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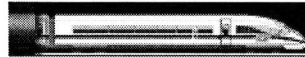
Information

[Selection](#)

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Your timetable (Single ride)



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Your connection query

from: Calais Ville **Outward journey:** Tu, 15.07.03 **Time:** 12:30 (Departure)

[Change](#)

to: Karlsruhe Hbf

[Add return journey](#)

Pricing information: 1 adult, 2nd class.

[Change](#)

Connection

Selection single ride

Selection: [Departure](#)

Normal fares are always available. Special conditions apply to **Plan&Spar-fares** and **campaign-fares**.

Details	Station/Stop	Date	Time	Duration	Chg.	Products	Normal fare	Savings fares
			▲ earlier					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Calais Ville	15.07.03	dep 10:38	9:20	4	RE, R, IC, THA, ICE	Pricing information not available	
	Karlsruhe Hbf	15.07.03	arr 19:58					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Calais Ville	15.07.03	dep 10:38	10:19	3	RE, R, IC, THA, ICE	Pricing information not available	
	Karlsruhe Hbf	15.07.03	arr 20:57					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Calais Ville	15.07.03	dep 12:51	8:17	2	TGV, EC	Pricing information not available	
	Karlsruhe Hbf	15.07.03	arr 21:08					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Calais Ville	15.07.03	dep 13:56	9:02	2	RE, EN	Pricing information not available	
	Karlsruhe Hbf	15.07.03	arr 22:58					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Calais Ville	15.07.03	dep 14:37	8:20	3	RE, IC, ICE	Pricing information not available	
	Karlsruhe Hbf	15.07.03	arr 22:57					
			▼ later					

Subject to compulsory reservation

Unfortunately there is not enough time for processing an order, because there are less than 3 weekdays before the departure of your journey.

[Details for selection](#)

[Details for all](#)

[Printview](#)

[New query](#)

Detailed view

Station/Stop	Date	Time	Platform	Products	Comments
Calais Ville	15.07.03	dep 12:51		TGV 7254	TGV
Paris Nord	15.07.03	arr 14:34			Subject to compulsory reservation, space for wheelchairs
Paris Nord	15.07.03	dep 14:34		transfer	20 min. walking distance 800 m
Paris Est	15.07.03	arr 14:54			
Paris Est	15.07.03	dep 15:46		1007	Internationaler Schnellzug
Strasbourg	15.07.03	arr 19:46			Number of bicycles conveyed limited, Please reserve, Snacks and beverages available, space for wheelchairs
Strasbourg	15.07.03	dep 20:17		EC 169	EuroCity
Karlsruhe Hbf	15.07.03	arr 21:08	7		Number of bicycles conveyed limited, Please reserve, BordRestaurant

Duration: 8:17; runs not every day, 15. Jul until 29. Aug Mo - Fr; not 15. Aug

[Show intermediate stops](#)

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Information and booking at the destination



Hotel

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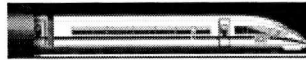


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Ihre Auskunft (Einfache Fahrt)



Hilfe

Ihre Verbindungsanfrage

von: **Strasbourg** **Hinfahrt:** Di, 15.07.03 **Zeit:** 20:00 (Abfahrt)

nach: **Karlsruhe Hbf**

Preisangaben: 1 Erw., 2. Klasse.

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Auswahl Einfache Fahrt

Sortierung: **Abfahrt**

Normalpreise sind immer erhältlich. Für **Plan&Spar-Preise** und **Aktionsangebote** gelten besondere Konditionen.

Details	Bahnhof/Haltestelle	Datum	Zeit	Dauer	Umst.	Produkte	Normalpreis	Sparpreise	
			▲ früher						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Strasbourg Karlsruhe Hbf	15.07.03	ab 19:43 an 20:59	1:16	1	RE, ICE	Preisauskunft nicht möglich		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Strasbourg Karlsruhe Hbf	15.07.03	ab 20:17 an 21:08	0:51	0	EC	Preisauskunft nicht möglich		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Strasbourg Karlsruhe Hbf	15.07.03	ab 21:09 an 22:22	1:13	1	RE, OSB	Preisauskunft nicht möglich		
			▼ später						

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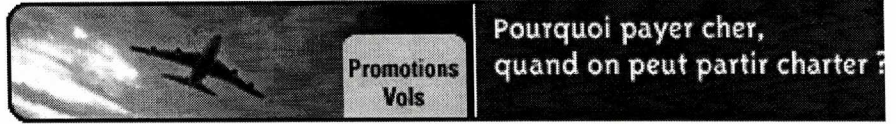
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Plan du site Ai

CONSULTATION D'HORAIRES

Aujourd'hui, nous sommes le 13/07/2003, il est 2h07



Aide

Aller : PARIS - KARLSRUHE →

TRAIN SERVICES A BORD

Trajet1 5h22	• PARIS EST	15:46	15/07/2003	corail			
	• STRASBOURG GARE	19:46	15/07/2003				
Réservation recommandée Période bleue							
	• STRASBOURG GARE	20:17	15/07/2003	corail			
	• KARLSRUHE HBF	21:08	15/07/2003	168			

