

www.e-rara.ch

**The Life of Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England,
and Chancellor of the University of Oxford**

**Clarendon, Edward Hyde of
Basil, 1798**

Universitätsbibliothek Basel

Shelf Mark: UBH Rb 1345:1-5

Persistent Link: <https://doi.org/10.3931/e-rara-92828>

Part the First.

www.e-rara.ch

Die Plattform e-rara.ch macht die in Schweizer Bibliotheken vorhandenen Drucke online verfügbar. Das Spektrum reicht von Büchern über Karten bis zu illustrierten Materialien – von den Anfängen des Buchdrucks bis ins 20. Jahrhundert.

e-rara.ch provides online access to rare books available in Swiss libraries. The holdings extend from books and maps to illustrated material – from the beginnings of printing to the 20th century.

e-rara.ch met en ligne des reproductions numériques d'imprimés conservés dans les bibliothèques de Suisse. L'éventail va des livres aux documents iconographiques en passant par les cartes – des débuts de l'imprimerie jusqu'au 20e siècle.

e-rara.ch mette a disposizione in rete le edizioni antiche conservate nelle biblioteche svizzere. La collezione comprende libri, carte geografiche e materiale illustrato che risalgono agli inizi della tipografia fino ad arrivare al XX secolo.

Nutzungsbedingungen Dieses Digitalisat kann kostenfrei heruntergeladen werden. Die Lizenzierungsart und die Nutzungsbedingungen sind individuell zu jedem Dokument in den Titelinformationen angegeben. Für weitere Informationen siehe auch [Link]

Terms of Use This digital copy can be downloaded free of charge. The type of licensing and the terms of use are indicated in the title information for each document individually. For further information please refer to the terms of use on [Link]

Conditions d'utilisation Ce document numérique peut être téléchargé gratuitement. Son statut juridique et ses conditions d'utilisation sont précisés dans sa notice détaillée. Pour de plus amples informations, voir [Link]

Condizioni di utilizzo Questo documento può essere scaricato gratuitamente. Il tipo di licenza e le condizioni di utilizzo sono indicate nella notizia bibliografica del singolo documento. Per ulteriori informazioni vedi anche [Link]

The LIFE of
 EDWARD Earl of CLARENDON;
 From his Birth to the Restoration of the
 ROYAL FAMILY in 1660.

PART the FIRST.

Montpelier, 23 July 1668.

HE was born in *Dinton* in the County of *Wilts*, six Miles from *Salisbury*, in the House of his Father who was *Henry Hyde*, the third Son of *Laurence Hyde*, of *West-Hatch*, Esq, which *Laurence* was the younger Son of *Robert Hyde* of *Norbury* in the County of *Chester*, Esq; which Estate of *Norbury* had continued in that Family, and descended from Father to Son from before the Conquest, and continues to his Day in *Edward Hyde*, who is possessed thereof: The other Estate of *Hyde* having some Ages since fallen into that of *Norbury*, by a Marriage, and continues still in that House.

Laurence, being as was said, the younger Son of *Robert Hyde* of *Norbury*, and the Custom of that County of *Chester* being, to make small Provisions for the younger Sons of the best Families, was by the Care and Providence of his Mother, well educated, and when his Age was fit for it, was placed as a Clerk in one of the Auditor's Offices of the Exchequer, where He gained

VOL. I.

B

PART
 I.
 Place of Mr.
 E. Hyde's
 Birth.
 His Genealogy.

Some Account
 of his Family;
 of his Grand-
 father.

PART I. great Experience, and was employed in the Affairs and Business of Sir *John Thynne*, who under the Protection and Service of the Duke of *Somerset*, had in a short Time raised a very great Estate, and was the first of that Name who was known, and left the House of *Long-leat* to his Heir, with other Lands to a great Value. *Laurence Hyde* continued not above a Year (or very little more) in that Relation, and never gained any Thing by it; but shortly after married *Anne*, the Relict and Widow of *Matthew Calthurst*, Esq; of *Claverton* near *Bath* in the County of *Somerset*, by whom He had a fair Fortune: And by her had four Sons and four Daughters, that is to say, *Robert*, *Laurence*, *Henry*, and *Nicholas*, *Joanna*, married to *Edward Younge* of *Durnford* near *Salisbury*, Esq; *Alice*, married to *John St. Loe* of *Kingston* in the County of *Wilts*, Esq; *Anne* married to *Thomas Baynard* of *Wanstrow* in the County of *Somerset*, Esq; and *Susanna*, married to Sir *George Fuy* of *Kyneton* in the County of *Wilts*, Knight: And these four Sons and four Daughters lived all above forty Years after the Death of their Father.

Laurence, shortly after his Marriage with *Anne*, purchased the Manor of *West Hatch*, where He died, and several other Lands; and having taken Care to breed his Sons at the University of *Oxford*, and Inns of Court, leaving his Wife, the Mother of all his Children, possessed of the greatest Part of his Estate, presuming that She would be careful and kind to all their Children, upon that Account left the Bulk of his Estate to *Robert* his eldest Son, who married *Anne* the Daughter of..... *Casilian* of *Benham* in the County of *Berks*, Esq; who had many Children, and lived to the Age of eighty, and left his Estate a little impaired

by the Marriage of many Daughters, to his Son. P A R T
 To *Laurence* his second Son (who was afterwards Sir I.
Laurence, and Attorney General to Queen *Anne*, and
 a Lawyer of great Name and Practice) He left the im-
 appropriate Rectory of *Dinton*, after the Life of *Anne*
 his Mother, charged with an Annuity of forty Pounds
per Annum to his third Son *Henry* for his Life; and He
 charged some other Part of his Estate with an An-
 nuity of thirty Pounds *per Annum* to his youngest
 Son *Nicholas*, for his Life, relying upon the Good-
 ness of his Wife, who was left very rich, as well by
 his Donation, as from her Husband *Calhurst*, that
 She would provide for the better Support of the
 younger Children; two of which raised their For-
 tunes by the Law, *Laurence*, as was said before, being
 Attorney General to the Queen, and *Nicholas*, the
 youngest Son, living to be Lord Chief Justice of the
 King's Bench, and dying in that Office; both of them
 leaving behind them many Sons and Daughters.

Henry, the third Son, being of the Middle Temple Of his Father:
 at his Father's Death, and being thought to be most in
 the Favor of his Mother, and being ready to be cal-
 led to the Bar, though He had studied the Law very
 well, and was a very good Scholar, having proceed-
 ed Master of Arts in *Oxford*, had yet no Mind to
 the Practice of the Law, but had long had an Inclina-
 tion to travel beyond the Seas, which in that strict
 Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, was not usual, except to
 Merchants, and such Gentlemen who resolved to be
 Soldiers; and at last prevailed with his Mother to
 give him Leave to go to the *Spaw* for his Health, from
 whence He followed his former Inclinations, and

PART
I.

passing through *Germany*, He went into *Italy*, and from *Florence* He went to *Siena*, and thence to *Rome*: Which was not only strictly inhibited to all the Queen's Subjects, but was very dangerous to all the *English* Nation who did not profess themselves *Roman-Catholics*; to which Profession He was very averse, in Regard of the great Animosity *Sixtus Quintus* (who was then Pope) had to the Person of Queen *Elizabeth*: Yet Cardinal *Allen*, who was the last *English* Cardinal, being then in *Rome*, He received so much Protection from him, that during the Time He staid there, which was some Months, He received no Trouble, though many *English* Priests murmured very much, and said, "that my Lord Cardinal was
" much to be blamed for protecting such Men, who
" came to *Rome*, and so seeing the Ecclesiastical Persons of that Nation, discovered them afterwards
" when They came into *England*, and so They were
" put to Death."

After He was returned into *England* his Mother was very glad, and persuaded him very earnestly to marry, offering him in that Case, that whereas She had the Rectory of *Dinton* in Jointure for her Life, upon which He had only an Annuity of forty Pounds *per Annum*, for his Life, the Remainder being to come to *Laurence* the second Brother and his Heirs for ever, She would immediately resign her Term to him, for his better Support, and would likewise purchase of *Laurence*, the said Rectory for the Life of *Henry*, and such a Wife as He should marry; upon which Encouragement, and depending still upon his Mother's future Bounty, about the thirtieth Year

of his Age, He married *Mary*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Edward Langford* of *Trowbridge* in the County of *Wilts*, Esq; by whom in present, and after her Mother, He had a good Fortune, in the Account of that Age. From that Time, He lived a private Life at *Dinton* aforesaid, with great Cheerfulness and Content, and with a general Reputation throughout the whole Country; being a Person of great Knowledge and Reputation, and of so great Esteem for Integrity, that most Persons near him referred all Matters of Contention and Difference which did arise amongst them, to his Determination; by which, that Part of the Country lived in more Peace and Quietness than many of their Neighbours. During the Time of Queen *Elizabeth* He served as a Burgess for some neighbour-Boroughs in many Parliaments; but from the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, He never was in *London*, though He lived above thirty Years after; and his Wife, who was married to him above forty Years, never was in *London* in her Life; the Wisdom and Frugality of that Time being such, that few Gentlemen made Journies to *London*, or any other expensive Journies, but upon important Business, and their Wives never; by which Providence, They enjoyed and improved their Estates in the Country, and kept good Hospitality in their Houses, brought up their Children well, and were beloved by their Neighbours; and in this Rank, and with this Reputation this Gentleman lived til He was seventy Years of Age; his younger Brother the Chief Justice dying some Years before him, and his two elder Brothers outliving him. The great

P A R T
I.

PART Affection between the four Brothers, and towards
 1. their Sisters, of whom all, enjoyed Plenty and Contentedness, was very notorious throughout the Country, and of Credit to them all.

Henry Hyde the third Son of *Laurence*, by his Intermarriage with *Mary Langford*, had four Sons and five Daughters, and being by the Kindness and Bounty of his Mother, who lived long, and till He had seven or eight Children, possessed of such an Estate as made his Condition easy to him, lived still in the Country, as was said before. *Laurence* his eldest Son died young; *Henry* his second Son lived till He was twenty-six or twenty-seven Years of Age. *Edward* his third Son was He who came afterwards to be Earl of *Clarendon*, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*; *Nicholas* died young; *Henry* and *Edward* were both in the University of *Oxford* together; *Henry* being Master of Arts before his younger Brother *Edward* came to the University, who was designed by his Father to the Clergy.

Time of the
 Author's
 Birth
 His Education.

Edward Hyde, being the third Son of his Father, was born at *Dinton* upon the eighteenth Day of *February* in the Year 1608, being the fifth Year of *King James*; and was always bred in his Father's House under the Care of a Schoolmaster, to whom his Father had given the Vicarage of that Parish, who having been always a Schoolmaster, had bred many good Scholars, and this Person of whom we now speak, principally by the Care and Conversation of his Father (who was an excellent Scholar, and took Pleasure in conferring with him, and contributed much more to his Education than the

School did) was thought fit to be sent to the University soon after He was thirteen Years of Age; and being a younger Son of a younger Brother, was to expect a small Patrimony from his Father, but to make his own Fortune by his own Industry; and in Order to that, was sent by his Father to *Oxford* at that Time, being about *Magdalen-Election* Time, in Expectation that He should have been chosen Demy of *Magdalen-College*, the Election being to be at that Time, for which He was recommended by a special Letter from King *James* to Dr. *Langton* then President of that College; but upon Pretence that the Letter came too late, though the Election was not then begun, He was not chosen, and so remained in *Magdalen-Hall* (where He was before admitted) under the Tuition of Mr. *John Oliver*, a Fellow of that College, who had been Junior of the Act a Month before, and a Scholar of Eminency.

P A R T
1.
He is sent to Oxford.

The Year following, the President of the College having received Reprehension from the Lord *Conway* then Secretary of State, for giving no more Respect to the King's Letter, He was chosen the next Election in the first Place, but that whole Year passed without any Avoidance of a Demy's Place, which was never known before in any Man's Memory; and that Year King *James* died, and shortly after, *Henry* his elder Brother, and thereupon his Father having now no other Son, changed his former Inclination, and resolved to send his son *Edward* to the Inns of Court: He was then entered in the middle Temple by his Uncle *Nicholas Hyde*, who was then Treasurer of that Society, and afterwards

Mr. Hyde entered of the

PART Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; but by

I. Reason of the great Plague then at *London* in the first Year of King *Charles*, and the Parliament being then adjourned to *Oxford*, whither the Plague was likewise then brought by Sir *James Hussy*, one of the Masters of the Chancery, who died in *New-College* the first Night after his Arrival at *Oxford*, and shortly after Dr. *Chaloner* Principal of *Alban-Hall*, who had supped that Night with Sir *James Hussy*, He did not go to the middle Temple till the *Michaelmas*-Term after the Term at *Reading*, but remained partly at his Father's House, and partly at the University, where He took the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and then left it, rather with the Opinion of a young Man of Parts and Pregnancy of Wit, than that He had improved it much by Industry, the Discipline of that Time being not so strict as it hath been since, and as it ought to be; and the Custom of Drinking being too much introduced and practised, his elder Brother having been too much corrupted in that Kind, and so having at his first Coming given him some Liberty, at least some Example towards that Licence, insomuch as He was often heard to say, "that it was a very good Fortune to him, that his Father so soon removed him from the University," though He always reserved a high Esteem of it.

Before the Beginning of *Michaelmas*-Term (which was in the Year 1625) the City being then clear from the Plague, He went from *Marlborough* after the Quarter-Sessions with his Uncle *Nicholas Hyde* to *London*, and arrived there the Eve of the Term,

being then between sixteen and seventeen Years of Age. In the Evening He went to Prayers to the Temple-Church, and was there seized upon by a Fit of an Ague very violently, which proved a Quartan, and brought him in a short Time so weak, that his Friends much feared a Consumption, so that his Uncle thought fit shortly after *Alhollandide* to send him into the Country to *Pirton* in *North. Wiltshire*, whither his Father had removed himself from *Dinton*; chusing rather to live upon his own Land, the which He had purchased many Years before, and to rent *Dinton*, which was but a Lease for Lives, to a Tenant. He came Home to his Father's House very weak, his Ague continuing so violently upon him (though it sometimes changed its Course from a quartan to a tertian, and then to a quotidian, and on new Year's Day He had two hot Fits and two cold Fits) until *Whitsunday* following, that all Men thought him to be in a Consumption; it then left him, and He grew quickly strong again. In this Time of his Sickness his Uncle was made Chief Justice: It was *Michaelmas* following before He returned to the Middle Temple, having by his Want of Health lost a full Year of Study, and when He returned, it was without great Application to the Study of the Law for some Years, it being then a Time when the Town was full of Soldiers, the King having then a War both with *Spain* and *France*, and the Business of the Isle of *Re* shortly followed; and He had gotten into the Acquaintance of many of those Officers, which took up too much of his Time for one Year; but as the War was quickly ended, so

P A R T

I.

Removed to
Pirton.Returns to the
Middle
Temple.

PART I. He had the good Fortune quickly to make a full Retreat from that Company, and from any Conversation with any of them, and without any Hurt or Prejudice; infomuch as He used often to say, "that since it pleased
 " God to preserve him whilst He did keep that Company (in which He wonderfully escaped from being
 " involved in many Inconveniences) and to withdraw him so soon from it, He was not sorry that He had
 " some Experience in the Conversation of such Men, and of the Licence of those Times," which was very exorbitant: Yet when He did indulge himself that Liberty, it was without any signal Debauchery, and not without some Hours every Day, at least every Night, spent amongst his Books; yet He would not deny that more than to be able to answer his Uncle, who almost every Night put a Case to him in Law, He could not bring himself to an industrious Pursuit of the Law-Study; but rather loved polite Learning and History, in which, especially, in the *Roman*, he had been always conversant.

Sets out on
the Norfolk
Circuit.

