1878.

Admitted 10 November, 1832.

Second son of Edward Yardley of Dorrington, Salop. He was born at Shrewsbury in 1810, and educated at Shrewsbury School. He was called to the Bar 2 June, 1837. In 1847 he became a puisne Judge in Bombay, and in 1852 Chief Justice. He retired in 1858. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Pembrokeshire. He died 15 Dec. 1878.

YELVERTON, BARRY, *first* VISCOUNT AVONMORE. 1736—1805.

Admitted 10 October, 1759.

Eldest son of Francis Yelverton of Kanturk, co. Cork. He graduated at Dublin 1757, and for many years supported himself by teaching. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1764, where he rapidly acquired repute, and was appointed King's Counsel and a Bencher of King's Inns in 1772. In 1774 he was returned to Parliament for Donegal, and in 1782 became Attorney-General of Ireland. He was soon afterwards raised to the Bench as Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and in 1795 to the Peerage of Ireland as Baron Avonmore, and in 1800 became a Viscount and a Baron of the United Kingdom. He enjoyed a great reputation as a speaker, and his amiable simplicity of character earned for him the title of the "Goldsmith of the Irish Bar." He died 19 Aug. 1805.

YONG. *See* YOUNG.

YONGE or YOUNGE, WALTER. DIARIST. About 1581—1649.

Admitted 26 October, 1600.

Son and heir of John Yonge of Colyton, Devon. Being a man of good estate in his county he took an active part in local affairs, and was returned for the borough of Honiton in 1640. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed one of the Victuallers to the Navy. He died Dec. 1649.

He published a book on the duties of a *Justice of the Peace* (1642), but a work of far greater interest is a Diary or Note left in MS., and now in the British Museum, from which we gather very interesting particulars of the proceedings of the Long Parliament from 1642 to 1645.

YORKE, CHARLES. LORD CHANCELLOR. 1722—1770.

Admitted 1 December, 1735.

Second son of Rt. Hon. Philip Yorke, Lord Hardwicke (*q.v.*). Born in London 30 Dec. 1722. Though entered of the Middle Temple, he removed to Lincoln's Inn 23 Oct. 1742, and was called to the Bar there 1 Feb. 1745, and elected a Bencher 8 May, 1754. He possessed his father's talents, and his promotion both in the legal and political world was rapid. He became Solicitor-General in 1756, and Attorney-General in 1762, Lord Chancellor 17 Jan. 1770, with the prospective title of Baron Morden, but he died, it is supposed by his own hand, a few days afterwards, 20 Jan. 1770.

In addition to legal and political, Yorke aspired to literary fame. He contributed to the *Athenian Letters*, and has left some *Essays* in verse.

YORKE, PHILIP, *first* EARL HARDWICKE. LORD CHANCELLOR.

1690—1764.

Admitted 29 November, 1708.

Son and heir of Philip Yorke, Attorney, of Dover, where he was born 1 Dec. 1690. His mother was the widow of Edward Gibbon, the historian. He was called to the Bar 27 May, 1715, elected a Bencher 10 Feb. 1720, and was Reader and Treasurer in 1721. On 26 July, 1724, Yorke migrated from the Middle Temple to Lincoln's Inn, where he was made a Bencher. He entered Parliament in 1719, and the following year became Solicitor-General, and Attorney-General 1724, which office he held till his advancement to the Chief Judgeship of the King's Bench in 1733, from which he was transferred to the Woolsack in 1737. On his promotion to the Bench he was created a Baron, and in 1754 received an Earldom. He died 6 March, 1764, leaving a reputation second to none as a judge and jurist.

YORKE, PHILIP, *second* EARL HARDWICKE. 1720—1790.

Admitted 28 October, 1729.

"Son and heir of Philip Yorke (*q.v.*), Knight, Attorney-General to King George II., one of the Masters of the Bench." He matriculated at Cambridge in 1737, and received the degree of LL.D. in 1749. He displayed at this early period a taste for literature, and was one of the contributors to the *Athenian Letters* (1741). He sat in Parliament first for Reigate and then for Cambridgeshire from 1741 till his succession to the Peerage in 1764. He took an active part in Parliament both as a commoner and a peer, but

declined office on account of ill health. His Diary of the proceedings of the House of Commons from 1743 to 1745 is incorporated in *Cobbett's Parliamentary History*. He died 16 May, 1790.

He edited the *Carleton Letters* (1757), and *Miscellaneous State Papers, 1501 to 1726* (1778); and printed some Anecdotes of Sir Robert Walpole under the title of *Walpoliana* (1783); and he has left numerous MSS.

YOUNG, or YONG, or YOUNGE, BARTHOLOMEW. TRANSLATOR.
d. 1598.

Admitted 19 May, 1582.

Son and heir of George Young, a merchant of London. He was admitted to the Middle Temple from New Inn. He describes himself as of the Middle Temple, where he took part in a "public show" as a French orator at the Inn. He spent some years in Spain, and on his return translated into English Montemayor's *Diana*. He also translated *The Civile Conversation of Stephen Guazzo* (1586); and *The Amorous Fiammetta* of Boccaccio from the Italian (1587).

YOUNGE. See YONGE and YOUNG.

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