Réservation recommandée

SÉLECTIONNER CET ALLER ET VISUALISER LE RETOUR ►

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Récapitulatif de vos choix

Départ: 15/07/2003 - PARIS
départ entre 12h00 et 16h00

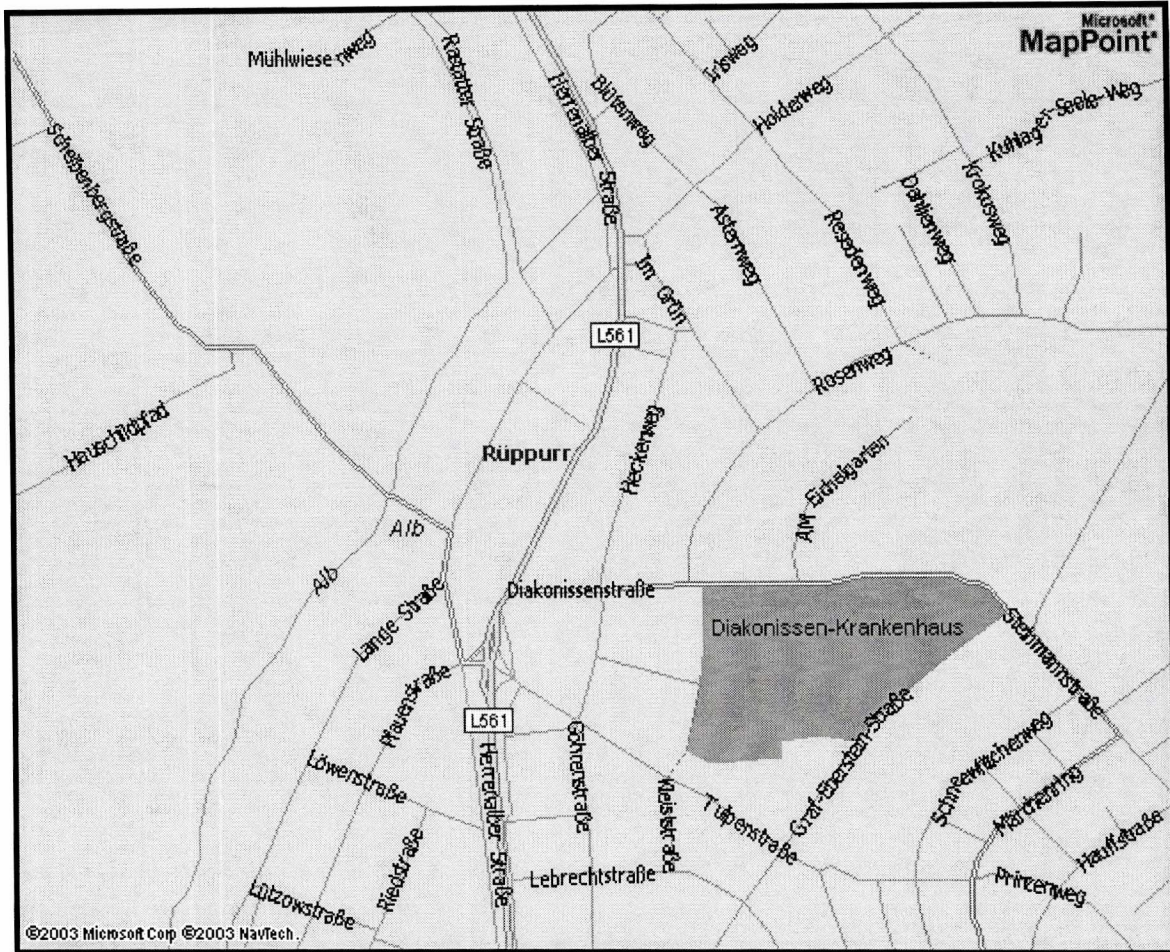
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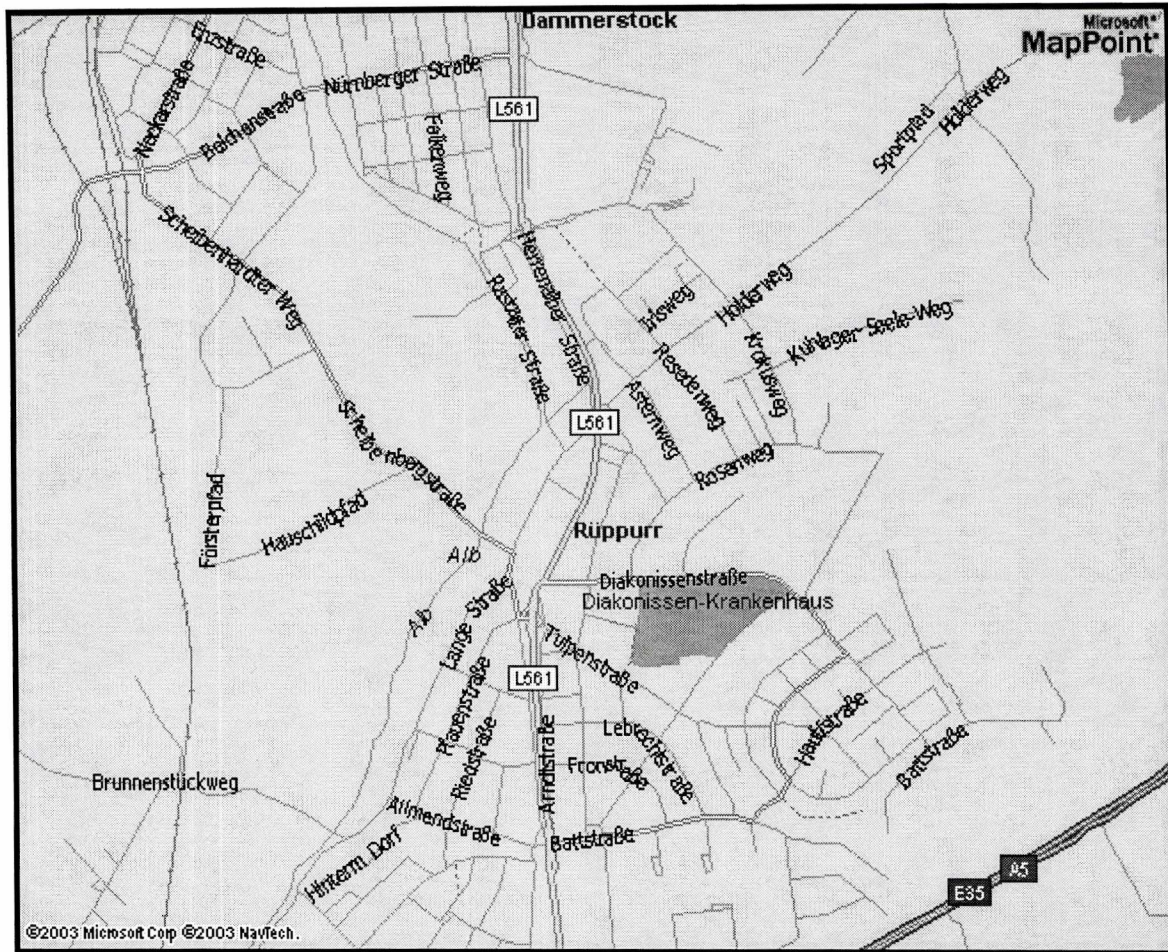
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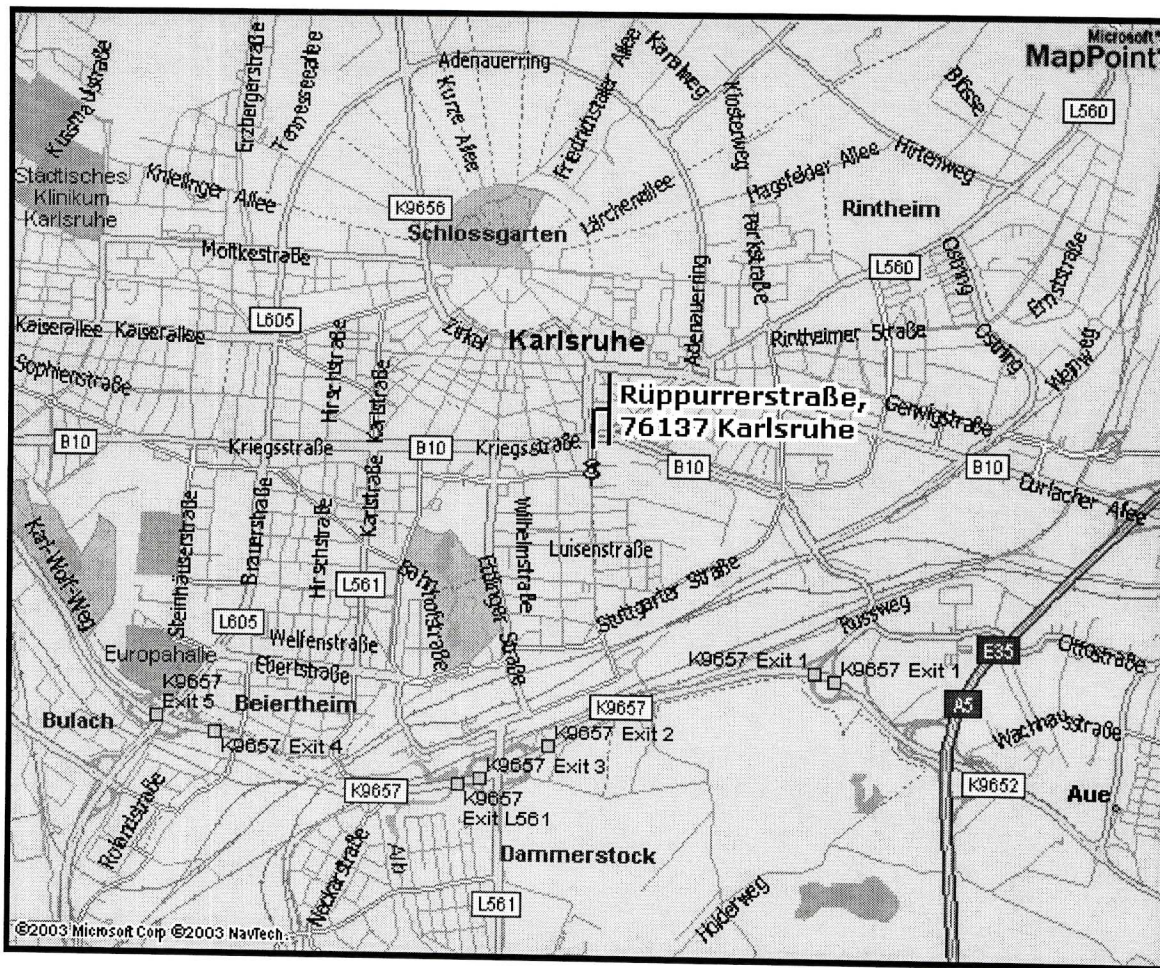
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pliment to Miss Elizabeth's musical skill, and to the goodness of her spinet, but fatal to the rector who was turned out, and his accuser, a Presbyterian minister out of employment, turned in. In 1661 the family of the old rector were again allowed to return to the parish, and the intruder was ejected, was duly commended as a sufferer for conscience' sake in Calamy's *Martyrs*, and is now to be celebrated with other similar worthies at the bi-centenary celebration of 1662.