In the Year 1628 his Father gave him Leave to ride the Circuit in the Summer with his Uncle the Chief Justice, who then rode the *Norfolk*-Circuit; and indeed desired it, both that He might see those Counties, and especially that He might be out of *London* in that Season, when the Small Pox raged very furiously, and many Persons, some whereof were much acquainted with him, died of that Disease in the Middle Temple itself. It was about the Middle of *July* when that Circuit began, and *Cambridge* was the first Place the Judges begun at; Mr. Justice *Harvey*, (one of the Judges of the Common Pleas) was in

Commission with the Chief Justice: They both came PART
 into *Cambridge* on the *Saturday* Night, and the next I.
 Day Mr. *Edward Hyde* fell sick, which was imputed Falls sick of
 only to his Journey the Day before in very hot the Small Pox
 Weather; but He continued so ill the Day or two at Cambridge.
 following, that it was apprehended that He might
 have the Small Pox, whereupon He was removed
 out of *Trinity-College*, where the Judges were lodged,
 to the *Sun-Inn*, over against the College-Gate, the
 Judges being to go out of Town the next Day;
 but before they went, the Small Pox appeared;
 whereupon his Uncle put him under the Care of Mr.
Crane an eminent Apothecary, who had been bred
 up under Dr. *Butler*, and was in much greater Prac-
 tice than any Physician in the University; and left
 with him *Laurence St. Loe* one of his Servants, who
 was likewise his Nephew, to assist and comfort him.
 It pleased God to preserve him from that devouring
 Disease, which was spread all over him very furiously,
 and had so far prevailed over him, that for some
 Hours both his Friends and Physician consulted of
 Nothing but of the Place and Manner of his Burial;
 but as I said, by God's Goodness, He escaped that
 Sickness, and within few Days more than a Month
 after his first Indisposition, He passed in moderate
 Journeys to his Father's House at *Pirton*, where He Returns again
 arrived a Day or two before *Bartholemew-Day*. to Pirton after
his Recovery.

He was often wont to say, that He was reading to
 his Father in *Camden's Annals*, and that particular
 Place, in which it is said, "*Johannes Feltonus, qui*
Bullam Pontificiam Valvis Palatii Episcopi London-
ensis affixerat jam deprehensus, cum fugere nollit,

PART I. " *Factum confessus quod tamen Crimen agnoscere non luit, &c.*" when a Person of the Neighbourhood knocked at the Door, and being called in, told his Father, that a Post was then passed through the Village to *Charleton*, the House of the Earl of *Berkshire*, to inform the Earl of *Berkshire* that the Duke of *Buckingham* was killed the Day before (being the 24th of *August*, *Bartholemew-Day*, in the Year 1628) by one *John Felton*, * which dismal Accident happening in the Court, made a great Change in the State, produced a sudden Disbanding of all Armies, and a due Observation of, and Obedience to the Laws; so that there being no more Mutations in View (which usually affect the Spirits of young Men, at least hold them some Time at Gaze) Mr. *Hyde* returned again to his Studies at the Middle Temple, having it still in his Resolution to dedicate himself to the Profession of the Law, without declining the politer Learning, to which his Humor and his Conversation kept him always very indulgent; and to lay some Obligation upon himself to be fixed to that Course of Life, He inclined to a Proposition of Marriage, which having no other Passion in it, than an Appetite to a convenient Estate, succeeded not, yet produced new Acquaintance, and continued the same Inclinations.

And from
Pirton to the
Middle Temple.

Death and
Character of
his Uncle
Sir Nicholas
Hyde.

About this Time his Uncle Sir *Nicholas Hyde*, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, died of a malignant Fever, gotten from the Infection of some Goal in his Summer-Circuit. He was a Man of excellent Learning

* For the Particulars of the Duke of *Buckingham's* Death, and of the Alterations it produced at Court and in public Affairs, Vid. Hist. of the Rep. Vol. 1. Page 45, &c.

for that Province He was to govern, of unsuspected and unblemished Integrity, of an exemplary Gravity and Austerity, which was necessary for the Manners of that Time, corrupted by the marching of Armies, and by the Licence after the disbanding them; and though upon his Promotion some Years before, from a private Practiser of the Law, to the supreme Judiciary in it, by the Power and Recommendation of the great Favorite, of whose Council He had been, He was exposed to much Envy and some Prejudice; yet his Behaviour was so grateful to all the Judges, who had an entire Confidence in him, his Service so useful to the King in his Government, his Justice and Sincerity so conspicuous throughout the Kingdom, that the Death of no Judge had in any Time been more lamented.

The Loss of so beneficial an Encouragement and Support in that Profession, did not at all discourage his Nephew in his Purpose; rather added new Resolution to him; and to call Home all straggling and wandering Appetites, which naturally produce Irresolution and Inconstancy in the Mind, with his Father's Consent and Approbation, He married a young Lady very fair and beautiful, the Daughter of Sir *George Ayliffe*, a Gentleman of a good Name and Fortune in the County of *Wilts*, where his own Expectations lay, and by her Mother (a *St. John*) nearly allied to many noble Families in *England*. He enjoyed this Comfort and Composure of Mind a very short Time, for within less than six Months after He was married, being upon the Way from *London* towards his Father's House, she fell sick at *Reading*, and being removed to a Friend's House near that Town, the

PART
I.

Mr Hyde's
Marriage.

P A R T

I.

Death of his
Wife.

Small Pox discovered themselves, and (she being with Child) forced her to miscarry; and She died within two Days. He bore her Loss with so great Passion and Confusion of Spirit, that it shook all the Frame of his Resolutions, and Nothing but his entire Duty and Reverence to his Father, kept him from giving over all Thoughts of Books, and transporting himself beyond the Seas, to enjoy his own Melancholy; nor could any Persuasion or Importunity from his Friends, prevail with him in some Years to think of another Marriage. There was an ill Accident in the Court befel a Lady of a Family nearly allied to his Wife, whose Memory was very dear to him, and there always continued a firm Friendship in him to all her Alliance, which likewise ever manifested an equal Affection to him; amongst those was *William Viscount Grandison*, a young Man of extraordinary Hope, between whom and the other there was an entire Confidence. The Injury was of that Nature, that the young Lord thought of Nothing but repairing it his own Way; but those Imaginations were quickly at an End, by the King's rigorous and just Proceeding against the Persons offending, in committing them both to the Tower, and declaring that "since He was
" satisfied that there was a Promise of Marriage in
" the Case, the Gentleman should make good his
" Promise by marrying the Lady; or be kept in Pri-
" son, and for ever banished from all Pretence or
" Relation to the Court," where He had a very great Credit and Interest: This Declaration by the King, made the nearest Friends of the Lady pursue the Design of this Reparation more solicitously, in which

They had all Access to the King, who continued still in his declared Judgment in the Matter. In this Pursuit Mr. *Hyde's* passionate Affection to the Family embarked him, and They were all as willing to be guided by his Conduct; the Business was to be followed by frequent Instances at Court, and Conferences with those who had most Power and Opportunity to confirm the King in the Sense He had entertained; and those Conferences were wholly managed by him, who thereby had all Admission to the Persons of Alliance to the Lady, and so concerned in the Dishonor, which was a great Body of Lords and Ladies of principal Relations in Court, with whom in a short Time He was of great Credit and Esteem; of which the Marquis of *Hamilton* was one, who having married an excellent Lady, Cousin-German to the injured Person, seemed the most concerned and most zealous for her Vindication, and who had at that Time the most Credit of any Man about the Court, and upon that Occasion entered into a Familiarity with him, and made as great Professions of Kindness to him as could pass to a Person at that Distance from him, which continued till the End and Conclusion of that Affair, when the Marquis believed that Mr. *Hyde* had discovered some Want of Sincerity in him in that Prosecution, which He pretended so much to assert.

PART
I.

The Occasion
of Mr. *Hyde's*
Introduction
to the Mar-
quis of
Hamilton.

The mention of this particular little Story, in itself of no seeming Consequence, is not inserted here only as it made some Alterations, and accidentally introduced him into another Way of Conversation than He had formerly been accustomed to, and which in

PART

I.

Truth by the Acquaintance, by the Friends, and Enemies, He then made, had an Influence upon the whole Course of his Life afterwards; but as it made such Impressions upon the whole Court, by dividing the Lords and Ladies, both in their Wishes and Appearances, that much of that Faction grew out of it, which survived the Memory of the Original; and from this Occasion (to show us from how small Springs great Rivers may arise) the Women, who till then had not appeared concerned in public Affairs, began to have some Part in all Business; and having shown themselves warm upon this Amour, as their Passions or Affections carried them, and thereby entered into new Affections, and formed new Interests; the Activity in their Spirits remained still vigorous when the Object which first inspired it was vanished and put in Oblivion. Nor were the very Ministers of State vacant upon this Occasion; They who for their own Sakes, or, as They pretended, for the King's Dignity, and Honor of the Court, desired the Ruin of the Gentleman, pressed the Magnitude of the Crime, in bringing so great a Scandal upon the King's Family, which would hinder Persons of Honor from sending their Children to the Court; and that there could be no Reparation without the Marriage, which They therefore only insisted upon, because They believed He would prefer Banishment before it; others who had Friendship for him and believed that He had an Interest in the Court, which might accommodate himself and them if this Breach were closed any Way, therefore if the King's Severity could not be prevailed upon, wished it concluded by the Marriage;

Marriage; which neither himself nor They upon whom He most depended, would ever be brought to consent to; so that all the Jealousies and Animosities in the Court or State, came to play their own Prizes in the widening or accommodating this Contention. In the Conclusion, on a sudden, contrary to the Expectation of any Man of either Party, the Gentleman was immediately sent out of the Kingdom, under the Formality of a temporary and short Banishment, and the Lady commended to her Friends, to be taken care of till her Delivery; and from that Time never Word more spoken of the Business, nor shall their Names ever come upon the Stage by any Record of mine. It was only observed, that at this Time there was a great Change in the Friendships of the Court, and in those of the Marquis of *Hamilton*, who came now into the Queen's Confidence, towards whom He had always been in great Jealousy; and another Lady more appeared in View, who had for the most Part before continued behind the Curtain; and who in few Years after came to a very unhappy and untimely End.

Now after a Widowhood of near three Years, Mr. *Hyde* inclined again to marry, which He knew would be the most grateful Thing to his Father (for whom He had always a profound Reverence) He could do; and though He needed no other Motive to it. He would often say, that though He was now called to the Bar, and entered into the Profession of the Law, He was not so confident of himself that He should not start aside, if his Father should die, who was then near seventy Years of Age, having long entertained

P A R T

I.

His second
Marriage.

Thoughts of Travels, but that He thought it necessary to lay some Obligation upon himself, which would suppress and restrain all those Appetites; and thereupon resolved to marry, and so, being about the Age of twenty-four Years, in the Year of our Lord 1632, He married the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Aylebury* Baronet, Master of Requests to the King; by whom He had many Children of both Sexes, with whom He lived very comfortably in the most uncomfortable Times, and very joyfully in those Times when Matter of Joy was administered, for the Space of five or six-and-thirty Years; what befel him after her Death will be recounted in its Place. From the Time of his Marriage He laid aside all other Thoughts but of his Profession, to the which He betook himself very seriously; but in the very Entrance into it, He met with a great Mortification; some Months after He was married, He went with his Wife to wait upon his Father and Mother at his House at *Pirton*, to make them Sharers in that Satisfaction which They had so long desired to see, and in which They took great Delight.

His Father had long suffered under an Indisposition (even before the Time his Son could remember) which gave him rather frequent Pains, than Sickness; and gave him Cause to be terrified with the Expectation of the Stone, without being exercised with the present Sense of it; but from the Time He was sixty Years of Age, it increased very much, and four or five Years before his Death, with Circumstances scarce heard of before, and the Causes whereof are not yet understood by any Physician; He was very often, both in the Day and the Night, forced to make Water, seldom

in any Quantity, because He could not retain it long enough, and in the Close of that Work, without any sharp Pain in those Parts, He was still and constantly seized on by so sharp a Pain in the left Arm, for Half a Quarter of an Hour, or near so much, that the Torment made him as pale (whereas He was otherwise of a very sanguine Complexion) as if He were dead; and He used to say, "that He had passed the Pangs of Death, and He should die in one of those Fits;" as soon as it was over, which was quickly, He was the cheerfullest Man living; ate well such Things as He could fancy, walked, slept, digested, conversed with such a Promptness and Vivacity upon all Arguments (for He was *omnifariam doctus*) as hath been seldom known in a Man of his Age: But He had the Image of Death so constantly before him in those continual Torments, that for many Years before his Death, He always parted with his Son, as to see him no more; and at parting still showed him his Will, discouraging very particularly, and very cheerfully of all Things He would have performed after his Death.

He had for some Time before resolved to leave the Country, and to spend the Remainder of his Time in *Salisbury*, where he had caused a House to be provided for him, both for the Neighbourhood of the Cathedral-Church, where He could perform his Devotions every Day, and for the Conversation of many of his Family who lived there, and not far from it; and especially that He might be buried there, where many of his Family and Friends lay; and He obliged his Son to accompany him thither before his Return to *London*; and He came to *Salisbury* on the Friday before

His Father's
Removal to
Salisbury.

PART *Michaelmas*-Day in the Year 1632, and lodged in his own House that Night. The next Day He was so wholly taken up in receiving Visits from his many Friends, being a Person wonderfully revered in those Parts, that He walked very little out of his House. The next Morning, being *Sunday*, He rose very early, and went to two or three Churches, and when He returned, which was by eight of the Clock, He told his Wife and his Son, "that He had been to look out a Place to be buried in, but found none against which He had not some Exception, the Cathedral only excepted; where He had made Choice of a Place near a Kinsman of his own Name, and had showed it to the Sexton, whom He had sent for to that Purpose; and wished them to see him buried there;" and this with as much Composedness of Mind as if it had made no Impression on him; then went to the Cathedral to Sermon, and spent the whole Day in as cheerful Conversation with his Friends (saving only the frequent Interruptions his Infirmary gave him once in two or three Hours, sometimes more, sometimes less) as the Man in the most confirmed Health could do. *Monday* was *Michaelmas*-Day, when in the Morning He went to visit his Brother Sir *Laurence Hyde*, who was then making a Journey in the Service of the King, and from him went to the Church to a Sermon, where He found himself a little pressed as He used to be, and therefore thought fit to make what Haste He could to his House, and was no sooner come thither into a lower Room, than having made Water, and the Pain in his Arm seizing upon him, He fell down dead, without the least Motion of any Limb. The

And Death.

Suddenness of it made it apprehended to be an Apoplexy, but there being Nothing like Convulsions, or the least Distortion or Alteration in the Visage, it is not like to be from that Cause; nor could the Physicians make any reasonable Guess from whence that mortal Blow proceeded. He wanted about six Weeks of attaining the Age of seventy, and was the greatest Instance of the Felicity of a Country-Life that was seen in that Age; having enjoyed a competent, and to him a plentiful Fortune, a very great Reputation of Piety and Virtue, and his Death being attended with universal Lamentation. It cannot be expressed with what Agony his Son bore this Loss, having as He was used to say, "not only lost the best Father, but the best Friend, and the best Companion He ever had or could have;" and He was never so well pleased, as when He had fit Occasions given him to mention his Father, whom He did in Truth believe to be the wisest Man He had ever known; and He was often heard to say, in the Time when his Condition was at highest, "that though God Almighty had been very propitious to him, in raising him to great Honors and Preferments, He did not value any Honor He had so much, as the being the Son of such a Father and Mother, for whose Sakes principally He thought God had conferred those Blessings upon him."

There fell out at this Time or thereabouts, a great Alteration in the Court and State, by the Death of the Earl of *Portland*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*. The King from the Death of the Duke of *Buckingham* had not only been very reserved in his Bounty, but so

P A R T

I.

The Treasurers Office
given to Commissioners.

Of whom
Archbishop
Laud is one.

frugal in his own Expence, that He had retrenched much of what had formerly issued out for his Household, insomuch as every Year somewhat had been paid of his Debts. He resolved now to govern his Treasury by Commission, and to take a constant Account of it; and thereby to discover what had been of late done amiss. The Commissioners He appointed were, the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury* Dr. *Laud* formerly Bishop of *London* the Lord Keeper *Coventry*, and other principal Officers of State, who together with the Lord *Cottington* (who was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and by his Office of the Quorum in that Commission) were to supply the Office of Treasurer in all Particulars. The Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who till now had only intended the good Government of the Church, without intermeddling in secular Affairs, otherwise than when the Discipline of the Church was concerned, in which He was very strict, both in the High-Commission, and in all other Places, where He sat as a Privy-Counsellor, well foreseeing, as He made manifest upon several Occasions, the Growth of the *Schismatics*, and that if They were not with Rigor suppressed, They would put the whole Kingdom into a Flame, which shortly after fell out to be too confessed a Truth; though for the present his Providence only served to increase the Number of his Enemies, who had from that his Zeal contracted all the Malice against him that can be imagined, and which He, out of the Conscience of his Duty, and the Purity of his Intentions, and his Knowledge of the King's full Approbation of his Vigilance and Ardor, too much undervalued; I say, as soon

as He was made Commissioner of the Treasury, He thought himself obliged to take all the Pains He could to understand that Employment, and the Nature of the Revenue, and to find out all possible Ways for the Improvement thereof, and for the present Managery of the Expence. Many were of Opinion that He was the more solicitous in that Disquisition, and the more inquisitive into what had been done, that He might make some Discovery of past Actions, which might reflect upon the Memory of the late Treasurer, the Earl of *Portland*, and call his Wisdom and Integrity in Question, who had been so far from being his Friend, that He had always labored to do him all the Mischief He could, and it was no small Grief of Heart to him, and much Occasion of his ill Humor, to find that the Archbishop had too much Credit with the King, to be shaken by him: and the Archbishop was not in his Affections behind hand with him, looking always upon him as a *Roman Catholic*, though He dissembled it by going to Church; and as the great Countenancer and Support of that Religion; all his Family being of that Profession, and very few resorting to it, or having any Credit with him but such. It is very true, the Archbishop had no great Regard for his Memory, or for his Friends, and was willing enough to make any Discovery of his Miscarriages, and to inform his Majesty of them, who He believed had too good an Opinion of him, and his Integrity.