WM. DENTON.

TRIAL OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES (3rd S. i. 32, 76.) — It would seem that in the year 1813 various editions were published, in and out of London, all professing to be reprinted from authentic copies of the original *Delicate Investigation*. I possess one with the following title: —

"The Genuine Book. An Inquiry, or Delicate Investigation into the conduct of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, before Lords Erskine, Spencer, Grenville, and Ellenborough, the Four Special Commissioners of Inquiry, appointed by his Majesty in the year 1806. Reprinted from an authentic copy, superintended through the press by the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval. Bristol: Printed and sold by E. Bryan, 51, Corn Street, 1813."

It will be seen that this title is fuller than that of the book published by Lindsell, Wigmore Street, 1813, and corresponds entirely with that "Reprinted and sold by Mr. Jones, 5, Newgate Street, 1813." It seems highly probably, however, that all these contain the whole of the original book of 1806.

F. C. H.

CHRISTOPHER MONK (2nd S. xii. 384, 442, 526.) — After trying his right five several times in ejectments at law, whether Christopher, Duke of Albemarle, was or was not the lawful son of George, Duke of Albemarle, all of which were decided in favour of Duke Christopher, the Earl of Bath filed a bill in Chancery against the plaintiff in the above actions (Sherwin), and moved for a perpetual injunction to restrain Sherwin from bringing any more actions. Lord Chancellor Cowper refused the injunction, but the Earl of Bath, carrying it to the House of Lords, they adjudged the perpetual injunction prayed for. See *Modern Reports*, vol. x. p. 1. Also Sir Walter Clarges against Sherwin, *Modern Reports*, vol. xii. p. 343.

Fulham.

W. H. LAMMIN.

TAYLOR OF BIFRONS (2nd S. xii. 519.) — The late and last Edward Taylor, Esq., of Bifrons, brother of Sir Herbert and Sir Brook Taylor, and of the first Lady Skelmersdale, left many sons, who are still living. Burke's *Landed Gentry* gives as complete an account of the family down to the living generation as perhaps HERALDICUS would care for.

P. P.

soc (a colter or ploughshare), and that its tenure of lands, by or for certain inferior vices of husbandry, to be performed to the use of the fec. Webster derives it from the S. *soc*, a privilege, from *socan*, *secan*, to seek, to follow. The surname Hosa, Hoesse, Huse, or Husey, is certainly not connected with either Hosea or Hosea. In Cowel's "Table of Antient Names," at the end of his "Interpreter," he gives *Hosatus et de Hosato, Hose, Hussey*; and says "I have seen *Johannes Usus Mare* in Latin, *John Hussey*." Again: some have translated the Latinized name *Hosatus* or *Osatus*, "hosed or booted"; and Bailey derives *Hussey* from the French *housse*, a "sordid garment," both of which attempts are absurd. Pr. Ferguson, under "House," A.-S. and O. N. *hús*, says *Huso* and *Husi* are O.-G. names, corresponding with *House*, *Huss*, and *Hussey*. The etymology of the name *Hussey* seems simple enough. It is the same with the Fr. surnames *Houssaie* and *Houssaye*, and is derived from locality; viz. from Fr. *houssaie*, "a place full of holly," (*hol* = *Lamartine* gives as local names *Hosseia*, and *Houssaie*). Cf. the French surnames *Houssel*, *Houssin*, *Houssart*, and the names *Husey*, *Hussy*. In Irish names it assumes the form of *Cushey* and *Cusbee*; thus, *Dangean-Cushey*, "the castle of *Hussey*." Synonym surnames are found in Bretagne; as *Quelein* and *Quelennec*; from Bas Bret. *gelenn*, holly.

R. S. CHARNOL.

ARMS OF CORTEZ (2nd S. xii. 454, 532.) — Alonso Lopez de Haro, in his work, *Nobilia Genealogico de los Reyes y titulos de España*, Part II. p. 409, describes the arms of Cortez Marquis of Guaxara in accordance with the second description quoted by MR. WOODWARD, but with the inescutcheon of Or, 3 pallets gu., a bend azure charged with 8 crosses pattée argent. The 4th quarter described as Mexico may not be generally known, and is shown as "Azure, 3 towers retted Chateaux joined by a wall, argent, masoned, sable. In base, 2 bars wavy argent."

Moreri, in the "Life of Cortez," in the *Dictionnaire Historique*, describes the first wife of Cortez as Francoise Suarez Pacheco, and the marriage took place in Cuba; this may perhaps assist in tracing her family.

A. W. I.

Great Yarmouth.

ON THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON (3rd S. i. 48.) — MR. SHARPE'S theory of inverted degrees of comparison is ingenious and novel, but I do not think that his facts support his hypothesis.

I will take up one only of his examples for examination: MR. SHARPE derives *better* and *best* from the positive *had*. But what occasion is there

"A good king was Cadwathlan, as to him was native. He was their king seven and forty year. Then fared he to London, to gladden the people, and held a feast with the folk of London. He ate of a fish, voraciously very. Ere the fish y-eaten were, evilled was the king. Seven nights and one day the king in the evil lay. Was there no other plan, subsequently the king was dead."

OSWALD COCKAYNE.

A CURIOUS MEETING. — I send you the following extract from the *Diary* of Dr. Scoresby (the mariner, savant, and divine), which I think is well worthy of a place in "N. & Q." The entry is dated from Paris, 1824: —

"In the evening attended a *conversazione* at the house of M. Arago, where it was my privilege to be introduced to Monsieur Caillot, who travelled with the Pacha of Egypt towards the source of the Nile; to M. Simonoff, who has visited the Antarctic Circle beyond the *ne plus ultra* of Cook, General Beaoy, M. Poisson, &c. It was remarkable, that the person who had been nearest to the South Pole — myself the nearest to the North Pole — Humboldt, who had been higher than any man upon a mountain, and deeper than any man in the earth — and M. Caillot, who had approached nearest to the source of the Nile — should all meet together in one party."

L. F. L.

Queries.

TAYLOR FAMILY.

Can any of your numerous correspondents inform me from what branch of the above descended a family of the name, located at Aylburton, near Lydney, co. Gloucester, previous to 1680 (at which time, from their mention in a contemporary document, it appears they had been sometime resident at that place), from the situation of which, — on the confines of the forest of Dean, — it is presumed they are of Herefordshire or Welsh descent. The Mynors family of Treago, descended from "John de Miners . . . constituted by Edward II. Keeper of the Castle of St. Briavels and of the Forest of Dene" (*vide* Burke's *Commoners*), are said to quarter with others the arms of Taylor. What are the arms so quartered, and why? In the *Heralds' Visitation of Gloucestershire*, 1583 (Harl. MSS. 1543, fol. 57, 58, 59) is a pedigree of Taylor of Haselton Grange, co. Glouc. (but since of Battersea, Surrey), branches of which appear to have existed at *Cam* and *Slymbridge*, and at *Michelhampton*, co. Glouc. and at *Fromhall* co. Wilts. Do any descendants of these now exist, and who is representative of the family? The arms confirmed by Camden in 1600 to "Thomas Taylor nowe of Battersey in co. Surrey, Gent." son of "John Taylor of Haselton Grange," were "sab. a lyon passant, arg." Dr. Rowland Taylor (who was incumbent of St. Swithin, Worcester, prior to his preferment to Hadleigh) left one son, at least, at his decease in

Taylor occurring in the civic records there 1675 and as late as 1731. Can it be ascertained any collateral relatives removed into either of the surrounding counties about the commencement of the seventeenth century? What arms were borne by Dr. Rowland Taylor? Were they those assumed by his alleged descendant Bishop Jerem Taylor, of whom a fragment is preserved among the *Dugdale Correspondence* (pp. 250, 251, London, 1827), desiring a grant of "Crest to the Coate, — three scallops upon a chiefe indente powdered with ermins; it is (borne) by Taylor of Cumberland and Northumberland," &c.? Was the original grantee of these arms, borne variously by many families of the name in the present day? Is it of Crusading origin? or does the earlier form of the name indicate other than a mercantile origin? I have not met with earlier than the first half of the fourteenth century, a *John Le Taillour* occurring in a list of the retinue of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, dated 1339, and *Radulph Taillo* (without the prefix) in a list of Mayors in 1377. Sir Wm. Taylor was Lord Mayor of London 1468, whose arms differ from most of the existing families, viz., "arg. a fesse dancettée between eagles displayed, sab." In "N. & Q." 1st S. v. 16, mention is made of the grant of a manor (*temp.* King John), situated in the parish of Lanchester, co. Durham, to the ancestors of "Thomas Taylor" living in 1758. Where can obtain fuller particulars of this family and the connexions? Of what family was Silas Taylor "called Domville or D'Omville by Antony Wood who was born at Harley, near Much Wenlock, Shropshire? He "left materials for a history of Herefordshire, which are now among the Harleian MSS." Did Nathaniel, elder brother of the Bishop of Down and Connor, leave descendants, or is anything known of his career? Any information as to either of the foregoing Queries will be thankfully accepted and esteemed, and for the space occupied in their enumeration I have also to crave indulgence.

HERALDICU

P.S.—Some notices of a branch of the family affording one or two coincidences have already appeared in "N. & Q." (*vide* 1st S. v. 370, 473). In a recent No. of the *Athenæum*, a writer on "Brook Taylor," the mathematician, inquires "the gens of Bifrons House" still exists, and there was not some connexion with "Sir Herber Taylor." A glance at Burke's *Armory*, will, I think, show the connexion, and leads me to inquire whether more than one family does not exist who are descended from Nathaniel Taylor or Taylour, "recorder of Colchester and M.P. for Bedford," who had eighteen children. The arms of the family indicate a distinct origin from

p. 207, by Charlotte Frances, third dau. of John Albert Bentinck, esq. Capt. R.N. (grandson of William first Duke of Portland). He succeeded his father in 1837; and having died unmarried, as did also his two younger brothers, one of whom was slain at Waterloo, and the other in Canada, he is succeeded in the title either by his uncle John Milnes, esq. of Lower Canada (if living) or by his cousin Lieut. Alfred Shore Milnes, Lieut. R. Art. the eldest son of that gentleman.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HERBERT TAYLOR,
G.C.B.

April 20. At Rome, aged 63, Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B. and G.C.H. Principal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Colonel of the 85th foot.

Sir Herbert was born on the 29th Sept. 1775, and was elder brother to the Right Hon. Sir Brook Taylor, distinguished as a diplomatist; being the second son of the late Rev. Edward Taylor, of Bifrons, in Kent (a brief memoir of whom will be found in Nichols's Illustrations of Literature, vol. vi. p. 755), by Margaret Payler, his wife, descended from a family seated at Sutton Valence, whose ancestor was a member of King Henry the Seventh's household.

He was appointed cornet in the second dragoon guards in 1794, having joined the British army in Flanders in April, 1793, as a secretary to Sir James Murray; he was present as a volunteer at the actions of St. Amand and Famars, the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and most of the actions during that campaign; he also served in the campaign of 1794, including the battles of the 17th, 22nd, and 26th of April, near Cateau; and of the 10th, 17th, and 22nd May, near Tournay, besides many other affairs of less importance, and the retreat through Holland. On the return of Sir James Murray to England, Sir Herbert continued with the Duke of York as an assistant secretary. In May 1795, he was promoted to a troop in his regiment. When his Royal Highness returned to England, Captain Taylor was appointed Secretary to the Commander of the British forces on the Continent, and continued in that situation with Lieut.-Gen. Harcourt and Sir David Dundas until September, 1795, when he returned to England in consequence of being appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief, and soon after Assistant Secretary in his Royal Highness's office.

In July, 1793, he attended Lord Cornwallis, appointed Lord Lieutenant to Ireland, as Military and Private Secretary

and Aide-de-Camp. He continued with his Excellency until Feb. 1799, when he returned to England on being appointed Private Secretary to the Duke of York. In September of that year he attended his Royal Highness to Holland; he was present in the battles of the 19th Sept. and 2nd and 6th of Oct. that year; and he remained with Sir James Pulteney as secretary until the return of the troops from North Holland. He was promoted to a majority in the 2nd dragoon guards in Jan. 1801; to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 9th West India regiment in Dec. following; and in May 1803 (having previously been two months on half-pay) to a company in the Coldstream guards. He continued in the situation of Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of York until June, 1805, when he was appointed Private Secretary to his Majesty George III.; he received the rank of Colonel July 25, 1810. In March, 1812, he was appointed one of the trustees of the King's private property, and soon after (in consequence of the Regency) Private Secretary to the Queen; on the 4th of June, 1813, he obtained the rank of Major-General. In Nov. 1813, he was ordered on special service to Holland, and a few days after his return from the army under Sir T. Graham, in March, 1814, he was sent on a military mission to the Crown Prince of Sweden, to Sir Thomas Graham, and to the Hague. In December, 1818, he was appointed by Queen Charlotte Master of St. Katharine's Hospital, which appointment he held till his death. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1825, and received the command of the 85th regiment in May 1823.

Sir Herbert Taylor was the author of a very interesting narrative of the last illness of the Duke of York, whose confidential friend he had been for so many years; and he was one of the executors of his Royal Highness's will.