The Truth is, the Archbishop had laid down one Principle to himself, which He believed would much advance the King's Service, and was without Doubt very prudent; that the King's Duties being

PART provided for, and cheerfully paid, the Merchants
I. should receive all the Countenance and Protection from the King that They could expect; and not be liable to the Vexation particular Men gave them for their private Advantage; being forward enough to receive Propositions which tended to the King's Profit, but careful that what accrued of Burden to the Subject, should redound entirely to the Benefit of the Crown, and not enrich Projectors at the Charge of the People; and there is Reason to believe that if this Measure had been well observed, much of that Murmur had been prevented, which contributed to that Jealousy and Discontent which soon after brake out. This Vigilance and Inclination in the Archbishop, opened a Door to the Admission of any Merchants or others to him, who gave him Information of this Kind; and who being ready to pay any Thing to the King, desired only to be protected from private Oppressions. The Archbishop used to spend as much Time as He could get, at his Country-House at *Croydon*, and then his Mind being unbent from Business, He delighted in the Conversation of his Neighbours, and treated them with great Urbanity.

There was a Merchant of the greatest Reputation (*Daniel Harvey*) who having a Country-House within the Distance of a few Miles from *Croydon*, and understanding the whole Business of Trade more exactly than most Men, was always very welcome to the Archbishop, who used to ask him many Questions upon such Matters as He desired to be informed in; and received much Satisfaction from

him. Upon an Accidental Discourse between them, P A R T
 what Encouragement Merchants ought to receive, I.
 who brought a great Trade into the Kingdom, and
 paid thereupon great Sums of Money to the King,
 Mr. *Harvey* mentioned the Discouragements They Mr. Harvey's
 had received in the late Times, by the Rigor of Complaint to
 the Earl of *Portland*, in Matters that related No- the Arch-
 thing to the King's Service, but to the Profit of bishop of the
 Private Men; and thereupon remembered a Parti- Earl of Port-
 cular, that, after the Dissolution of the Parliament land.
 in the fourth Year of the King, and the Combina-
 tion amongst many Merchants to pay no more Cus-
 toms or Impositions to the King, because They had
 not been granted in Parliament, which produced
 those Suits and Decrees in the Exchequer, which
 are generally understood, and a general Distraction
 in Trade; many Merchants of the greatest Wealth
 and Reputation resolved to continue the Trade;
 and in a short Time reduced it into so good Order,
 and by their Advice and Example disposed others
 to make a punctual Entry of their Goods, and to
 pay their Duties to the King, that the Trade seemed
 to be restored to the Nation, and the Customs to rise
 above the Value They had ever yielded to the Crown;
 which was no sooner brought to pass, than the
 Earl of *Portland* (who endeavoured to persuade the
 King that this great Work was entirely compassed
 by his Wisdom, Interest, and Dexterity) disobliged
 the Merchants in a very sensible Degree, in requi-
 ring them to unlade their Ships at the Custom-
 House-Quay, and at no other Quay or Wharf, upon
 Pretence that thereby the King would have his

PART I. Customs well paid, of which otherwise He would be in Danger to be cozened; and alledged an Order that had been formerly made in the Court of the Exchequer, that fine Goods which were portable (as Silks and fine Linens) and might easily be stolen, should always be landed at the Custom-House-Quay, The Merchants looked upon this Constraint and Restraint, as a great Oppression, and applied themselves to him for Reparation and Redress; They undertook to make it evident to him, that it was merely a Matter which concerned the private Benefit of the particular Wharfingers, and not in the least Degree the King's Profit; that the Custom-House-Quay was of great Value to the Owner of it, who had a very great Rent for it, but that it yielded the King Nothing, nor would in fifty Years or thereabouts, there being a Lease yet to come for that Term; that the Mention of fine Goods, and the Order of the Exchequer, was not applicable to the Question; that They disputed not the landing of fine Goods, but that the Pretence was to compel them to bring their grossest, and their Merchandize of the greatest Bulk to that Quay, whereas They had been always free to ship or unship such Goods at what Wharf They would chuse for their Conveniences; there being the sworn Waiters of the Custom-House attending in the one, as well as the other; that the restraining them to one Wharf, and obliging all the Ships to be brought thither, must prove much to their Prejudice, and make them depend upon the good Will of the Wharfinger for their Despatch; who in Truth, let

his Desire be never so good, could not be able to perform the Service, without obliging them to wait very long, and thereby to lose their Markets. All this Discourse how reasonable soever, made no Impression upon the Treasurer, but He dismissed them with his usual Roughness, and reproached them that They desired all Occasions to cozen the King of his Customs; which They looked upon as an ill Reward for the Service They had done, and a great Discouragement to Trade. The Archbishop heard this Discourse with great Trouble, and Indignation, and being then interrupted by the coming of Persons of Quality, told him, He would some other Time run over all these Particulars again, and that He should recollect himself for other Instances of that strange Nature.

The next Time the Archbishop returned to *Croydon*, which He usually did once in the Week during the Summer, and staid a Day or two, impatient to understand more of the Matter, He sent for Mr. *Harvey*, and told him, "that his last Discourse had given him much Cause of Sorrow, in finding how the King had been used, and that He knew his Nature so well, that He could confidently say, that He never knew of that Kind of Proceeding, and that He wondered that the Merchants had not then petitioned the King, to hear the Matter himself." He answered, "that They had left no Way unattempted for their Ease, having no Fear of displeasing the Treasurer; that They had caused a Petition to be drawn by their Council, which was signed by all the principal Merchants in the City,

P A R T

I.

“ wherein (to obviate the Calumny concerning refusing to pay, or stealing Customs) They declared, that They were all very willing to pay all Duties to his Majesty, and would never refuse the same (which was a Declaration, would have been much valued a Year or two before, and ought to have been so then) only desired to be left at Liberty to ship and land their Goods as They had been accustomed to; that They had given this Petition to a Secretary of State to present it to the King, who referred it to the Consideration of the Treasurer; and thereupon They pursued it no further, knowing how He stood resolved, and the Cause of it, which troubled them most, viz. that that Custom-House-Quay did, though not in his own Name, in Truth belong to Sir *Abraham Dawes*, one of the Farmers of the Customs, and the only Favorite of the Lord Treasurer, all the other Farmers being offended with the Order, which They saw would offend the Merchants.” The Archbishop asked “where that Petition was; that He thought it still of that Moment, that He would be glad to see it.” He answered, “He knew not where it was; but He believed it to remain in the Hands of Mr. *Hyde*, who had drawn it, and was of Council with the Merchants throughout the whole Proceedings; and was so warm in it, that He had exceedingly provoked the Lord Treasurer, who would have ruined him if He could.” He asked who that Mr. *Hyde* was, and where He was; the other said, “He was a young Lawyer of the *Middle Temple*, who was not afraid

Mr. Harvey
mentions Mr.

“ of being of Council with them, when all Men of P A R T
 “ Name durst not appear for them; and that He I.
 “ was confident that He, having been always pre- Hyde to the
 “ sent at all Debates, remembered many Circumstan- Archbishop.
 “ ces in the Business which the other had forgotten;
 “ that He was generally known; and had lately mar-
 “ ried the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Aylebury*.”

Within a few Days after, the Archbishop meet-
 ing Sir *Thomas Aylebury* at Court, asked him whe-
 ther He had married his Daughter to one Mr. *Hyde*
 a Lawyer, and where He was; He answered, He
 had done so, and that He lived in his House, when
 He was not at his Chamber in the *Middle Temple*.
 The Archbishop desired him to send him to Him,
 for He heard well of him; and the next Morning
 He attended him, and found him walking alone in
 his Garden at *Lambeth*; He received him civilly ac- Mr. Hyde at-
 cording to his Manner, without much Ceremony, tends the
 Archbishop.
 and presently asked him, whether He had not been
 of Council with some Merchants in such a Business,
 and where that Petition now was; He answered
 him, not knowing why He asked, “ that He had
 “ been about two Years past, of Council with some
 “ Merchants about such an Affair, in which the Earl
 “ of *Portland* had been much incensed against him,
 “ that He remembered He had drawn such a Peti-
 “ tion, which was signed by all the considerable
 “ Merchants of *London*, but that there was little
 “ Progress made thereupon, by Reason of the Af-
 “ perity of the Treasurer.” He asked still for the
 Petition that was so signed; He told him, He
 thought He had it himself, if He had it not, He
 was confident He could find who had it: He desired

PART I. him, that He would find it out, and bring it to Him, and any other Papers concerning that Affair, or the Business of the Customs. He said, "the King had, contrary to his Desire, made him one of the Commissioners of the Treasury; that He understood Nothing of that Province, but was willing to take any Pains which might enable him to do his Master Service, which made him inquisitive into the Customs, the principal Branch of the Revenue; that his Neighbour *Daniel Harvey* had spoken much Good of him to Him; and informed him of that Complaint of the Merchants, which He thought had much Reason in it, but it was like other Acts of the Earl of *Portland*; that He would be willing to receive any Information from him, and that He should be welcome when He came to him." He told him, in short (which He heard would please him best) two or three Passages that happened in that Transaction; and some haughty Expressions which fell from the Treasurer, when upon his urging that the Farmers would not hold their Farm, if He did not strictly hold the Merchants to Custom-House Quay; He told him, that if the Farmers were weary of their Bargain, He would help the King to forty thousand Pounds a Year above the Rent They paid, and that They should be paid all the Money They had advanced within one Week;" upon which the Earl indeed had let himself out into an indecent Rage using many Threats to him; which He found was not ingrateful to the Archbishop, upon whom He attended within a Day or two again, and delivered him

the Petition, and many other useful Papers, which pleased him abundantly; and He required him to see him often. P A R T
I.

By this Accident Mr. *Hyde* came first to be known to the Archbishop, who ever afterwards used him very kindly, and spoke well of him upon all Occasions, and took particular Notice of him when He came of Council in any Causes depending at the Council-Board, as He did frequently; and desired his Service in many Occasions, and particularly in the raising Monies for the building *St. Paul's Church*, in which He made a Journey or two into *Wiltshire* with good Success; which the Archbishop will acknowledge, in a more obliging Way than He was accustomed to; insomuch as it was so much taken Notice of, that Mr. *Hyde* (who well knew how to cultivate those Advantages) was used with more Countenance by all the Judges in *Westminster-Hall*, and the eminent Practisers, than was usually given to Men of his Years; so that He grew every Day in Practice, of which He had as much as He desired, and having a competent Estate of his own, He enjoyed a very pleasant, and a plentiful Life, living much above the Rank of those Lawyers, whose Business was only to be rich; and was generally beloved and esteemed by most Persons of Condition and great Reputation. Though He pursued his Profession with great Diligence and Intentness of Mind, and upon the Matter wholly betook himself to Business, yet He made not himself a Slave to it; but kept both his Friends at Court, and about the Town, by his frequent Application and constant Conversation;

Mr. Hyde receives Encouragement in his Profession.

P A R T

I.

His Method
of spending
his Time.

in Order to which, He always gave himself at Dinner to those who used to meet together at that Hour, and in such Places as was mutually agreed between them; where They enjoyed themselves with great Delight, and public Reputation, for the Innocence, and Sharpness, and Learning of their Conversation. For He would never suffer himself to be deprived of some Hours (which commonly He borrowed from the Night) to refresh himself with polite Learning, in which He still made some Progress. The Afternoons He entirely dedicated to the Business of his Profession, taking Instructions and the like; and very rarely supped, except He was called out by some of his Friends, who spared him the more, because He always complied with those Summons; otherwise He never supped for many Years (before the Troubles brought in that Custom) both for the gaining that Time for himself. and that He might rise early in the Morning according to his Custom, and which He would say, He could never do when He supped. The Vacations He gave wholly to his Study and Conversation, never going out of *London* in those Seasons, except for two Months in the Summer, which He spent at his own House in the Country, with great Cheerfulness amongst his Friends, who then resorted to him in good Numbers.

He never did ride any Country-Circuits with the Judges, which He often repented afterwards, saying, that besides the knowing the Gentry, and People, and Manners of *England* (which is best attained that Way) there is a very good and necessary Part of the Learning in the Law, which is not so easily got
any

any other Way, as in riding those Circuits; which as it seems to have much of Drudgery, so is accompanied with much Pleasure, and Profit; and it may be, the long Lives of Men of that Profession (for the Lawyers usually live to more Years than any other Profession) may very reasonably be imputed to the Exercise They give themselves by their Circuits, as well as to their other Acts of Temperance and Sobriety. And as He had denied himself that Satisfaction purely to have that Time to himself for other Delight, so He did resolve, if the Confusion of the Time had not surprised him, for three or four Years (longer He did not intend) to have improved himself by the Experience of those Journies.

He was often heard to say, that, "next the immediate Blessing and Providence of God Almighty, which had preserved him throughout the whole Course of his Life (less strict than it ought to have been) from many Dangers and Disadvantages, in which many other young Men were lost; He owed all the little He knew, and the little Good that was in him, to the Friendships and Conversation He had still been used to, of the most excellent Men in their several Kinds that lived in that Age; by whose Learning, and Information, and Instruction, He formed his Studies, and mended his Understanding; and by whose Gentleness and Sweetness of Behaviour, and Justice, and Virtue, and Example, He formed his Manners, subdued that Pride, and suppressed that Heat and Passion, He was naturally inclined to be transported with." And He never took more Pleasure in any Thing,

PART

I.

than in frequently mentioning and naming those Persons, who were then his Friends, or of his most familiar Conversation; and in remembering their particular Virtues and Faculties; and used often to say, "that He never was so proud, or thought himself so good a Man, as when He was the worst Man in the Company;" all his Friends and Companions being in their Quality, in their Fortunes, at least in their Faculties and Endowments of Mind, very much his superiors: and He always charged his Children to follow his Example in that Point, in making their Friendships and Conversation; protesting, that in the whole Course of his Life, He never knew one Man, of what Condition soever, arrive to any Degree of Reputation in the World, who made Choice or delighted in the Company or Conversation of those, who in their Qualities were inferior, or in their Parts not much superior to himself.

Some account
of his chief
Acquaintance
whilst only a
Student of the
Law.

Whilst He was only a Student of the Law, and stood at Gaze, and irresolute what Course of Life to take, his chief Acquaintance were *Ben. Jonson*, *John Selden*, *Charles Cotton*, *John Vaughan*, *Sir Kenelm Digby*, *Thomas May*, and *Thomas Carew*, and some others of eminent Faculties in their several Ways. *Ben. Jonson's* Name can never be forgotten, having by his very good Learning, and the Severity of his Nature and Manners, very much reformed the Stage; and indeed the *English* Poetry itself. His natural Advantages were, Judgment to order and govern Fancy, rather than Excess of Fancy, his Productions being slow and upon Deliberation, yet then abounding with great Wit and Fancy, and will live accordingly;

Character of
Ben. Jonson.

and surely as He did exceedingly exalt the *English* P A R T
 Language in Eloquence, Propriety, and masculine I.
 Expressions; so He was the best Judge of, and fittest
 to prescribe Rules to Poetry and Poets, of any Man
 who had lived with, or before him, or since: If Mr.
Cowley had not made a Flight beyond all Men, with
 that Modesty yet, to ascribe much of this, to the
 Example and Learning of *Ben. Jonson*. His Conver-
 sation was very good, and with the Men of most
 Note; and He had for many Years an extraordinary
 Kindness for Mr. *Hyde*, till He found He betook
 himself to Business, which He believed ought never
 to be preferred before his Company. He lived to be
 very old, and till the Palsy made a deep Impression
 upon his Body, and his Mind.

Mr. *Selden* was a Person, whom no Character can Of Mr. Sel.
 flatter, or transmit in any Expressions equal to his den.
 Merit and Virtue. He was of so stupendous Learning
 in all Kinds, and in all Languages (as may appear in
 his excellent and transcendent Writings) that a Man
 would have thought he had been entirely conver-
 sant amongst Books, and had never spent an Hour
 but in Reading and Writing; yet his Humanity,
 Courtesy, and Affability was such, that He would
 have been thought to have been bred in the best
 Courts, but that his good Nature, Charity, and
 Delight in doing good, and in communicating all
 He knew, exceeded that Breeding. His Style in all
 his Writings seems harsh and sometimes obscure;
 which is not wholly to be imputed to the abstruse
 Subjects of which He commonly treated, out of the
 Paths trod by other Men; but to a little undervalu-

PART I. ing the Beauty of a Style, and too much Propensity to the Language of Antiquity; but in his Conversation He was the most clear Discourser, and had the best Faculty in making hard Things easy, and presenting them to the Understanding, of any Man that hath been known. Mr. *Hyde* was wont to say, that He valued himself upon nothing more than upon having had Mr. *Selden's* Acquaintance from the Time He was very young; and held it with great Delight as long as They were suffered to continue together in *London*; and He was very much troubled always when He heard him blamed, censured, and reproached for staying in *London*, and in the Parliament, after They were in Rebellion, and in the worst Times, which his Age obliged him to do; and how wicked soever the Actions were, which were every Day done, He was confident He had not given his Consent to them; but would have hindered them if He could, with his own Safety, to which He was always enough indulgent. If He had some Infirmities with other Men, They were weighed down with wonderful and prodigious Abilities and Excellencies in the other Scale.

OF Mr. Cotton.

Charles Cotton was a Gentleman born to a competent Fortune, and so qualified in his Person, and Education, that for many Years He continued the greatest Ornament of the Town, in the Esteem of those who had been best bred. His natural Parts were very great, his Wit flowing in all the Parts of Conversation; the Superstructure of Learning not raised to a considerable Height; but having passed some Years in *Cambridge*, and then in *France*, and

conversing always with learned Men, his Expressions were ever proper, and significant, and gave great Lustre to his Discourse, upon any Argument; so that He was thought by those who were not intimate with him, to have been much better acquainted with Books than He was. He had all those Qualities which in Youth raise Men to the Reputation of being fine Gentlemen; such a Pleasantness and Gaiety of Humor, such a Sweetness and Gentleness of Nature, and such a Civility and Delightfulness in Conversation, that no Man in the Court, or out of it, appeared a more accomplished Person; all these extraordinary Qualifications being supported by as extraordinary a Clearness of Courage, and Fearlessness of Spirit, of which He gave too often Manifestation. Some unhappy Suits in Law, and Waste of his Fortune in those Suits, made some Impression upon his Mind; which being improved by domestic Afflictions, and those Indulgences to himself, which naturally attend those Afflictions, rendered his Age less revered, than his Youth had been; and gave his best Friends Cause to have wished, that He had not lived so long.

John Vaughan was then a Student of the Law in the *Inner Temple*, but at that Time indulged more to the politer Learning; and was in Truth a Man of great Parts of Nature, and very well adorned by Arts and Books; and so much cherished by Mr. *Selden*, that He grew to be of entire Trust and Friendship with him, and to that owed the best Part of his Reputation; for He was of so magisterial and supercilious a Humor, so proud and insolent a Behavior

PART
I.

OF MR.
VAUGHAN.

PART I. our, that all Mr. *Selden's* Instructions, and Authority, and Example, could not file off that Roughness of his Nature, so as to make him very grateful. He looked most into those Parts of the Law, which disposed him to least Reverence to the Crown, and most, to popular Authority; yet without Inclination to any Change in Government; and therefore, before the Beginning of the Civil War, and when He clearly discerned the Approaches to it in Parliament (of which He was a Member) He withdrew himself into the Fastnesses of his own Country, *North-Wales*, where He enjoyed a secure, and as near an innocent Life, as the Iniquity of that Time would permit; and upon the Return of King *Charles* the Second, He appeared under the Character of a Man, who had preserved his Loyalty entire, and was esteemed accordingly by all that Party.

His Friend Mr. *Hyde*, who was then become Lord High Chancellor of *England*, renewed his old Kindness and Friendship towards him, and was desirous to gratify him all the Ways He could, and earnestly pressed him to put on his Gown again, and take upon him the Office of a Judge; but He excused himself upon his long Discontinuance (having not worn his Gown, and wholly discontinued the Profession from the Year 1640, full twenty Years) and upon his Age, and expressly refused to receive any Promotion; but continued all the Professions of Respect and Gratitude imaginable to the Chancellor, till it was in his Power to manifest the contrary, to his Prejudice, which He did with Circumstances very uncommendable.

Sir *Kenelm Digby* was a Person very eminent and P A R T
 notorious throughout the whole Course of his Life, I.
 from his Cradle to his Grave; of an ancient Family Of Sir Ke-
 and noble Extraction; and inherited a fair and plen- nelm Digby.
 tiful Fortune, notwithstanding the Attainder of his
 Father. He was a Man of a very extraordinary Per-
 son and Presence, which drew the Eyes of all Men
 upon him, which were more fixed by a wonderful
 graceful Behaviour, a flowing Courtesy and Civility,
 and such a Volubility of Language, as surpris'd, and
 delighted; and though in another Man it might have
 appeared to have somewhat of Affectation, it was
 marvellous graceful in him, and seem'd natural to
 his Size, and Mould of his Person, to the Gravity
 of his Motion, and the Tune of his Voice and Deli-
 very. He had a fair Reputation in Arms, of which
 He gave an early Testimony in his Youth, in some
 Encounters in *Spain*, and *Italy*, and afterwards in an
 Action in the *Mediterranean Sea*, where He had the
 Command of a Squadron of Ships of War, set out
 at his own Charge under the King's Commission;
 with which, upon an Injury received, or apprehend-
 ed from the *Venetians*, He encountered their whole
 Fleet, killed many of their Men, and sunk one of
 their Galeasses; which in that drowsy and unactive
 Time, was look'd upon with a general Estimation,
 though the Crown disavow'd it. In a Word, He
 had all the Advantages that Nature, and Art, and
 an excellent Education could give him; which, with
 a great Confidence and Presentness of Mind, buoyed
 him up against all those Prejudices, and Disadvan-
 tages, (as the Attainder, and Execution of his Father,

PART for a Crime of the highest Nature, his own Marriage with a Lady, though of an extraordinary Beauty, of as extraordinary a Fame; his changing, and re-changing his Religion; and some personal Vices, and Licences in his Life) which would have suppressed and sunk any other Man, but never clouded or eclipsed him, from appearing in the best Places, and the best Company, and with the best Estimation and Satisfaction.

Of Mr. May. *Thomas May* was the eldest Son of his Father, a Knight, and born to a Fortune, if his Father had not spent it; so that He had only an Annuity left him, not proportionable to a liberal Education; yet since his Fortune could not raise his Mind, He brought his Mind down to his Fortune, by a great Modesty and Humility in his Nature, which was not affected, but very well became an Imperfection in his Speech, which was a great Mortification to him, and kept him from entering upon any Discourse but in the Company of his very Friends. His Parts of Nature, and Art were very good, as appears by his Translation of *Lucan* (none of the easiest Works of that Kind) and more by his Supplement to *Lucan*, which being entirely his own, for the Learning, the Wit, and the Language, may be well looked upon as one of the best Epic Poems in the *English* Language. He writ some other commendable Pieces, of the Reign of some of our Kings. He was cherished by many Persons of Honor, and very acceptable in all Places; yet (to show that Pride and Envy have their Influences upon the narrowest Minds, and which have the great

est Semblance of Humility) though He had received much Countenance, and a very considerable Donative from the King; upon his Majesty's refusing to give him a small Pension, which He had designed and promised to another very ingenious Person, whose Qualities He thought inferior to his own; He fell from his Duty, and all his former Friends; and prostituted himself to the vile Office of celebrating the infamous Acts of those who were in Rebellion against the King; which He did so meanly, that He seemed to all Men to have lost his Wits, when He left his Honesty; and so shortly after, died miserable and neglected; and deserves to be forgotten.

Thomas Carew was a younger Brother of a good Family, and of excellent Parts, and had spent many Years of his Youth in *France* and *Italy*; and returning from Travel, followed the Court; which the Modesty of that Time disposed Men to do some Time, before They pretended to be of it; and He was very much esteemed by the most eminent Persons in the Court, and well looked upon by the King himself, some Years before He could obtain to be Sewer to the King; and when the King conferred that Place upon him, it was not without the Regret even of the whole *Scottish* Nation, which united themselves in recommending another Gentleman to it; of so great Value were those Relations held in that Age, when Majesty was beheld with the Reverence it ought to be. He was a Person of a pleasant and facetious Wit, and made many Poems (especially in the amorous Way) which for the Sharp-

PART
I.

Of Mr. Carew.

PART I. nefs of the Fancy, and the Elegancy of the Language, in which that Fancy was spread, were at least equal, if not superior to any of that Time: But his Glory was, that after fifty Years of his Life, spent with less Severity or Exactness than it ought to have been, He died with the greatest Remorse for that Licence, and with the greatest Manifestation of Christianity, that his best Friends could desire.

Among these Persons Mr. *Hyde's* usual Time of Conversation was spent, till He grew more retired to his more serious Studies, and never discontinued his Acquaintance with any of them, though He spent less Time in their Company; only upon Mr. *Selden* He looked with so much Affection, and Reverence, that He always thought himself best, when He was with him: but He had then another Conjunction and Communication, that He took so much Delight in, that He embraced it in the Time of his greatest Business and Practice, and would suffer no other Pretence, or Obligation to withdraw him from that Familiarity and Friendship; and took frequent Occasions to mention their Names with great Pleasure; being often heard to say, "that if He had any Thing good in him, in his Humor, or in his Manners, He owed it to the Example, and the Information He had received in, and from that Company, with most of whom He had an entire Friendship." And They were in Truth, in their Qualifications, Men of more than ordinary Eminence, before They attained the great Preferments many of them lived to enjoy. The Persons

Characters of
Mr. *Hyde's*
more intimate
Friends.

were, Sir *Lucius Carey*, eldest Son to the Lord Viscount *Falkland*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*; Sir *Francis Wenman* of *Oxfordshire*; *Sidney Godolphin* of *Godolphin* in *Cornwall*; *Edmund Waller* of *Beaconsfield*; Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*; Dr. *George Morley*; Dr. *John Earles*; Mr. *John Hales* of *Eton*; and Mr. *William Chillingworth*.

With Sir *Lucius Carey* He had a most entire Friendship without Reserve, from his Age of twenty Years, to the Hour of his Death, near twenty Years after; upon which there will be Occasion to enlarge when We come to speak of that Time, and often before, and therefore we shall say no more of him in this Place, than to show his Condition, and Qualifications, which were the first Ingredients into that Friendship, which was afterwards cultivated, and improved by a constant Conversation and Familiarity, and by many Accidents which contributed thereto. He had the Advantage of a noble Extraction, and of being born his Father's eldest Son, when there was a greater Fortune in Prospect to be inherited (besides what He might reasonably expect by his Mother) than came afterwards to his Possession. His Education was equal to his Birth, at least in the Care, if not in the Climate; for his Father being Deputy of *Ireland*, before He was of Age fit to be sent abroad, his Breeding was in the Court, and in the University of *Dublin*; but under the Care, Vigilance, and Direction of such Governors and Tutors, that He learned all those Exercises and Languages, better than most Men do in more celebrated Places; inasmuch as when He came into *England*, which was when He was about the Age

PART
I.

Of Sir *Lucius Carey*.

PART of eighteen Years, He was not only Master of the
I. *Latin* Tongue, and had read all the Poets, and
other of the best Authors with notable Judgment
for that Age, but He understood, and spake, and
writ *French*, as if He had spent many Years in
France.

He had another Advantage, which was a great
Ornament to the rest, that was, a good, a plentiful
Estate, of which He had the early Possession. His
Mother was the sole Daughter and Heir of the
Lord Chief Baron *Tanfield*, who having given a fair
Portion with his Daughter in Marriage, had kept
himself free to dispose of his Land, and his other
Estate, in such Manner as He should think fit; and
He settled it in such Manner upon his Grandson
Sir *Lucius Carey*, without taking Notice of his Fa-
ther, or Mother, that upon his Grandmother's Death,
which fell out about the Time that He was nine-
teen Years of Age, all the Land, with two very
good Houses very well furnished (worth above
£ 2000 per Annum) in a most pleasant Country, and
the two most pleasant Places in that Country, with
a very plentiful personal Estate, fell into his Hands
and Possession, and to his entire Disposal.

With these Advantages, He had one great Dis-
advantage (which in the first Entrance into the
World is attended with too much Prejudice) in his
Person and Presence, which was in no Degree at-
tractive or promising. His Stature was low, and
smaller than most Men; his Motion not graceful;
and his Aspect so far from inviting, that it had
somewhat in it of Simplicity; and his Voice the

worst of the three, and so untuned, that instead of reconciling, it offended the Ear, so that no Body would have expected Music from that Tongue; and sure no Man was less beholden to Nature for it's Recommendation into the World: but then no Man sooner, or more disappointed this general and customary Prejudice; that little Person and small Stature was quickly found to contain a great Heart, a Courage so keen, and a Nature so fearless, that no Composition of the strongest Limbs, and most harmonious and proportioned Presence and Strength, ever more disposed any Man to the greatest Enterprize; it being his greatest Weakness to be too solicitous for such Adventures: and that untuned Tongue and Voice, easily discovered itself to be supplied, and governed, by a Mind and Understanding so excellent, that the Wit and Weight of all He said, carried another Kind of Lustre, and Admiration in it, and even another Kind of Acceptation from the Persons present, than any Ornament of Delivery could reasonably promise itself, or is usually attended with; and his Disposition and Nature was so gentle and obliging, so much delighted in Courtesy, Kindness, and Generosity, that all Mankind could not but admire, and love him.

In a short Time after He had Possession of the Estate his Grandfather had left him, and before He was of Age, He committed a Fault against his Father, in marrying a young Lady, whom He passionately loved, without any considerable Portion, which exceedingly Offended him; and disappointed all his reasonable Hopes and Expectation, of re-

[PART I. deeming and repairing his own broken Fortune, and desperate Hopes in Court, by some advantageous Marriage of his Son; about which he had then some probable Treaty. Sir *Lucius Carey* was very conscious to himself of his Offence and Transgression, and the Consequence of it, which though He could not repent, having married a Lady of a most extraordinary Wit, and Judgment, and of the most signal Virtue, and exemplary Life, that the Age produced, and who brought him many hopeful Children, in which He took great Delight; yet He confessed it, with the most sincere and dutiful Applications to his Father for his Pardon that could be made; and for the Prejudice He had brought upon his Fortune, by bringing no Portion to him, He offered to repair it, by resigning his whole Estate to his Disposal, and to rely wholly upon his Kindness for his own Maintenance and Support; and to that Purpose, He had caused Conveyances to be drawn by Council, which He brought ready engrossed to his Father, and was willing to seal, and execute them, that They might be valid; but his Father's Passion and Indignation so far transported him (though He was a Gentleman of excellent Parts) that He refused any Reconciliation, and rejected all the Offers that were made him of the Estate; so that his Son remained still in the Possession of his Estate against his Will; for which He found great Reason afterwards to rejoice; but He was for the present, so much afflicted with his Father's Displeasure, that He transported himself and his Wife into *Holland*, resolving to buy some military Com

mand, and to spend the Remainder of his Life in that Profession : but being disappointed in the Treaty He expected; and finding no Opportunity to accommodate himself with such a Command, He returned again into *England*; resolving to retire to a Country-Life, and to his Books; that since He was not like to improve himself in Arms, He might advance in Letters.

In this Resolution He was so severe (as He was always naturally very intent upon what He was inclined to) that He declared, He would not see *London* in many Years, which was the Place He loved of all the World, and that in his Studies, He would first apply himself to the *Greek*, and pursue it without Intermission, till He should attain to the full Understanding of that Tongue: and it is hardly to be credited, what Industry He used, and what Success attended that Industry: for though his Father's Death, by an unhappy Accident, made his Repair to *London* absolutely necessary, in fewer Years, than He had proposed for his Absence; yet He had first made himself Master of the *Greek* Tongue (in the *Latin* He was very well versed before) and had read not only the *Greek* Historians, but *Homer* likewise, and such of the Poets as were worthy to be perused.

Though his Father's Death brought no other Convenience to him, but a Title to redeem an Estate, mortgaged for as much as it was worth, and for which He was compelled to sell a finer Seat of his own; yet it imposed a Burden upon him, of the Title of a Viscount, and an Increase of Expence, in which He was not in his Nature too provident, or restrained; having naturally such a Generosity and Bounty in

PART I. him, that He seemed to have his Estate in Trust, for all worthy Persons, who stood in Want of Supplies and Encouragement, as *Ben-Jonson*, and many others of that Time, whose Fortunes required, and whose Spirits made them superior to, ordinary Obligations; which yet They were contented to receive from Him, because his Bounties were so generously distributed, and so much without Vanity and Ostentation, that except from those few Persons, from whom He sometimes received the Characters of fit Objects for his Benefits, or whom He intrusted, for the more secret deriving them to them, He did all He could, that the Persons themselves who received them, should not know from what Fountain They flowed; and when that could not be concealed, He sustained any Acknowledgment from the Persons obliged, with so much Trouble, and Bashfulness, that They might well perceive, that He was even ashamed of the little He had given, and to receive so large a Recompence for it.