If Sir Herbert Taylor's name was not so conspicuous as others in the active campaigns of the British army, he nevertheless rendered eminent services to that army and his country by his able and indefatigable administration of the important offices of Military Secretary and Adjutant-general for a period of several years. No public functionary could be more zealous and assiduous in the discharge of his official duties; and his wise, humane, and provident regulations tended to ameliorate the condition of the subordinate officers of the army, and to effect other useful and judicious military reforms and improvements. His urbanity, kindness, and attention were acknowledged by every one who ever had business

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ness with him: and if he could not always grant the claims of individuals (many of them, doubtless, very unreasonable, and sometimes impossible), he ever softened disappointment by his gentleness to, and consideration for, the feelings of those whom he could not satisfy.

Sir Herbert represented Windsor in Parliament from 1820 to 1823.

He married Charlotte Albina, daughter of Edward Dishbrow, esq. Vice Chamberlain to Queen Charlotte, and grand-daughter of the third Earl of Buckinghamshire, by whom he has left issue one daughter. He enjoyed a pension of 1000*l.* per annum, on the civil list, with the reversion, we believe, in case of survivorship, to his lady.

His remains will, we hear, be conveyed to England for interment in the hospital of St. Katharine's in the Regent's Park. Sir Herbert was attended in his last moments by his intimate personal friend, the Rev. John Ryle Wood, chaplain to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, who proceeded from Malta to Rome to visit the gallant general on learning his dangerous illness.

LT.-COL. THE HON. J. MAITLAND, C.B.

Jan. 18. In London, Upper Canada, in his 50th year, the Hon. John Maitland, C.B. Lieut.-Colonel of the 32nd regiment.

He was the third son of James present and eighth Earl of Lauderdale, by Eleanor, only daughter and heiress of Anthony Todd, esq. He was appointed Ensign in the 32nd foot 26th Feb. 1807; Lieutenant 1808; Captain 47th foot 1810; Major in De Rolls' regiment 1815; brevet Lieut.-Colonel 1816. He served in Spain and Portugal as extra Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Houston; and in 1816 was appointed an Inspecting Field Officer in the Ionian Islands, from which he exchanged to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 32nd, 26th March 1818.

Col. Maitland was unmarried.

ADMIRAL SOTHERON.

Feb. 7. In Grosvenor street, aged 73, Frank Sotheron, Esq. Admiral of the White squadron of her Majesty's Fleet, and late M.P. for Nottinghamshire.

Adm. Sotheron was the third and youngest son of William Sotheron, of Darrington, near Pontefract, esq. He entered the naval service in 1776, as a midshipman on board the *Bienfaisant* of 64 guns, commanded by the late Adm. M'Bride; under the auspices of which gallant officer he completed the first six years of active duty. Being lent for a while to the *Arethusa* frigate, he bore

a part in the well-fought action between that ship and *la Belle Poule*, Jan. 17, 1778; and on his return to the *Bienfaisant*, was in the action between *Keppel* and *d'Orvilliers*, off Ushant. He was also present at the capture of the *Caracas* corvette, the defeat of *Don Juan de Lançara*, and the relief of Gibraltar by the fleet under Sir G. B. Rodney.

In the following August, he captured, off Kinsale, the *Comte d'Artois*, a large privateer of 44 guns, after a smart action in which the enemy had 21 men killed and 35 wounded, and the *Bienfaisant* 3 killed and 20 wounded. It was a remarkable circumstance that in the following month, the *Bienfaisant* captured another privateer called the *Comtesse d'Artois*.

At the close of 1780, Mr. Sotheron removed with his gallant Commander into the *Artois* frigate, which was considered to be the finest vessel of her class in the world. This ship formed part of the force employed to watch the motions of the Dutch squadron, which was then ready for sea in the Texel; and our young officer was consequently present in Aug. 1781, at the engagement off the Dogger bank between Sir Hyde Parker and Adm. Zoutmann. On the 3d Dec. in the same year, the *Artois* captured the *Heracles* and *Mars*, Dutch privateers, mounting 24 nine pounders and 10 coborns each; and she also formed part of Adm. Barrington's fleet, which intercepted a French convoy bound to the East Indies, on which occasion the *Prégase* of 74 guns, *L'Actionnaire* a 2-decker armed en flûte, and ten sail of transports, fell into the hands of the British. During the remainder of the war Mr. Sotheron served in the *Artois* off the Irish coast. He afterwards proceeded to Newfoundland, where he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant by Adm. Campbell, in 1783, and served in that capacity on board the *Danaë* and *Zelus* frigate during the ensuing three years. We subsequently find him in the *Kingfisher* sloop, from which vessel he removed into the *Trusty* 50, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Cosby on the Mediterranean station.

Mr. Sotheron's next appointment was about 1792, to be first Lieutenant of the *Romney*, another 50-gun ship, carrying the flag of Rear-Adm. Goodall in the Mediterranean; and in the course of the same year, he obtained the command of the *Fury* of 14 guns, employed in affording protection to the trade between England and Portugal. He subsequently accompanied the expedition under his old patron Rear-Adm. M'Bride and the Earl of Moira, sent to assist the French royalists in Normandy and Brittany, and was

1844.] *Hon. R. B. Wilbraham.—Sir G. Pigott.—Sir T. Shelley.* 205

Edward Lord Skelmersdale, and brother to Lady Stanley. His mother was Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Edward Taylor of Biltons, Kent, and sister to the late Sir Herbert Taylor and Sir Brook Taylor. He was born the 27th of Oct. 1801, and married the 22d of May, 1832, Miss Jessy Brooke, third daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., by whom he leaves a son and four daughters. In 1835 he was returned to the House of Commons for the Southern division of Lancashire, after a contest which terminated as follows:—

Lord Francis Egerton	. 7822
Hon. R. B. Wilbraham	7645
Edward Stanley, esq.	. 6576
Charles Towneley, esq.	6044

The two Conservative members were re-chosen without opposition in 1841.

The interment of his mortal remains took place at Skelmersdale, near Ormskirk, on the 19th May. The body had been removed to Latham Hall, the seat of Lord Skelmersdale, about three miles distant. About 10 o'clock in the morning the procession left the hall in the following order:—First mourning coach, containing the Rev. Mr. Battersby, Dr. Lax, Mr. Robert Boyer, and Mr. E. Boyer; the hearse came next; and then the second mourning coach, in which were Lord Skelmersdale, Mrs. R. Bootle Wilbraham, Mrs. A. Lascelles, and Sir Richard Brooke, Bart.; third mourning coach containing Lord Stanley, Sir Brook Taylor, Mr. Farington, and Mr. Warburton; and in the fourth mourning coach were Mr. Arthur Brooke, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Hutton, and the Hon. Arthur Lascelles. In the rear were the private carriages of Lord Skelmersdale and many of the local gentry and clergy.

SIR GEORGE PIGOTT, BART.

May 28. At Paris, in his 80th year, Sir George Pigott, of Knapton, Queen's County, Bart.

He was the eldest son of Thomas Pigott, of Knapton, esq. by Priscilla, daughter of John Carden, of Lismore, Queen's County, esq. He was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom by patent dated Oct. 3, 1803.

He married Feb. 15, 1794, Annabella, daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Kelly, of Kellyville, Queen's County, a Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland; and by that lady has left issue four sons and five daughters. The former are: 1. Sir Thomas, who has succeeded to the title; 2. George-Francis; 3. William Pigott, esq. of Dullingham House, Cambridge-shire, who married in 1827 Harriett, sole

daughter and heiress of the late General Christopher Jauffesson, of that place, and sister by her mother to the present Viscount Gormanston; 4. Wellesley-Pole. The daughters are, 1. Frances; 2. Annabella; 3. Jane; 4. Charlotte; and 5. Salisbury.