As soon as He had finished all those Transactions, which the Death of his Father had made necessary to be done, He retired again to his Country-Life, and to his severe Course of Study, which was very delightful to him, as soon as He was engaged in it: but He was wont to say, that He never found Reluctancy in any Thing He resolved to do, but in his quitting *London*, and departing from the Conversation of those He enjoyed there; which was in some Degree preserved, and continued by frequent Letters, and often Visits, which were made by his Friends from thence, whilst He continued wedded to the Country; and which were so grateful to him, that during their Stay with him,

him, He looked upon no Book, except their very Conversation made an Appeal to some Book; and truly his whole Conversation was one continued *Convivium Philosophicum*, or *Convivium Theologicum*, enlivened, and refreshed with all the Facetiousness of Wit, and Good-Humor, and Pleasantness of Discourse, which made the Gravity of the Argument itself (whatever it was) very delectable. His House where He usually resided (*Tew or Burford in Oxfordshire*) being within ten or twelve Miles of the University, looked like the University itself, by the Company that was always found there. There were Dr. *Sheldon*, Dr. *Morley*, Dr. *Hammond*, Dr. *Earles*, Mr. *Chillingworth*, and indeed all Men of eminent Parts and Faculties in *Oxford*, besides those who resorted thither from *London*; who all found their Lodgings there, as ready as in the Colleges, nor did the Lord of the House know of their coming, or going, nor who were in his House, till He came to Dinner, or Supper, where all still met; otherwise, there was no troublesome Ceremony, or Constraint to forbid Men to come to the House, or to make them weary of staying there; so that many came thither to study in a better Air, finding all the Books They could desire, in his Library, and all the Persons together, whose Company They could wish, and not find, in any other Society. Here Mr. *Chillingworth* wrote, and formed, and modelled his excellent Book against the learned Jesuit Mr. *Nott*, after frequent Debates upon the most important Particulars; in many of which, He suffered himself to be over-ruled by the Judgment of his Friends, though in others He still adhered to his own Fancy,

PART which was sceptical enough, even in the highest
I. Points.

In this happy and delightful Conversation, and Restraint, He remained in the Country many Years; and until He had made so prodigious a Progress in Learning, that there were very few classic Authors in the *Greek*, or *Latin* Tongue, that He had not read with great Exactness. He had read all the *Greek*, and *Latin* Fathers; all the most allowed and authentic ecclesiastical Writers; and all the Councils, with wonderful Care, and Observation; for in Religion He thought too careful, and too curious an Inquiry could not be made, amongst those, whose Purity was not questioned, and whose Authority was constantly, and confidently urged, by Men who were furthest from being of one Mind amongst themselves; and for the mutual Support of their several Opinions, in which They most contradicted each other; and in all those Controversies, He had so dispassioned a Consideration, such a Candor in his Nature, and so profound a Charity in his Conscience, that in those Points, in which He was in his own Judgment most clear, He never thought the worse, or in any Degree declined the Familiarity, of those who were of another Mind; which, without Question, is an excellent Temper for the Propagation, and Advancement of Christianity. With these great Advantages of Industry, He had a Memory retentive of all that He had ever read, and an Understanding and Judgment to apply it seasonably and appositely, with the most Dexterity and Address, and the least Pedantry and Affectation, that ever Man, who knew so much, was possessed with, of

what Quality soever. It is not a trivial Evidence of his Learning, his Wit, and his Candor, that may be found in that Discourse of his, against the Infallibility of the Church of *Rome*, published since his Death, and from a Copy under his own Hand, though not prepared and digested by him for the Press, and to which He would have given some Castigations.

PART
I.

But all his Parts, Abilities, and Faculties, by Art and Industry, were not to be valued, or mentioned, in Comparison of his most accomplished Mind and Manners: his Gentleness, and Affability was so transcendent, and obliging, that it drew Reverence, and some Kind of Compliance from the roughest, and most unpolished, and stubborn Constitutions; and made them of another Temper in Debate, in his Presence, than They were in other Places. He was in his Nature so severe a Lover of Justice, and so precise a Lover of Truth, that He was superior to all possible Temptations for the Violation of either; indeed so rigid an Exacter of Perfection, in all those Things which seemed but to border upon either of them, and by the common Practice of Men were not thought to border upon either, that many who knew him very well, and loved, and admired his Virtue (as all who did know him must love, and admire it) did believe, that He was of a Temper and Composition, fitter to live in *Republicâ Platonis*, than in *Fœce Romuli*: but this Rigidness was only exercised towards himself; towards his Friend's Infirmities no Man was more indulgent. In his Conversation, which was the most cheerful and pleasant that can be imagined, though He was young (for all I have yet spoken of him doth

PART I. not exceed his Age of twenty-five or twenty-six Years) and of great Gaiety in his Humor, with a flowing Delightfulness of Language, He had so chaste a Tongue, and Ear, that there was never known a profane, or loose Word to fall from him, nor in Truth in his Company; the Integrity, and Cleanliness of the Wit of that Time, not exercising itself in that Licence, before Persons for whom They had any Esteem.

Of Sir Francis
Wenman.

Sir *Francis Wenman* would not look upon himself under any other Character, than that of a Country-Gentleman; though no Man of his Quality in *England* was more esteemed in Court. He was of a noble Extraction, and of an ancient Family in *Oxfordshire*, where He was possessed of a competent Estate; but his Reputation of Wisdom, and Integrity, gave him an Interest and Credit in that Country, much above his Fortune; and no Man had more Esteem in it, or Power over it. He was a Neighbour to the Lord *Falkland*, and in so entire Friendship and Confidence with him, that He had great Authority in the Society of all his Friends, and Acquaintance. He was a Man of great Sharpness of Understanding, and of a piercing Judgment; no Man better understood the Affections and Temper of the Kingdom, or indeed the Nature of the Nation, or discerned farther the Consequence of Counsels, and with what Success They were like to be attended. He was a very good *Latin* Scholar, but his Ratiocination was above his Learning; and the Sharpness of his Wit incomparable. He was equal to the greatest Trust and Employment, if He had been ambitious of it, or soli-

citous for it; but his Want of Health produced a Kind of Laziness of Mind, which disinclined him to Business, and He died a little before the general Troubles of the Kingdom, which He foresaw with wonderful Concern, and when many wise Men were weary of living so long.

Sidney Godolphin was a younger Brother of *Godolphin*, but by the Provision left by his Father, and by the Death of a younger Brother, liberally supplied for a very good Education, and for a cheerful Subsistence, in any Course of Life He proposed to himself. There was never so great a Mind and Spirit contained in so little Room; so large an Understanding, and so unrestrained a Fancy, in so very small a Body; so that the Lord *Falkland* used to say merrily, that He thought it was a great Ingredient into his Friendship for Mr. *Godolphin*, that He was pleased to be found in his Company, where He was the properer Man; and it may be, the very Remarkableness of his little Person, made the Sharpness of his Wit, and the composed Quickness of his Judgement and Understanding, the more notable. He had spent some Years in *France*, and in the low Countries; and accompanied the Earl of *Leicester* in his Ambassage into *Denmark*, before He resolved to be quiet, and attend some Promotion in the Court; where his excellent Disposition and Manners, and extraordinary Qualifications, made him very acceptable. Though every Body loved his Company very well, yet He loved very much to be alone, being in his Constitution inclined somewhat to Melancholy, and to Retirement amongst his Books; and was so

PART
I.

Of Mr. Sidney
Godolphin.

PART

I.

far from being active, that He was contented to be reproached by his Friends with Laziness; and was of so nice and tender a Composition, that a little Rain or Wind would disorder him, and divert him from any short Journey, He had most willingly proposed to himself; inasmuch, as when He rid abroad with those in whose Company He most delighted, if the Wind chanced to be in his Face, he would (after a little pleasant murmuring) suddenly turn his Horse, and go Home. Yet the Civil War no sooner began (the first Approaches towards which He discovered as soon as any Man, by the Proceedings in Parliament, where He was a Member, and opposed with great Indignation) than He put himself into the first Troops which were raised in the West for the King; and bore the Uneasiness and Fatigue of Winter-Marches, with an exemplary Courage and Alacrity; until by too brave a Pursuit of the Enemy, into an obscure Village in *Devonshire*, He was shot with a Musket; with which (without saying any Word more, than, Oh God, I am hurt) He fell dead from his Horse; to the excessive Grief of his Friends, who were all that knew him; and the irreparable Damage of the Public.

Of Mr. Edmund Waller.

Edmund Waller was born to a very fair Estate, by the Parsimony, or Frugality, of a wise Father and Mother; and He thought it so commandable an Advantage, that He resolved to improve it with his utmost Care, upon which in his Nature He was too much intent; and in Order to that, He was so much reserved and retired, that He was scarce ever heard of, till by his Address and Dexterity He had

gotten a very rich Wife in the City, against all the P A R T
 Recommendation, and Countenance, and Authority I.
 of the Court, which was thoroughly engaged on
 the Behalf of Mr. *Crofts*; and which used to be suc-
 cessful in that Age, against any Opposition. He had
 the good Fortune to have an Alliance and Friendship
 with Dr. *Morley*, who had assisted, and instructed
 him in the reading many good Books, to which his
 natural Parts and Promptitude inclined him; espe-
 cially the Poets, and at the Age when other Men
 used to give over writing Verses (for He was near
 thirty Years of Age, when He first engaged himself
 in that Exercise, at least, that He was known to do
 so) He surpris'd the Town with two or three Pieces
 of that Kind; as if a tenth Muse had been newly
 born, to cherish drooping Poetry. The Doctor at
 that Time brought him into that Company, which
 was most celebrated for good Conversation; where
 He was received, and esteemed, with great Applause,
 and Respect. He was a very pleasant Discourser, in
 Earnest, and in Jest, and therefore very grateful to
 all Kind of Company, where He was not the less
 esteemed for being very rich.

He had been even nursed in Parliaments, where
 He sat when He was very young; and so when
 They were resumed again (after a long Intermission)
 He appeared in those Assemblies with great Advan-
 tage; having a graceful Way of speaking, and by
 thinking much upon several Arguments (which his
 Temper and Complection, that had much of Melan-
 cholick, inclined him to) He seem'd often to speak
 upon the sudden, when the Occasion had only

PART I. administered the Opportunity of saying, what He had thoroughly considered, which gave a great Lustre to all He said; which yet was rather of Delight, than Weight. There needs no more be said to extol the Excellence and Power of his Wit, and Pleasantness of his Conversation, than that it was of Magnitude enough, to cover a World of very great Faults, that is, so to cover them, that They were not taken Notice of to his Reproach; viz. a Narrowness in his Nature to the lowest Degree; an Abjectness, and Want of Courage to support him in any virtuous Undertaking; an Insinuation, and servile Flattery to the Height, the vainest, and most imperious Nature could be contented with; that it preserved and won his Life from those, who were most resolved to take it; and in an Occasion in which He ought to have been ambitious to have lost it; and then preserved him again, from the Reproach and Contempt that was due to him, for so preserving it, and for vindicating it at such a Price; that it had Power to reconcile him to those, whom He had most offended and provoked; and continued to his Age with that rare Felicity, that his Company was acceptable, where his Spirit was odious; and He was at least pitied, where He was most detested.

OF Dr. Sheldon.

Of Doctor *Sheldon* there needs no more be said in this Place, than that his Learning, and Gravity, and Prudence, had in that Time raised him to such a Reputation, when He was Chaplain in the House to the Lord Keeper *Coventry* (who exceedingly esteemed him, and used his Service not only in all Matters relating to the Church, but in many other Businesses

of Importance, and in which that great, and good Lord was nearly concern'd) and when He was afterwards Warden of *All-Souls-College* in *Oxford*, that He then was looked upon, as very equal to any Preferment the Church could yield, or hath since yielded unto him; and Sir *Francis Wenman* would often say, when the Doctor resorted to the Conversation at the Lord *Falkland's* House, as He frequently did, that "Dr. *Sheldon* was born, and bred to be Archbishop of *Canterbury*."

Doctor *Morley* was a Gentleman of very eminent Parts in all polite Learning; of great Wit, and Readiness, and Subtilty in Disputation; and of remarkable Temper, and Prudence in Conversation, which rendered him most grateful in all the best Company. He was then Chaplain in the House, and to the Family, of the Lord and Lady *Carnarvon*, which needed a wise, and a wary Director. From some academic Contests He had been engaged in, during his living in *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, where He was always of the first Eminency, He had by the natural Faction and Animosity of those Disputes, fallen under the Reproach of holding some Opinions, which were not then grateful to those Churchmen, who had the greatest Power in ecclesiastical Promotions; and some sharp Answers and Replies, He used to make in accidental Discourses, and which in Truth were made for Mirth and Pleasantness sake (as He was of the highest Facetiousness) were reported, and spread abroad to his Prejudice; as being once asked by a grave Country-Gentleman (who was desirous to be instructed what their Tenets and

PART
I.

OF Dr. Mor-
ley.

PART I. Opinions were) "what the *Arminians* held," He pleasantly answered, that *They held all the best Bishoprics and Deanries in England*; which was quickly reported abroad, as Mr. *Morley's* Definition of the *Arminian Tenets*.

Such, and the like harmless and jocular Sayings, upon many accidental Occasions, had wrought upon the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, *Laud* (who lived to change his Mind, and to have a just Esteem of him) to entertain some Prejudice towards him; and the Respect which was paid him by many eminent Persons, as *John Hampden*, *Arthur Goodwin*, and others, who were not thought Friends to the Prosperity the Church was in, made others apprehend that He was not enough zealous for it. But that Disaffection, and Virulency (which few Men had then owned and discovered) no sooner appeared, in those, and other Men, but Dr. *Morley* made Haste as publicly to oppose them, both in private, and in public; which had the more Effect to the Benefit of the Church, by his being a Person above all possible Reproach, and known, and valued by more Persons of Honor than most of the Clergy were; and being not only without the Envy of any Preferment, but under the Advantage of a discountenanced Person. And as He was afterwards the late King's Chaplain, and much regarded by him, and as long about him, as any of his Chaplains were permitted to attend him; so presently after his Murder, He left the Kingdom, and remained in Banishment, till King *Charles the Second's* happy Return.

Doctor *Earles* was at that Time Chaplain in the P A R T
 House to the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Chamberlain I.
 of his Majesty's Household, and had a Lodging in OF Dr. Earles.
 the Court under that Relation. He was a Person
 very notable for his Elegance in the *Greek*, and
Latin Tongues; and being Fellow of *Merton* College
 in *Oxford*, and having been Proctor of the Univer-
 sity, and some very witty, and sharp Discourses
 being published in Print without his Consent, though
 known to be his, He grew suddenly into a very ge-
 neral Esteem with all Men; being a Man of great
 Piety and Devotion; a most eloquent and powerful
 Preacher; and of a Conversation so pleasant and
 delightful, so very innocent, and so very facetious,
 that no Man's Company was more desired, and
 more loved. No Man was more negligent in his
 Dress, and Habit, and Mien; no Man more wary,
 and cultivated, in his Behaviour, and Discourse;
 insomuch as He had the greater Advantage when
 He was known, by promising so little before He
 was known. He was an excellent Poet, both in
Latin, *Greek*, and *English*, as appears by many Pie-
 ces yet abroad; though He suppressed many more
 himself, especially of *English*, incomparably good,
 out of an Austerity to those Sallies of his Youth.
 He was very dear to the Lord *Falkland*, with whom
 He spent as much Time as He could make his
 own; and as that Lord would impute the speedy
 Progress He made in the *Greek* Tongue, to the In-
 formation, and Assistance He had from Mr. *Earles*,
 so Mr. *Earles* would frequently profess, that He had
 got more useful Learning by his Conversation at

PART *Tew* (the Lord *Falkland's* House) than He had at
 I. *Oxford*. In the first settling of the Prince his Family, He was made one of his Chaplains; and attended on him when He was forced to leave the Kingdom. He was amongst the few excellent Men who never had, nor ever could have an Enemy, but such a one, who was an Enemy to all Learning, and Virtue, and therefore would never make himself known.

Of Mr. Hales. Mr. *John Hales* had been Greek Professor in the University of *Oxford*; and had born the greatest Part of the Labor of that excellent Edition and Impression of St. *Chrysostom's* Works, set out by Sir *Harry Savile*; who was then Warden of *Merton-College*, when the other was Fellow of that House. He was Chaplain in the House with Sir *Dudley Carleton*, Ambassador at the *Hague* in *Holland*, at the Time when the Synod of *Dort* was held, and so had Liberty to be present at the Consultations in that Assembly; and hath left the best Memorial behind him, of the Ignorance, and Passion, and Animosity, and Injustice of that Convention; of which He often made very pleasant Relations; though at that Time it received too much Countenance from *England*. Being a Person of the greatest Eminency for Learning, and other Abilities, from which He might have promised himself any Preferment in the Church, He withdrew himself from all Pursuits of that Kind, into a private Fellowship in the College of *Eton*, where his Friend Sir *Harry Savile* was Provost; where He lived amongst his Books, and the most separated from the World of any Man then

living; though He was not in the least Degree inclined to Melancholy, but on the contrary, of a very open and pleasant Conversation; and therefore was very well pleased with the Resort of his Friends to him, who were such as He had chosen, and in whose Company He delighted, and for whose Sake He would sometimes, once in a Year, resort to London, only to enjoy their cheerful Conversation.

He would never take any Cure of Souls; and was so great a Contemner of Money, that He was wont to say, that his Fellowship, and the Bursar's Place (which for the Good of the College, He held many Years) was worth him fifty Pounds a Year more than He could spend; and yet, besides his being very charitable to all poor People, even to Liberality; He had made a greater, and better Collection of Books, than were to be found in any other private Library that I have seen; as He had sure read more, and carried more about him, in his excellent Memory, than any Man I ever knew, my Lord *Falkland* only excepted, who I think sided him. He had, whether from his natural Temper and Constitution, or from his long Retirement from all Crowds, or from his profound Judgment, and discerning Spirit, contracted some Opinions, which were not received, nor by him published, except in private Discourses; and then rather upon Occasion of Dispute, than of positive Opinion; and He would often say, his Opinions He was sure did him no Harm, but He was far from being confident, that They might not do others Harm, who entertained them, and might entertain other Results from

PART them, than He did; and therefore He was very
I. reserved in communicating what He thought Himself in those Points, in which He differed from what was received.

Nothing troubled him more, than the Brawls which were grown from Religion; and He therefore exceedingly detested the Tyranny of the Church of *Rome*; more for their imposing uncharitably upon the Consciences of other Men, than for the Errors in their own Opinions; and would often say, that He would renounce the Religion of the Church of *England* to-morrow, if it obliged him to believe that any other Christians should be damned; and that no Body would conclude another Man to be damned, who did not wish him so. No Man more strict and severe to himself; to other Men so charitable as to their Opinions, that He thought that other Men were more in Fault for their Carriage towards them, than the Men themselves were, who erred; and He thought that Pride, and Passion, more than Conscience, were the Cause of all Separation from each other's Communion; and He frequently said, that that only kept the World from agreeing upon such a Liturgy, as might bring them into one Communion; all doctrinal Points upon which Men differed in their Opinions, being to have no Place in any Liturgy. Upon an occasional Discourse with a Friend, of the frequent, and uncharitable Reproaches of Heretic, and Schismatic, too lightly thrown at each other, amongst Men who differ in their Judgment, He writ a little Discourse of Schism, contained in less than two Sheets of Paper;

which being transmitted from Friend to Friend in Writing, was at last, without any Malice, brought to the View of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Laud*, who was a very rigid Surveyor of all Things which never so little bordered upon Schism; and thought the Church could not be too vigilant against, and jealous of such locutions. P A R T
I.

He sent for Mr. *Hales*, whom, when They had both lived in the University of *Oxford*, He had known well; and told him, that He had in Truth believed him to be long since dead; and chid him very kindly for having never come to him, having been of his old Acquaintance; then asked him, whether He had lately writ a short Discourse of Schism, and whether He was of that Opinion, which that Discourse implied. He told him, that He had, for the Satisfaction of a private Friend (who was not of his Mind) a Year or two before, writ such a small Tract, without any Imagination that it would be communicated; and that He believed it did not contain any Thing, that was not agreeable to the Judgment of the Primitive Fathers; upon which, the Archbishop debated with him upon some Expressions of *Irenæus*, and the most ancient Fathers; and concluded with saying, that the Time was very apt to set new Doctrines on Foot, of which the Wits of the Age were too susceptible; and that there could not be too much Care taken, to preserve the Peace and Unity of the Church; and from thence asked him of his Condition, and whether He wanted any Thing, and the other answering, that He had enough, and wanted, or desired no Addition,

PART I. so dismissed him with great Courtesy; and shortly after sent for him again, when there was a Prebendary of *Windfor* fallen, and told him, the King had given him the Preferment, because it lay so convenient to his Fellowship of *Eton*; which (though indeed the most convenient Preferment that could be thought of for him) the Archbishop could not without great Difficulty, persuade him to accept, and He did accept it rather to please Him, than himself; because He really believed He had enough before. He was one of the least Men in the Kingdom; and one of the greatest Scholars in *Europe*.

Of Mr. Chillingworth.

Mr. *Chillingworth* was of a Stature little superior to Mr. *Hales* (and it was an Age, in which there were many great and wonderful Men of that Size) and a Man of so great a Subtilty of Understanding, and so rare a Temper in Debate; that as it was impossible to provoke him into any Passion, so it was very difficult to keep a Man's self from being a little discomposed by his Sharpness, and Quickness of Argument, and Instances, in which He had a rare Facility, and a great Advantage over all the Men I ever knew. He had spent all his younger Time in Disputation; and had arrived to so great a Mastery, as He was inferior to no Man in those Skirmishes; but He had, with his notable Perfection in this Exercise, contracted such an Irresolution, and Habit of doubting, that by Degrees He grew confident of Nothing, and a Sceptic at least, in the greatest Mysteries of Faith.

This made him from first wavering in Religion and indulging to Scruples, to reconcile himself too soon,

soon, and too easily to the Church of *Rome*; and carrying still his own Inquisitiveness about him, without any Resignation to their Authority (which is the only Temper can make that Church sure of it's Profelytes having made a Journey to *St. Omers*, purely to perfect his Conversion, by the Conversation of those, who had the greatest Name, He found as little Satisfaction there; and returned with as much Haste from them; with a Belief that an entire Exemption from Error, was neither inherent in, nor necessary to any Church: Which occasioned that War, which was carried on by the Jesuits with so great Asperity, and Reproaches against him, and in which He defended himself, by such an admirable Eloquence of Language, and clear, and incomparable Power of Reason, that He not only made them appear unequal Adversaries, but carried the War into their own Quarters; and made the Pope's Infallibility to be as much shaken, and declined by their own Doctors (and as great an Acrimony amongst themselves upon that Subject) and to be at least as much doubted, as in the Schools of the Reformed or Protestant; and forced them since, to defend and maintain those unhappy Controversies in Religion, with Arms and Weapons of another Nature, than were used, or known in the Church of *Rome*, when *Bellarmino* died, and which probably will in Time undermine the very Foundation that supports it.

Such a Levity, and Propensity to change, is commonly attended with great Infirmities in, and no less Reproach, and Prejudice to the Person; but the

PART I. Sincerity of his Heart was so conspicuous, and without the least Temptation of any corrupt End; and the Innocence, and Candor in his Nature so evident, and without any Perverseness; that all who knew him, clearly discerned, that all those restless Motions and Fluctuations, proceeded only from the Warmth and Jealousy of his own Thoughts, in a too nice Inquisition for Truth. Neither the Books of the Adversary, nor any of their Persons, though He was acquainted with the best of both, had ever made great Impression upon him; all his Doubts grew out of himself, when He assisted his Scruples with all the Strength of his own Reason, and was then too hard for himself; but finding as little Quiet and Repose in those Victories, He quickly recovered, by a new Appeal to his own Judgment; so that He was in Truth, upon the Matter, in all his Sallies, and Retreats, his own Convert; though He was not so totally divested of all Thoughts of this World, but that when He was ready for it, He admitted some great and considerable Churchmen, to be Sharers with him in his public Conversion.

Whilst He was in Perplexity, or rather some passionate Disinclination to the Religion He had been educated in, He had the Misfortune to have much Acquaintance with one Mr. *Lugar*, a Minister of that Church; a Man of a Competency of Learning, in those Points most controverted with the *Romanists*, but of no acute Parts of Wit, or Judgment; and wrought so far upon him, by weakening, and enervating those Arguments, by which He found He was governed (as He had all the Logic, and all

the Rhetoric, that was necessary to persuade very powerfully Men of the greatest Talents) that the poor Man, not able to live long in Doubt, too hastily deserted his own Church, and betook himself to the *Roman*: Nor could all the Arguments, and Reasons of Mr. *Chillingworth* make him pause in the Expedition He was using; or reduce him from that Church after He had given himself to it; but He had always a great Animosity against him, for having (as He said) unkindly betrayed him, and carried him into another Religion, and there left him. So unfit are some Constitutions to be troubled with Doubts, after They are once fixed.

He did really believe all War to be unlawful; and did not think that the Parliament (whose Proceedings He perfectly abhorred) did in Truth intend to involve the Nation in a Civil War, till after the Battle of *Edgehill*; and then He thought any Expedient, or Stratagem that was like to put a speedy End to it, to be the most commendable: And so having too mathematically conceived an Engine, that should move so lightly, as to be a Breast-work in all Encounters, and Assaults in the Field; He carried it, to make the Experiment, into that Part of his Majesty's Army, which was only in that Winter-Season in the Field, under the Command of the Lord *Hopton*, in *Hampshire*, upon the Borders of *Sussex*; where He was shut up in the Castle of *Arundel*; which was forced, after a short, sharp Siege, to yield for want of Victual; and poor Mr. *Chillingworth* with it, falling into the Rebels Hands; and being most barbarously treated by them, especially by that Clergy

PART

I.

which followed them; and being broken with Sickness, contracted by the ill Accommodation, and Want of Meat, and Fire during the Siege; which was in a terrible Season of Frost and Snow, He died shortly after in Prison. He was a Man of excellent Parts, and of a cheerful Disposition; void of all Kind of Vice, and endued with many notable Virtues; of a very public Heart, and an indefatigable Desire to do Good; his only Unhappiness proceeded from his sleeping too little, and thinking too much; which sometimes threw him into violent Fevers.

This was Mr. Hyde's Company, and Conversation, to which He dedicated his vacant Times, and all that Time which He could make vacant, from the Business of his Profession; which He indulged with no more Passion than was necessary to keep up the Reputation of a Man, that had no Purpose to be idle; which indeed He perfectly abhorred: And He took always Occasion to celebrate the Time He had spent in that Conversation, with great Satisfaction, and Delight. Nor was He less fortunate, in the Acquaintance and Friendships which He made with the Persons in his Profession; who were all eminent Men, or of the most hopeful Parts; who being all much superior to him in Age, and Experience, and entirely devoted to their Profession, were yet well pleased with the Gaiety of his Humor, and inoffensive, and winning Behaviour; and this good Inclination of theirs was improved by the Interest They saw He had in Persons of the best Quality, to whom He was very acceptable, and his Condition of living, which was with more Expense than young Lawyers were accustomed to.

Those Persons were, Mr *Lane*, who was then Attorney to the Prince of *Wales*; and afterwards Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and lastly upon the Death of the Lord *Lyttleton*, was made Keeper of the Great-Seal, who died in Banishment with King *Charles* the Second. Mr. *Geoffrey Palmer*, afterwards Attorney General. Mr. *John Maynard*; and *Bulstrode Whitlock*; all Men of eminent Parts, and great Learning out of their Professions; and in their Professions, of signal Reputation; and though the two last did afterwards bow their Knees to *Baal*, and so swerved from their Allegiance, it was with less Rancor and Malice than other Men; They never led, but followed; and were rather carried away with the Torrent, than swam with the Stream; and sailed through those Infirmities, which less than a general Defection, and a prosperous Rebellion could never have discovered. With these, and very few other Persons of other Societies, and of more than ordinary Parts in the Profession, He conversed. In Business, and in Practice, with the rest of the Profession He had at most a formal Acquaintance, and little Familiarity; very seldom using, when his Practice was at highest, so much as to eat in the Hall, without which, no Man ever got the Reputation of a good Student; but He ever gave his Time of eating to his Friends; and was wont pleasantly to say, "that He repaired himself with very good Company at Dinner, for the ill Company He had kept in the Morning;" and made himself amends for the Time He lost with his Friends, by declining Suppers; and with a Part of that Time which was allowed for Sleep: But He

PART

I.

Mr. Hyde's
Friends in his
Profession.

PART I. grew every Day more intent on Business, and more engaged in Practice, so that He could not assign so much Time as He had used to do, to his beloved Conversation.

The Countenance He received from the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who took all Occasion to mention him as a Person He had Kindness for; the Favor of the Lord *Coventry*, manifested as often as He came before him; the Reception He found with the Lord Privy-Seal, the Earl of *Manchester*, who had raised the Court of Requests to as much Business as the Chancery itself was possessed of, and where He was looked upon as a Favorite; the Familiarity used towards him by the Lord *Pembroke*, who was Lord Chamberlain of the King's House, and a greater Man in the Country than the Court; by the Earl of *Holland*, and many other Lords and Ladies, and other Persons of Interest in the Court, made him looked upon by the Judges in *Westminster-Hall*, with much Condescension; and They, who before He put on his Gown, looked upon him as one who designed some other Course of Life (for though He had been always very punctual in the Performance of all those public Exercises the Profession obliged him to, both before, and after He was called to the Bar; yet in all other Respects He seemed not to confine himself wholly to that Course of Life) now when They no sooner saw him put on his Gown, but that He was suddenly in Practice, and taken Notice of particularly in all Courts of Justice with unusual Countenance, thought He would make what Progress He desired in that Profession.

EDWARD EARL OF CLARENDON. 71

As He had those many Friends in Court, so He was not less acceptable to many great Persons in the Country, who least regarded the Court, and were least esteemed by it; and He had that rare Felicity, that even They, who did not love many of those, upon whom He most depended, were yet very well pleased with him, and with his Company. The Earl of *Hertford*, and the Earl of *Essex*, whose Interests, and Friendships were then the same; and who were looked upon with Reverence by all who had not Reverence for the Court; and even by all in the Court, who were not satisfied there (which was, and always will be a great People) were very kind to him, and ready to trust him in any Thing that was most secret; and though He could not dispose the Archbishop, or the Earl of *Essex* to any Correspondence, or good Intelligence with each other; which He exceedingly labored to do, and found an equal Aversion in both towards each other; yet He succeeded to his Wish in bringing the Archbishop, and the Earl of *Hertford* to a very good Acquaintance, and Inclination to each other; which They both often acknowledged kindly to him, and with which the Earl of *Essex* was as much unsatisfied.

P A R T
I.
Mr. Hyde
reconciles the
Archbishop,
and the Earl
of Hertford.

The Person whose Life this Discourse is to recollect (and who had so great an Affection, and Reverence for the Memory of Archbishop *Laud*, that He never spake of him without extraordinary Esteem, and believed him to be a Man of the most exemplary Virtue, and Piety of any of that Age) was wont to say, the greatest Want the Archbishop had, was of a true Friend, who would seasonably have told

PART I. him of his Infirmities, and what People spake of him; and He said, He knew well, that such a Friend would have been very acceptable to him; and upon that Occasion He used to mention a Story of himself; that when He was a young Practiser of the Law, being in some Favor with him (as is mentioned before) He went to visit him, in the Beginning of a *Michaelmas-Term*, shortly after his Return from the Country, where He had spent a Month or two of the Summer.

His free Ex-
postulation
with the
Archbishop.

He found the Archbishop early walking in the Garden; who received him according to his Custom, very graciously, and continuing his Walk, asked him, "what good News in the Country?" to which He answered, "there was none good; the People were universally discontented; and (which troubled him most) that many People spoke extremely ill of his Grace, as the Cause of all that was amiss." He replied, "that He was sorry for it; He knew He did not deserve it; and that He must not give over serving the King, and the Church, to please the People, who otherwise would not speak well of him." Mr. *Hyde* told him, "He thought He need not lessen his Zeal for either; and that it grieved him to find Persons of the best Condition, and who loved both King, and Church, exceedingly indevoted to Him; complaining of his Manner of treating them, when They had Occasion to resort to him, it may be, for his Directions." And then named him two Persons of the most Interest and Credit in *Wiltshire*, who had that Summer attended the Council-Board, in some Affairs which

concerned the King, and the Country; that all the Lords present used them with great Courtesy, knowing well their Quality, and Reputation; but that He alone spake very sharply to them, and without any Thing of Grace, at which They were much troubled; and one of them, supposing that Somebody had done him ill Offices, went the next Morning to *Lambeth*, to present his Service to him, and to discover, if He could, what Misrepresentation had been made of him: That after He had attended very long, He was admitted to speak with his Grace, who scarce hearing him, sharply answered him, that "He had no Leisure for Compliments;" and so hurried away; which put the other Gentleman much out of Countenance: And that this Kind of Behaviour of his was the Discourse of all Companies of Persons of Quality; every Man continuing any such Story with another like it, very much to his Disadvantage; and to the Trouble of those who were very just to him.