The present Baronet was born in 1796, and was formerly a Captain in the Royal Horseguards Blue. He married in 1831 Georgina-Anne, daughter of William Brummell, of Wyvenhoe, co. Essex, esq.

SIR TIMOTHY SHELLEY, BART.

April 24. At his seat, Field Place, Warham, Sussex, aged 90, Sir Timothy Shelley, the second Bart. late of Castle Goring in that county (1805).

This venerable gentleman was the representative of one of the three great lines of Shelley, of Sussex; the other two being now represented by Sir John Shelley, Bart., and by Miss Shelley, of Lewes. These three branches descend from a common ancestor, John Shelley, esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Michelgrove, and died in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Edward Shelley, esq., the fourth son of this marriage, was seated at Warminghurst, in that county, and was the direct ancestor of the subject of this notice. In 1692, John Shelley, esq., a descendant, married one of the co-heiresses of Roger Bysshe, of Fen-place, and thus brought that estate into the family. His grandson, Bysshe Shelley, esq., was created a Baronet in 1836. He married twice. By his first lady, Mary-Catherine, daughter and heiress of the Rev. Theobald Mitchell, of Horsham, he had issue two daughters and a son, the late Sir Timothy Shelley. By his second wife, Elizabeth-Jane-Sidney, daughter and sole heiress of William Perry, esq., by Elizabeth, heiress of Colonel Sidney, brother of the last Earl of Leicester, he had, with several other children, a son, John, of Peushurst, in Kent, who took the surname of Sidney, and was created a Baronet as Sir John Shelley Sidney, in 1818. He is father of Philip-Charles Lord de Lisle. Sir Bysshe died at an advanced age in 1815, when the title devolved upon his eldest son, Sir Timothy, who was born in 1753, and married in 1791 Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Pifford, esq. of Egham, Surrey, by whom he had issue,—1. Percy Bysshe; 2. Elizabeth, who died unmarried in 1831; 3. Helen, who died an infant in 1796; 4. Mary, married in 1819 to Daniel F. Haynes, esq. of Lonsome, Surrey; 5. Helen; 6. Margaret; and 7. John, married in 1827 to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles

Details of chosen work

Image size:



Title: Portrait of Maria Harwood, daughter of John Harwood, died 1734.

Artist: Closterman, John

Dimensions: 48 x 39 1/2 in. 122 x 101.5 cm.

Medium: Oil on canvas

Signed: The verso of the original canvas with Latin inscri

Price:

Notes:

Provenance: English Private Collection

Closterman studied initially in Paris with Francois de Troy before arriving in London in 1681. Here he was associated with John Riley's studio until which point Closterman took on several of his mentor's leading clients, such as the Dukes of Marlborough and Somerset, as well as executing his children of John Taylor of Bifrons Park' c.1696, now at the National Portrait Gallery on loan to Beningborough Hall.

In 1698 Closterman visited Madrid and the following year Rome, where he painted a portrait of the eminent baroque artist Carlo Maratti and near antique idiom. This was also consistent with the tastes of his new patron, the Earl of Shaftesbury, of whom he executed two full-length portraits them also in the National Portrait Gallery.

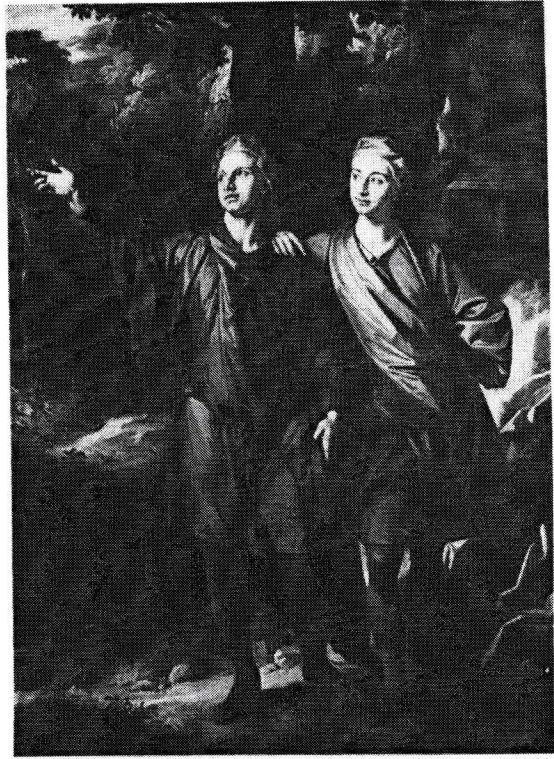
Closterman was undoubtedly one of the leading society portraitists of his day, matching Lely and later Kneller with the baroque exuberance of his groupings.

A small exhibition devoted to the artist at the National Portrait Gallery in 1981 was curated by Dr.Malcolm Rogers, and his work is discussed in the XLIX ,1983,224ff.

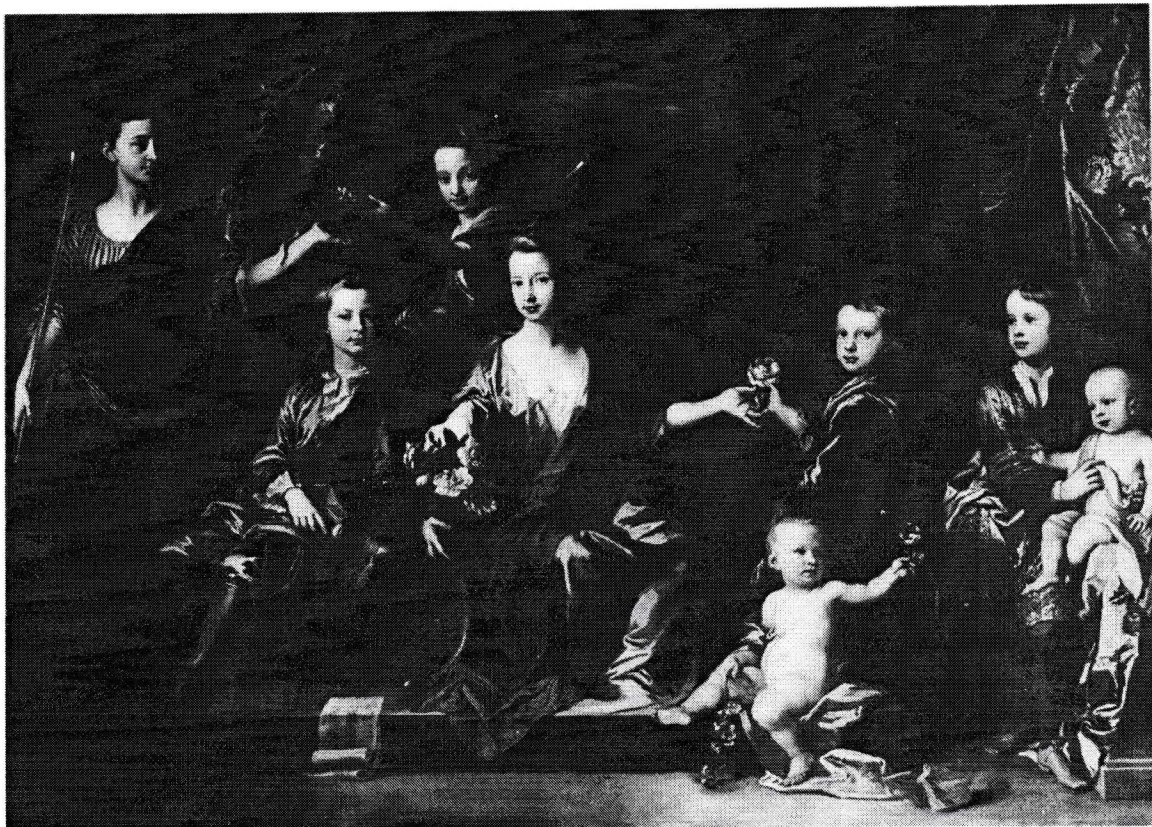
The Burlington Magazine, 123, [187] + 689-690 (Nov 1981)
J Douglas Stewart 'London: National Portrait Gallery'



84. *Portrait of Lady Ashe as St Cecilia*, by John Closterman. c.1700-02. 116.9 by 99.6 cm. (Michael Wells collection; exh. National Portrait Gallery).