He heard the Relation very patiently, and attentively; and discoursed over every Particular with all imaginable Condescension; and said, with evident Show of Trouble, that "He was very unfortunate to be so ill understood; that He meant very well; that He remembered the Time, when those two Persons were with the Council; that upon any Deliberations, when any Thing was resolved, or to be said to any Body, the Council enjoined him to deliver their Resolutions; which He did always according to the best of his Understanding; but by the Imperfection He had by Nature, which He

P A R T

I.

The Archbishop's Reply.

PART I. " said often troubled him, He might deliver it in such
" a Tune, and with a Sharpness of Voice, that made
" Men believe He was angry, when there was no
" such Thing; that when those Gentlemen were
" there, and He had delivered what He was to say,
" They made some Stay, and spake with some of the
" Lords, which not being according to Order, He
" thought He gave them some Reprehension; They
" having at that Time very much other Business
" to do: That He did well remember, that one of
" them, (who was a Person of Honor) came afterwards
" to him, at a Time He was shut up about an
" Affair of Importance, which required his full
" Thoughts; but that as soon as He heard of the
" other's being without, He sent for him, himself
" going into the next Room, and received him very
" kindly, as He thought; and supposing that He
" came about Business, asked him what his Business
" was; and the other answering, that He had no
" Business, but continuing his Address with some
" Ceremony, He had indeed said, that He had not
" Time for Compliments; but He did not think that
" He went out of the Room in that Manner: And
" concluded, that it was not possible for him in the
" many Occupations He had, to spend any Time in
" unnecessary Compliments; and that if his Integrity,
" and Uprightness, which never should be liable to
" Reproach, could not be strong enough to preserve
" him, He must submit to God's Pleasure."
He was well contented to hear Mr. *Hyde* reply
very freely upon the Subject, who said, "He observed
" by what his Grace himself had related, that the

" Gentlemen had too much Reason for the Report P A R T
 " They made; and He did not wonder that They I.
 " had been much troubled at his Carriage towards
 " them; that He did exceedingly wish, that He
 " would more reserve his Passion towards all Persons,
 " how faulty soever; and that He would treat Per-
 " sons of Honor, and Quality, and Interest in their
 " Country, with more Courtesy, and Condescension;
 " especially when They came to visit him, and make
 " Offer of their Service." He said, smiling, that "He
 " could only undertake for his Heart; that He had
 " very good Meaning; for his Tongue, He could
 " not undertake, that He would not sometimes speak
 " more hastily, and sharply, than He should do (which
 " oftentimes He was sorry, and reprehended himself
 " for) and in a Tune which might be liable to Misin-
 " terpretation, with them, who were not very well
 " acquainted with him, and so knew, that it was an
 " Infirmary, which his Nature, and Education had
 " so rooted in him, that it was in vain to contend
 " with it." For the State, and Distance He kept with
 " Men, He said, " He thought it was not more than
 " was suitable to the Place and Degree He held in
 " the Church, and State; or so much as others had
 " assumed to themselves, who had sat in his Place;
 " and thereupon He told him some Behaviour and
 " Carriage of his Predecessor *Abbot* (who He said was
 " not better born than himself) towards the greatest
 " Nobility of the Kingdom, which He thought was
 " very insolent, and inexcusable;" and was indeed
 " very ridiculous.

After this free Discourse, Mr. *Hyde* ever found

PART

I.

himself more graciously received; by him, and treated with more Familiarity; upon which He always concluded, that if the Archbishop had had any true Friend, who would, in proper Seasons, have dealt frankly with him, in the most important Matters, and wherein the Errors were like to be most penal, He would not only have received it very well, but have profited himself by it. But it is the Misfortune of most Persons of that Education (how worthy soever) that They have rarely Friendships with Men above their own Condition; and that their Ascent being commonly sudden, from low to high, They have afterwards rather Dependants than Friends; and are still deceived, by keeping somewhat in Reserve to themselves, even from those with whom They seem most openly to communicate; and which is worse, receive for the most Part, their Informations and Advertisements from Clergymen, who understand the least, and take the worst Measure of human Affairs, of all Mankind, that can write, and read.

Under this universal Acquaintance, and general Acceptation, Mr. *Hyde* led, for many Years, as cheerful, and pleasant a Life, as any Man did enjoy, as long as the Kingdom took any Pleasure in itself. His Practice grew every Day as much as He wished; and would have been much more, if He had wished it; by which, He not only supported his Expence, greater much than Men of his Rank, and Pretences, used to make, but increased his Estate by some convenient Purchases of Land, adjoining to his other; and He grew so much in Love with Business and Practice, that He gave up his whole Heart to it;

resolving, by a Course of severe Study, to recover the Time He had lost upon less profitable Learning; and to intend Nothing else, but to reap all those Benefits, to which that Profession could carry him, and to the pursuing whereof, He had so many, and so unusual Encouragements; and towards which it was not the least, that God had blessed him with an excellent Wife, who perfectly resigned herself to him; and who then had brought him, before any Troubles in the Kingdom, three Sons, and a Daughter, which He then, and ever, looked upon as his greatest Blessing, and Consolation.

Because we shall have little Cause hereafter to mention any other Particulars, in the calm Part of his Life, whilst He followed the Study, and Practice of the Law, it will not in this Place appear a very impertinent Digression to say, that He was, in that very Time, when Fortune seemed to smile, and to intend well towards him, and often afterwards, throughout the whole Course of his Life, wont to say, that "when He reflected upon himself, and his past Actions, even from the Time of his first coming to the *Middle Temple*, He had much more Cause to be terrified upon the Reflection, than the Man had, who viewed *Rocheſter*. Bridge in the Morning that it was broken, and which He had galloped over in the Night; that He had passed over more Precipices than the other had done, for many Nights, and Days, and some Years together; from which, Nothing but the immediate Hand of God, could have preserved him." For though it is very true, the Persons before mentioned were the

P A R T

I.

Mr. Hyde's
Reflections on
the younger
Part of his
Life.

PART I. only Men, in whose Company, in those Seasons of his Life, He took Delight; yet He frequently found himself in the Conversation of worse, and indeed of all Manner of Men; and it being in the Time when the War was entered into against the two Crowns; and the Expeditions made to, and unprosperous Returns from *Cadiz*, and the Isle of *Re*, the Town was full of Soldiers, and of young Gentlemen who intended to be Soldiers, or as like them as They could; great Licence used of all Kinds, in Clothes, in Diet, in Gaming; and all Kinds of Expenses equally carried on, by Men who had Fortunes of their own to support it, and by others, who having Nothing of their own, cared not what They spent, whilst They could find Credit; so that there was never an Age, in which in so short a Time, so many young Gentlemen, who had not Experience in the World, or some good tutelar Angel to protect them, were insensibly, and suddenly overwhelmed in that Sea of Wine, and Women, and Quarrels, and Gaming, which almost overspread the whole Kingdom, and the Nobility, and Gentry thereof. And when He had by God's immediate Blessing, disentangled himself from these Labyrinths (his Nature and Inclination disposing him rather to pass through those dissolute Quarters, than to make any Stay in them) and was enough composed against any extravagant Excursions; He was still conversant with a Rank of Men (how worthy soever) above his Quality; and engaged in an Expence above his Fortune, if the extraordinary Accidents of his Life, had not supplied him for those Excesses; so that it brought no Prejudice

upon him, except in the Censure of severe Men, who thought him a Person of more Licence than in Truth He was; and who in a short Time, were very fully reconciled to him. P A R T
I.

He had without Doubt, great Infirmities; which by a providential Mercy were seasonably restrained from growing into Vices, at least into any that were habitual. He had Ambition enough to keep him from being satisfied with his own Condition, and to raise his Spirit to great Designs of raising himself; but not to transport him to endeavour it by any crooked, and indirect Means. He was never suspected to flatter the greatest Men; or in the least Degree to dissemble his own Opinions, or Thoughts, how ingratelous soever it often proved; and even an affected Defect in, and Contempt of those two useful Qualities cost him dear afterwards. He indulged his Palate very much, and took even some Delight in eating and drinking well; but without any Approach to Luxury; and, in Truth, rather discoursed like an Epicure, than was one; having spent much Time in the eating-Hours, with the Earl of *Dorset*, the Lord *Conway*, and the Lord *Lumley*. Men who excelled in gratifying their Appetites. He had a Fancy sharp, and luxuriant; but so carefully cultivated, and strictly guarded, that He never was heard to speak a loose, or a profane Word; which He imputed to the Chastity of the Persons, where his Conversation usually was; where that rank Sort of Wit was religiously detested; and a little Discountenance would quickly root those unfavoury Weeds out of all Discourses where Persons of Honor are present. And his own
Character.

P A R T

I.

He was in his Nature inclined to Pride and Passion; and to a Humor between Wrangling, and Disputing, very troublesome; which good Company in a short Time, so much reformed, and mastered, that no Man was more affable and courteous to all Kind of Persons; and They who knew the great Infirmary of his whole Family, which abounded in Passion, used to say, He had much extinguished the Unruliness of that Fire. That which supported, and rendered him generally acceptable, was his Generosity (for He had too much a Contempt of Money) and the Opinion Men had of the Goodness, and Justice of his Nature, which was transcendent in him, in a wonderful Tenderness, and Delight in obliging. His Integrity was ever without Blemish; and believed to be above Temptation. He was firm and unshaken in his Friendships: And though He had great Candor towards others in the Differences of Religion, He was zealously, and deliberately fixed in the Principles both of the Doctrine, and Discipline of the Church: Yet He used to say to his nearest Friends, in that Time, when He expected another Kind of Calm for the Remainder of his Life, "though He had some glimmering Light of, and Inclination to Virtue in his Nature, that the whole Progress of his Life had been full of desperate Hazards; and that only the merciful Hand of God Almighty had prevented his being both an unfortunate, and a vicious Man:" And He still said, that "God had vouchsafed that signal Goodness to him, for the Piety, and exemplary Virtue of his Father, and Mother;" whose Memory He had always in Veneration: And He was pleased

EDWARD EARL OF CLARENDON. 81

pleased with what his nearest Ally, and Bosom-Friend, P A R T
I.
Serjeant *Hyde* (who was afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench) used at that Time to say of him, that his Cousin had passed his Time very luckily; and with notable Success; and was like to be very happy in the World; but He would never advise any of his Friends to walk in the same Paths, or to tread in his Steps.

It was about the Year 1639, when He was little more than thirty Years of Age; and when *England* enjoyed the greatest Measure of Felicity, that it had ever known; the two Crowns of *France* and *Spain* worrying each other, by their mutual Incursions, and Invasions; whilst They had both a Civil War in their own Bowels; the former, by frequent Rebellions from their own Factions, and Animosities; the latter, by the Defection of *Portugal*; and both labored more to ransack, and burn each other's Dominions, than to extinguish their own Fire. All *Germany* weltering in it's own Blood; and contributing to each other's Destruction, that the poor Crown of *Sweden* might grow great out of their Ruins, and at their Charge. *Denmark*, and *Poland* being Adventurers in the same destructive Enterprises. *Holland*, and the *United Provinces* wearied, and tired with their long, and chargeable War, how prosperous soever They were in it; and beginning to be more afraid of *France*, their Ally, than of *Spain*, their Enemy. *Italy*, every Year infested by the Arms of *Spain*, and *France*; which divided the Princes thereof into the several Factions.

Of all the Princes of *Europe*, the King of *England*
Vol. I.

PART I. alone seemed to be seated upon that pleasant Promontory, that might safely view the tragic Sufferings of all his Neighbours about him, without any other Concernment, than what arose from his own princely Heart, and christian Compassion, to see such Desolation wrought by the Pride, and Passion, and Ambition of private Persons, supported by Princes, who knew not what themselves would have. His three Kingdoms flourishing in entire Peace, and universal Plenty; in Danger of Nothing but their own Surfeits; and his Dominions every Day enlarged, by sending out Colonies upon large, and fruitful Plantations; his strong Fleets commanding all Seas; and the numerous Shipping of the Nation bringing the Trade of the World into his Ports; nor could it with unquestionable Security be carried any whither else; and all these Blessings enjoyed, under a Prince of the greatest Clemency, and Justice, and of the greatest Piety, and Devotion, and the most indulgent to his Subjects, and most solicitous for their Happiness and Prosperity.

O fortunati nimium, bona si sua norint!

In this blessed Conjunction, when no other Prince thought He wanted any Thing, to compass what He most desired to be possessed of, but the Affection and Friendship of the King of *England*; a small, scarce discernible Cloud arose in the North; which was shortly after attended with such a Storm, that never gave over raging, till it had shaken, and even rooted up the greatest, and tallest Cedars of the three Nations; blasted all its Beauty, and Fruit-

fulness; brought its Strength to Decay, and its Glory P A R T
to Reproach, and almost to Defolation; by such a
Career, and Deluge of Wickedness, and Rebellion, as
by not being enough foreseen, or, in Truth, suspected,
could not be prevented. I.

Upon the Rebellion in *Scotland*, in the Year 1640,
the King called a Parliament; which met according
to Summons, upon the 3d of *April*. Mr. Hyde was Mr. Hyde
chosen to serve for two Places; for the Borough of chosen Mem-
Wotton-Basset in the County of *Wils*; and for the ber for Wot-
Borough of *Shaftesbury*, in the County of *Dorset*; but ton-Basset.
made Choice to serve for his Neighbours of the former
Place; and so a new Writ issued for the Choice of
another Burgess for *Shaftesbury*.

The next Day after Mr. Pym had recapitulated the
whole Series of the Grievances, and Miscarriages, His first
which had been in the State; Mr. Hyde told the House, speech in the
that "that worthy Gentleman had omitted one Grie- House of
" vance, more heavy than (as He thought) many of Commons.
" the others; which was, the Earl Marshal's Court:
" A Court newly erected, without Color, or Shadow
" of Law, which took upon it to fine, and imprison
" the King's Subjects; and to give great Damages
" for Matters which the Law gave no Damages for."
He repeated a pleasant Story of a Citizen, who being
rudely treated, for more than his Fare came to, by a
Waterman, who pressing him, still showed his Crest,
or Badge upon his Coat, the Citizen bad him be gone
with his Goose; whereas it was in Truth a Swan, the
Crest of an Earl, whose Servant the Waterman was;
whereupon the Citizen was called into the Marshal's
Court, and after a long, and chargeable Attendance,

PART I. was, for the opprobrious dishonoring the *Earl's-Crest*, by calling the *Swan* a *Goose*, fined, and imprisoned, till He had paid considerable Damages to the Lord, or at least to the Waterman; which really undid the Citizen.

He told them another Story as ridiculous, of a Gentleman, who owing his Taylor a long Time a good Sum of Money for Clothes, and his Taylor coming one Day to his Chamber, with more than ordinary Importunity for his Debt, and not receiving any good Answer, threatened to arrest him; upon which the Gentleman enraged, gave him very ill Words, called him base Fellow, and laid his Hands upon him, to thrust him out of his Chamber; in this Struggle, and under this Provocation, Oppression, and Reproach, the poor Taylor chanced to say, that He was as good a Man as the other; for which Words He was called into the Marshal's Court; and for his Peace, was content to be satisfied his Debt, out of his own ill Manners; being compelled to release all his other Demands in Lieu of Damages. The Case was known by many, and detested by all.

He told them, that "there was an Appendant to
 " that Court, which He called the Pageantry of it,
 " the Heralds, who were as grievous to the Gentry,
 " as the Court was to the People. He said, that sure
 " the Knights of that House, when They received
 " that Honor from the King, though They might
 " think themselves obliged to live at a higher Rate,
 " yet They believed, that They might die as good
 " cheap as other Men; He told them They could

“not, it would cost them ten Pounds more; and
 “yet a Gentleman could not die for Nothing.” The
 Heralds had procured such an Order from the Earl
 Marshal, to force all Persons to pay at their Funerals,
 such several Sums, according to their several Degrees.
 He concluded with a Desire, that when the Wisdom
 of that House provided Remedies against the other
 Grievances, it would likewise secure the Subject
 against this Exorbitance. This Representation was
 very acceptable to the House, both in respect of the
 Matter, which was odious enough; and in Regard
 of the Person that usurped that monstrous Jurisdiction,
 who was in no Degree grateful to them; upon whom
 He that made the Motion, had not made the least
 Reflection: The Modesty of that Time not permit-
 ting the Mention of great Men, with any Reproach,
 until their Offences were first examined, and proved;
 and this being the first Part He had acted upon that
 Stage, brought him much Applause; and He was
 ever afterwards heard with great Benignity.