85. *Anthony Ashley, 3rd Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Hon. Maurice Ashley*, by John Closterman. 1702. 241.9 by 170.8 cm. (National Portrait Gallery).



86. *The Children of John Taylor of Bifrons Park*, by John Closterman. 1696? 189.8 by 271 cm. (National Portrait Gallery).

estrañeza/admirarán no imitarán edades'.

'Painting at Court', represented by artists from Sánchez Coello to Miguel or Francisco Meléndez is not surprisingly dominated by Velázquez with the National Gallery's *Philip IV in brown and silver* (23) and *The Toilet of Venus* (26), the Duke of Westminster's *Prince Baltasar Carlos in the Riding School* (24) exhibited for the first time for over a century. Seeing the *Venus* hanging alone on a wall, it is hard to imagine it decorating a ceiling as it did in 1692, according to a document discovered by López-Rey and published in his latest *Velázquez*, (reviewed in this magazine in September) which appeared too late to be used in the catalogue. López-Rey also publishes a reference to the Chatsworth *Lady in a Mantilla* (27), as in the Carpio collection in 1667, attributed to Velázquez. The *Knight of Santiago* from York (28; Fig.80), formerly thought to be by Velázquez, is now given to Mazo. The existence of three variants of this portrait is an indication of the sitter being a person of some importance, who has yet to be identified (LOPEZ-REY [1963], nos.540 and 543, in addition to no.541). It would have been interesting to see this portrait and the *Lady in a Mantilla* beside the National Gallery's two portraits, not in the exhibition, one signed by Mazo, the other ascribed to him.

The portrait of *Queen Marie Louise Gabrielle of Savoy*, the first wife of Philip V, bought for Queen Victoria at the Louis-Philippe sale is here ascribed to Francisco Antonio Meléndez (31; Fig.83); but it may well be by his older brother Miguel, whose name, (MICHELES MELÉNDEZ) is inscribed on the verso of a drawing in the National Gallery, Edinburgh, a study for this or a very similar portrait of the Queen (Fig.82).

Velázquez's importance as court painter frequently overshadows his early achievement as religious artist in Seville, but not in this exhibition. His *Immaculate Conception* (39) is not only the earliest example of the subject here but also one of the earliest in Seville, where it was to be represented more often than anywhere in Christendom. The recent attribution to Zurbarán of a later version of the subject from Dublin (40) with the unusual addition of the half-length figures of Faith and Hope is quite convincing.

A more important, yet little known, Zurbarán, not previously exhibited, is the *Surrender of Seville* (32) in the Duke of Westminster's collection, brought to light by López-Rey in 1965. Signed and dated 1634, it must have been finished before he went to Madrid to paint the *Hercules* series and another history piece for the Buen Retiro. Surprisingly, and regrettably, there is no autograph version of the *Immaculate Conception* by Murillo, the most famous exponent of the subject and once credited by Curtis with more than a dozen examples in England. Here, there is only the National Gallery's version ascribed to Murillo (41) and attributed by Angulo to a pupil. Angulo's recent three-volume

major monograph on the artist did fortunately appear in time to be cited in the catalogue. An *Immaculate Conception* from Oxford, one of several versions by José Antolínez (42) a younger contemporary of Murillo, is an example of the more decorative, colourful treatment of the subject by Madrid painters.

The paintings in the section devoted to Murillo help to make up for the absence of an autograph *Immaculate Conception*.

Here we have a rich variety: portraits and religious compositions, large scale and small, the monumental *Virgin and Child in Glory* from Liverpool (52) and the less well-known *Triumph of the Eucharist* from Buscot Park (50), one of the paintings painted at the instigation of Justino de Neve, the sitter of the National Gallery's portrait (44), Canon of Seville Cathedral and friend and patron of the artist. There is also the small-scale, decorative *Prodigal son feasting*, one of a series of six in the Beit collection, and three genre subjects with peasants (45-47), late and light-hearted descendants of Velázquez's *bodegones*. We know nothing of the original owners of these secular subjects, only that they were greatly popular in England in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, admired and copied by Gainsborough, but reviled by Ruskin.

The 'Still-Life and Landscape' group includes the now well-known painting by 'El Labrador' presented to Charles I by Sir Arthur Hopton (56), a *Still-Life with Fish* (55), bought by William Stirling in Seville and once attributed to Velázquez, two signed Flower-pieces by Arellano (57, 58) and two still-life subjects by Luis Meléndez (60, 61), all without early history, as is the one and only landscape, charming but foreign-looking, by Luis Paret (62). The greatest examples of still-life painting in the exhibition are, of course, in the earlier section, in the *bodegones* by Velázquez. The rarity of Spanish landscape painting is well-known, but it is worth mentioning that Juan Fernández, 'El Labrador', is known to have painted little landscapes, and the picture on the wall in the background of the portrait of his patron Sir Arthur Hopton may well be by him (Meadows Museum, Dallas, reproduced in the introduction to the exhibition catalogue, Fig.9).

The eleven paintings in the closing section devoted to Goya are all well-known, but none the less impressive. The two small scenes of *Boys playing* (of a set of four) (64, 65) from Pollok have the distinction of being among the first Goyas to come to Britain; bought by William Stirling in Seville in 1842 and described in the *Annals*. The discovery during recent cleaning of a man's head beneath the portrait of *Doña Isabel de Porcel* (71) and the recovery of the original inscription on the back of Goya's canvas were reported in detail by Allan Braham in the September issue of this magazine.

The arrangement of the exhibition with the sections separated by screens

but not enclosed is highly successful, enabling one to look from one section to the next. The transition from El Greco to Ribalta, separated only by a doorway, is particularly revealing. Although Ribalta's night *Vision of Father Simón* of 1612 (11) is in a different idiom, its intensity of religious devotion is not far removed from that of El Greco's religious subjects and reflected in the highly charged dramatic style of his so-called *Allegorical Night Scenes* (8, 9). It is easy to understand why Ribalta's chief patron, the archbishop and Viceroy of Valencia, Juan de Ribera, later beatified (1796) and canonised (1960), owned several paintings by El Greco, including a version of the *Allegory* and of *El Soplón*, the boy alone blowing on fire. Unfortunately the reference to them in the inventory of the archbishop's collection made on his death in 1611, while El Greco was still alive, does not solve the mystery of the meaning of either subject, though their presence in this collection has supported the view that the *Allegory* at least has a moral meaning. A further note on the history of taste and patronage in Spain is the knowledge that before his elevation to the see of Valencia in 1569, Juan de Ribera was bishop of Badajoz and his official painter was Luis de Morales, the artist with whom this exhibition opens.