Upon the warm Debate in the House of Commons,
 concerning the giving the King Money, Mr. *Hyde*
 observed by the several Discourses of many of the
 Court, who were of near Admission to the King, and
 Queen, and like to make probable Guesses, that
 They believed, the King would be so much displeased
 at the Proceedings of the House, that He would
 dissolve them; which he believed would prove the
 most fatal Resolution could be taken. As soon as the
 House was up, He went over to *Lambeth*, to the
 Archbishop; whom He found walking in his Garden,
 having received a full Account of all that had passed,

PART
I.

He endeavours
to prevent the
Dissolution of
the Parlia-
ment.

PART

I.

from Persons who had made more Haste from the House. He appeared sad, and full of Thoughts; and calling the other to him, seemed willing to hear what He would say. He told him, "that He would not trouble him with the Relation of any Thing that had passed, of which He presumed He had received good Account; that his Business was only to inform him of his own Fears and Apprehensions; and the Observations He had made upon the Discourses of some considerable Men of the Court; as if the King might be wrought upon, because there had not been that Expedition used as He expected, speedily to dissolve the Parliament. That He came only to beseech him to use all his Credit, to prevent such a desperate Counsel; which would produce great Mischief to the King, and to the Church: That He was confident the House was as well constituted and disposed, as ever House of Commons was, or would be: That the Number of the disaffected to Church, or State, was very small; and though They might obstruct for some Time the quick resolving upon what was fit, They would never be able to pervert their good Inclinations, and Desires to serve the King."

The Archbishop heard him very patiently, and said, He believed the King would be very angry at the Way of their Proceedings; for that in this Conjunction, the delaying, and denying to do what He desired, was the same Thing; and therefore He believed it probable that He would dissolve them; without which He could not enter upon other Counsels. That for his own Part, He was resolved to

deliver no Opinion; but as He would not persuade the Dissolution, which might be attended by Consequences He could not foresee, so He had not so good an Opinion of their Affections to the King, or the Church, as to persuade their longer sitting, if the King were inclined to dissolve them: As He actually did on the 4th, or 5th of *May*, not three Weeks after their first Meeting.

The Temper, and Constitution of both Houses of Parliament, which the King was forced to call shortly after, and met on the 3d of *November* 1640, was very different from the last: And They discovered not more Prejudice against any Man, than against Mr. *Hyde*; who was again returned to serve there, and whom They were sorry to find amongst them; as a Man They knew well to have great Affection for the Archbishop; and of unalterable Devotion to the Government of the Church; and therefore They first labored to find some Defect in his Election; and then to irreconcile those towards him, who They found had any Esteem, or Kindness for him: But not finding the Success in either, answerable to their Expectation, They lived fairly towards him; and endeavoured by several Applications, to gain Credit with him; who returned them their own Civilities; having had very particular Acquaintance with many of them, whom He as much endeavoured to preserve from being prevailed upon.

Within few Days after their Meeting, He renewed the Motion He had made in the last Parliament, against the Marshal's Court (though He knew the Earl Marshal had gotten himself much into their

PART
I.

He is again
returned to
serve in Par-
liament.

He procures
the Suppres-
sion of the
Earl Marshal's
Court.

PART I. Favor, by his Application, and some Promises He had made them at the Meeting at *York*; and principally by his declared Aversion, and Prejudice to the Earl of *Strafford*) and told them what extravagant Proceedings there had been in the Court, since the Dissolution of the last Parliament; and that more Damages had been given there, by the sole Judgment of the Lord Marshal, for contumelious and reproachful Words, of which the Law took no Notice, in two Days, than had been given by all the Juries, in all the Courts in *Westminster-Hall*, in the whole Term, and the Days for Trial after it was ended. Upon which He got a Committee to be named, of which himself sat in the Chair; and found that the first Precedent They had in all their Records, for that Form of Proceeding, which They had used, and for giving of Damages for Words, was but in the Year 1633; and the very Entrance upon this Inquisition, put an End to that upstart Court, which never presumed to sit afterwards; and so that Grievance was thoroughly abolished. And to manifest how great an Impression the Alarms of this Kind made upon the highest, and the proudest Natures, the very next *Sunday* after this Motion was made in the House of Commons, the Earl Marshal, seeing Mr. *Hyde* in the Closet at *Whitehall*, during the Time of the Sermon, He came with great Courtesy to him, thanked him for having treated his Person so civilly, when upon so just Reason He had found Fault with some of his Actions: Said, He believed He had been in the Wrong; but that He had been misled by the Advice of Sir *Harry Martin*, and other Civilians, who were

held Men of great Learning, and who assured him, that those Proceedings were just, and lawful. He said, They had gained well by it, but should mislead him no more: And concluded with great Professions of Kindness, and Esteem; and offered him all Offices in his Power; when in his Heart, He did him the Honor to detest, and hate him perfectly; as He professed to all whom He trusted.

His Credit grew every Day in the House, in Spite of all the Endeavours, which were used to lessen it. And it being evident, that He had no Dependance upon the Court; and insisted wholly upon maintaining what the Law had established, very many wise Men, and of Estate, and Reputation in the Kingdom (who observed well the crooked, and ambitious Designs of those, who desired to be thought to care only for the Good of their Country) adhered to him; and were willing to take Advice from him, how to prevent those Miseries, which were like to be brought upon the Kingdom: So that They who had cut out all the Work from the Beginning, and seldom met with any notable Contradiction, found themselves now frequently disappointed; and different Resolutions taken, to what They had proposed; which They imputed to his Activity.

He was very much in the Business of the House; the greatest Chairman in the Committees of the greatest Moment; and very diligent in attending the Service both in the House, and at Committees: For He had from the Beginning of the Parliament,

He lays aside
his Gown, and
gives himself
wholly to pub-
lic Business.

laid aside his Gown, and Practice, and wholly given himself up to the, public Business; which He saw so

PART much concerned the Peace, and very Being of the
 I. Kingdom. He was in the Chair in that Committee which considered of the Illegality of the Court of *York*: And the other, that examined the Miscarriages of the Judges, in the Case of Ship-Money, and in other Cases of Judicatory, in their several Courts; and prepared Charges thereupon against them. He was in the Chair against the Marshal's Court. In that Committee which was against the Court of *York*, which was prosecuted with great Passion, and took up many Weeks Debate: In that which concerned the Jurisdiction of the Lord President, and Council, of the Marches of *Wales*; which likewise held a long Time, and was prosecuted with great Bitterness, and Animosity: In which the Inhabitants of the four neighbour-Counties of *Salop*, *Worcester*, *Hereford*, and *Glocester*, and consequently the Knights, and Burgesses which served for the same, were passionately concerned to absolve themselves from the Burden of that Jurisdiction; and all the Officers of that Court, and Council, whereof some were very great Men, and held Offices of great Value, labored with equal Passion, and Concernment, to support, and maintain what was in Practice, and Possession; and their Friends appeared accordingly.

He was in the Chair in many Committees made upon private Complaints: Inasmuch as He was seldom in the Afternoon free from that Service in the Committees; as He was never absent in Mornings from the House: And He was often heard to mention one private Committee, in which He was put accidentally into the Chair, upon an Inclosure which had

been made of great Wastes, belonging to the Queen's P A R T
 Manors, without the Consent of the Tenants, the I.
 Benefit whereof had been given by the Queen to a
 Servant of near Trust; who forthwith sold the Lands
 inclosed to the Earl of *Manchester*, Lord Privy Seal;
 who together with his Son *Mandevil*, were now
 most concerned to maintain the Inclosure; against
 which, as well the Inhabitants of other Manors, who
 claimed Common in those Wastes, as the Queen's
 Tenants of the same, made loud Complaints, as a
 great Oppression, carried upon them with a very high
 Hand, and supported by Power.

The Committee sat in the Queen's Court; and
Oliver Cromwell being one of them, appeared much
 concerned to countenance the Petitioners, who were
 numerous; together with their Witnesses; the Lord
Mandevil being likewise present as a Party, and by
 the Direction of the Committee, sitting covered.
Cromwell (who had never before been heard to speak
 in the House of Commons) ordered the Witnesses,
 and Petitioners in the Method of the Proceeding,
 and seconded, and enlarged upon what They said
 with great Passion; and the Witnesses, and Persons
 concerned, who were a very rude Kind of People,
 interrupted the Council, and Witnesses on the other
 Side, with great Clamor, when They said any
 Thing that did not please them; so that Mr. *Hyde*
 (whose Office it was to oblige Men of all Sorts to
 keep Order) was compelled to use some sharp Re-
 proofs, and some Threats, to reduce them to such
 a Temper, that the Business might be quietly heard.
Cromwell in great Fury reproached the Chairman

The first
 Cause of Oli-
 ver Crom-
 well's Enmity
 to him.

PART I. for being partial, and that He discountenanced the Witnesses by threatening them; the Other appealed to the Committee, which justified him, and declared, that He behaved himself as He ought to do; which more inflamed him, who was already too much angry. When upon any Mention of Matter of Fact, or the Proceeding before, and at the Inclosure, the Lord *Mandevil* desired to be heard, and with great Modesty related what had been done, or explained what had been said, Mr. *Cromwell* did answer, and reply upon him, with so much Indecency, and Rudeness, and in Language, so contrary, and offensive, that every Man would have thought, that as their Natures, and their Manners were as opposite as it is possible, so their Interest could never have been the same. In the End, his whole Carriage was so tempestuous, and his Behaviour so insolent, that the Chairman found himself obliged to reprehend him; and to tell him, if He proceeded in the same Manner, He would presently adjourn the Committee; and the next Morning complain to the House of him; which He never forgave; and took all Occasions afterwards to pursue him with the utmost Malice and Revenge, to his Death.

When Mr. *Hyde* sat in the Chair, in the grand Committee of the House, for the Extirpation of Episcopacy, all that Party made great Court to him; and the House keeping those disorderly Hours, and seldom rising till after four of the Clock in the Afternoon, They frequently importuned him to dine with them. at Mr. *Pym's* Lodging, which was at Sir *Richard Manly's* House, in a little Court behind

Westminster-Hall; where He, and Mr. *Hambden*, Sir *Arthur Haslerig*, and two or three more, upon a Stock kept a Table, where They transacted much Business; and invited thither those, of whose Conversion They had any Hope.

One Day after Dinner, *Nathaniel Fiennes*, who that Day likewise dined there, asked Mr. *Hyde* whether He would ride into the Fields, and take a little Air, it being a fine Evening; which the other consenting to, They sent for their Horses, and riding together in the Fields, between *Westminster* and *Chelsea*, Mr. *Fiennes* asked him, what it was that inclined him to adhere so passionately to the Church, which could not possibly be supported. He answered, that He could have no other Obligation than that of his own Conscience, and his Reason, that could move him; for He had no Relation, or Dependence upon any Churchmen, that could dispose him to it; that He could not conceive, how Religion could be preserved without Bishops; nor how the Government of the State could well subsist, if the Government of the Church were altered; and asked him what Government They meant to introduce in its Place. To which He answered, that there would be Time enough to think of that; but assured him, and wished him to remember what He said, that if the King resolved to defend the Bishops, it would cost the Kingdom much Blood; and would be the Occasion of as sharp a War, as had ever been in *England*: For that there was a great Number of good Men, who resolved to lose their Lives, before They would ever submit to that Government. Which was the

PART
I.
His Conversation with Nat. Fiennes.

PART first positive Declaration He had ever heard from
 I. any particular Man of that Party; very few of them having at that Time that Resolution, much less avowing it; and if They had, the Kingdom was in no Degree at that Time infected with that Poison, how much soever it was spread afterwards.

And with
 Harry Martin.

Who owns
 himself a Republican.

Within two Days after this Discourse from Mr. *Fiennes*, Mr. *Hyde*, walking between the Parliament-House, and *Westminster*, in the Church-Yard met with *Harry Martin*, with whom He lived very familiarly; and speaking together about the Proceedings of the Houses, *Martin* told him, that He would undo himself by his adhering to the Court; to which He replied, that He had no Relation to the Court, and was only concerned to maintain the Government, and preserve the Law: And then told him He could not conceive what He proposed to himself, for He did not think him to be of the Opinion, or Nature with those Men, who governed the House; and asked him, what He thought of such, and such Men; and He very frankly answered, that He thought them Knaves; and that when They had done as much as They intended to do, They should be used as They had used others. The other pressed him to say what He desired; to which, after a little Pause, He very roundly answered, *I do not think one Man wise enough to govern us all*: Which was the first Word He had ever heard any Man speak to that Purpose; and would without Doubt, if it had been then communicated, or attempted, been the most abhorred by the whole Nation, of any Design that could be mentioned; and yet it

appears it had even so early entered into the Hearts of some desperate Persons; that Gentleman being at that Time possessed of a very great Fortune, and having great Credit in his Country.

Whilst Things were thus depending, one Morning, when there was a Conference with the Lords, and so the House adjourned, Mr. *Hyde* being walking in the House, Mr. *Piercy*, Brother to the Earl of *Northumberland*, being a Member of the House, came to him, and told him, that the King would speak with him, and would have him that Afternoon to come to him. He answered, He believed it was some Mistake, for that He had not the Honor to be known to the King; and that there was another of the same Name, of the House. Mr. *Piercy* assured him, He was the Man; and so it was agreed, that at such an Hour in the Evening, He should call on him at his Chamber; which He did, and was by him conducted into the Gallery, and so into the square Room; where He staid till the other went to the King; who in a very short Time came thither, attended only by Mr. *Piercy*, who as soon as Mr. *Hyde* had kissed his Majesty's Hand, withdrew.

The King told him, "that He heard from all Hands, how much He was beholden to him; and that when all his Servants in the House of Commons either neglected his Service, or could not appear usefully in it, He took all Occasions to do him Service; for which He thought fit to give him his own Thanks, and to assure him, that He would remember it to his Advantage." He took

P A R T

II.

Mr. Hyde is
sent for by the
King.

The King's
Discourse with
him.

P A R T Notice of his Affection to the Church, for which,
 I. He said, "He thanked him more than for all the
 "rest;" which the other acknowledged with the
 Duty that became him; and said, "He was very
 "happy, that his Majesty was pleased with what
 "He did; but if He had commanded him to have
 "withdrawn his Affection, and Reverence for the
 "Church, He would not have obeyed him;" which
 his Majesty said, made him love him the better.
 Then He discoursed of the Passion of the House;
 and of the Bill then brought in against Episcopacy;
 and asked him, "whether He thought They would
 "be able to carry it;" to which He answered, He
 "believed They could not, at least, that it would
 "be very long first." "Nay (replied the King)
 "if you'll look to it, that They do not carry it
 "before I go for *Scotland*, which will be at such
 "a Time, when the Armies shall be disbanded, I
 "will undertake for the Church after that Time:
 "Why then (said the other) by the Grace of God,
 "it will not be in much Danger:" With which the
 King was well pleased; and dismissed him with very
 gracious Expressions. And this was the first Intro-
 duction of him to the King's taking Notice of him.

Afterwards in that Summer, during the Time of
 his Majesty's Stay in *Scotland*, Mr. Secretary *Nicho-*
las (who then kept the Signet, though He was not
 sworn Secretary till the King's Return) being very
 sick, sent to him, to desire to speak with him;
 whereupon He went to him to his House in *King's*
Street; and found him in his Bed: And the Busi-
 ness was wholly to show him a Letter from the King

to

to him, in which He writ to him, that He understood by several Hands, that He was very much beholden to Mr. *Hyde*, for the great Zeal He showed to his Service; and therefore commanded him to speak with him, and to let him know the Sense He had of it; and that when He returned, He would let him know it himself. P A R T I.

Having now taken a View of him from his Birth; and through his whole Youth, and first Entrance into the Business of the World, in which He had great Success, and Prosperity (and if the Calm, in which He was born, and lasted so long, had continued, no Man could with more Probability have promised himself better Fortune, in the Profession to which He had dedicated himself) and having now brought him to be known to the King; and the Tempest that from the present foul Weather shortly after broke out, driving him from farther applying himself to, or prosecuting that Profession; and the Parliament making some short Recess, during the King's being in *Scotland*; we will here conclude the first Part of his Life, and enter upon the second; which will contain a more important Part; and in which We will mention no Particulars of that active Time, but such in which He had a signal Part; leaving the rest to the History of those great, and monstrous Actions.

Montpelier.

27th of March, 1669.