Allan Braham, who organised the exhibition, has provided an exemplary catalogue raisonné of the seventy-four paintings, all reproduced, which will be of lasting value. He has also supplemented the history of the taste for Spanish painting, only partially illustrated in the exhibition, in his introduction to the catalogue. This is much more than an outline of the subject. It is a detailed study, documented and illustrated, with much new or little known information about the taste of collectors from the sixteenth century until the present and also of writers and artists, travellers and connoisseurs. The introduction is in itself a valuable contribution to the study of the subject, providing a scholarly guide to further research in a field of growing interest. Hilary Macartney's study of William Stirling and the paintings at Pollok House is in progress and Michael Kauffmann's catalogue of the paintings in the Wellington Museum is in the press—both works are cited in this catalogue. So is the documentary exhibition on the Louis-Philippe collection organised by Jeannine Baticle, which opened in the Louvre in October. Though not originally examples of British taste, and not constantly in favour, both the Wellington pictures and those from the collection of Louis-Philippe in the present exhibition will surely win approval as representing today's taste in Spanish painting.

ENRIQUETA HARRIS

London National Portrait Gallery

When I published a documentary article on John Closterman in THE BURLING-

TON MAGAZINE, [July 1964], including his Will, which showed that John Baptist was his brother, a senior art-historian observed: 'Well, you've said all there is to say about the Clostermans!' Maybe he was being facetious. But if the remark was serious, it has now been shown to be wrong by Dr Malcolm Rogers. There was much more to be said about the Clostermans.

John Closterman: Master of the English Baroque, 1660-1711, was a small, but handsomely arranged exhibition: eight paintings, one drawing, and nine mezzotints. A substantial catalogue illustrates all these items, with comparative material, and publishes important new interpretations and documentation. However, it is sad that an editorial decision was made not to incorporate citations, previous literature references, and more acknowledgements. This means that Dr Rogers's very significant discoveries can often only be recognised by the specialist.

A further limitation of the exhibition was that it did not seriously tackle the problem of the stylistic difference between the works of the artist-brothers. Dr Rogers does say, 'What slight evidence there is suggests that John Baptist's work is considerably coarser than that of his brother, though his portraits of John Manners, first Duke of Rutland (Hardwick Hall and Belvoir Castle) are not lacking in ambition' (p.4). (Actually, the portraits are, respectively, of the first and second dukes). Two signed full-lengths (one of them dated) surely count as more than 'slight' evidence. And putting at least one into the present exhibition, beside the authentic works of John, would have helped greatly to clarify the difference between the brothers' work.

Some might wonder if trying to distinguish between a John and a John Baptist Closterman was not merely an academic exercise. In the popular press doubts were expressed about the validity of the subtitle of this exhibition. Undoubtedly Closterman is a 'master', and a significant one. Anyone who can put together an elaborate composition such as *The Children of John Taylor of Bifrons Park* (a recent acquisition of the National Portrait Gallery; Fig.86) deserves the title 'master'. This is arguably the finest English group portrait of its period, certainly superior to those of Kneller. Closterman's full-lengths are also high achievements. Dr Rogers is also right to stress the double full-length of the third Earl of Shaftesbury and his brother (the latter shown at our left), another recent acquisition of the National Portrait Gallery (Fig.85), along with the three-quarter length *Lady Ashe* (Fig.84) as 'remarkable early essays in a consciously neo-classical manner'. The latter is startling, with its *grisaille* colouring - sober greys and browns, subtly relieved by pinks.

The classical colour of the *Lady Ashe* is particularly fascinating in the context of the English baroque, because it agrees with Kneller's statement that 'ye Ancients did use, in flesh but 3 or 4 Col-

ours, they did not know so many Colours as we use, The Dutchmen bro.' it in amongst us with their fanciful new fangled Colours'. This doctrine derives ultimately from Pliny, was quoted in the seventeenth century by Junius and Lord Shaftesbury, and was to be echoed as late as the time of Benjamin Haydon. Yet amongst English baroque painters, only Closterman seems to have applied the doctrine consistently throughout a whole picture.

No.5: The original portrait may have been destroyed when Gibbons's house collapsed in 1702 (Vertue, III, 10). There may be an echo of this composition (which itself recalls Van Dyck's *Daniel Mytens and His Wife*, at Woburn) in Reynolds's *David Garrick and His Wife* (National Portrait Gallery) of 1773.

No.6: Pieter Shenk used this design for his engraving of Ludwig Wilhelm, Margrave of Baden.

No.10: The hatching on the left side of Wren's face suggests the use of the artist's left hand. The same feature can be seen on the breast and cheek of no.16. yet the one authentic drawing, no.9, seems to show only the use of the right hand. Was Closterman ambidextrous?

No.12: The argument for dating this 1696, rather than 1698, is convincing. John Taylor apparently bought Bifrons in 1694. (MS formerly with the late Mr and Mrs Brian Trench, the previous owners of no.12. In 1975 they also possessed oval bust portraits of John Taylor and his wife Olivia, by Closterman c. 1695).

No.15: The suggestion that the figure in the background is not (as is usually said) the Earl of Shaftesbury's brother Maurice, but, rather, a senior member of the former's household is convincing, as is the exposition of the portrait as an emblematic contrast of the active and contemplative life. Also of great interest is the interpretation of the 'especially noble landscape' of no.17 (Fig.85) as a mirror of 'the portrait's elevated theme', viz. 'the neo-platonic commonplace that the beauty of nature is a visible reflection of the highest beauty, the mind of god'.

Closterman was a learned artist. Like Kneller he acted as a gatherer for second subscriptions to Dryden's translation of the *Aeneid*, and as a first subscriber, like Kneller, had a plate dedicated to him. Closterman is also the only painter of this period in England, apart from Kneller, who is known to have possessed an engraved bookplate (armorial, 1702; British Museum, Franks Collection).

Closterman's dealing activities while he was in Rome included an attempt to buy Maratta's drawing collection. (See J. K. and R. H. WESTIN, *Carlo Maratta . . . Pennsylvania State University Museum of Art* [1975], p.9).

Although he seems to have painted less in his last years, Closterman maintained social contact with his fellow artists, through the Rose and Crown Club. He had taken the place of John Riley, 'much indisposed of an illness of which he died', as Steward in 1689 and held the post

again in 1708. He signed the minutes of a meeting at the Rose Tavern on 5th March 1698, and again on 29th January 1703. (British Museum Add. MS 39, 167 ff. 75, 78).

J. DOUGLAS STEWART

London The Nineteenth Century

From the depths of Egham, the Royal Holloway College has sent most of its best Victorian pictures to Bond Street, where Agnew's is showing *Paintings from the Thomas Holloway Collection*, until 11th December. Those twenty-odd miles matter, for though the Holloway is probably, for specialists, the country's best-known surviving Victorian collection, it remains something of an enigma to the wider public - this despite the College's hospitality to interested visitors and a generous lending policy. The current selection of forty-three pictures includes virtually all the famous Victorian icons - Fildes's *Applicants for Admission to a Casual Ward*, Frith's *The Railway Station*, Long's *Babylonian Marriage Market* and the two Millais history pictures. The many less-known works, like those by Ansdell, Burgess, Leader, Linnell, Müller, Poole and Abraham Solomon, range from the cosmic (*The Pic du Midi* by Stanfield) to the cosy (*Sympathy* by Briton Riviere), are of the highest quality and represent perfectly those pictures typical of a significant Victorian collection.

Holloway built his innovatory women's college and a matching sanatorium down the road on the proceeds of a fortune made from 'Holloway's Pills and Ointments'. His idea of an instant picture gallery for the edification of the students came at a late stage in the college plan, hence the extraordinary speed with which the collection was assembled and its hanging not in a purpose-built gallery, as might have been expected, but in an adapted recreation hall. The collection is a thoroughly Victorian phenomenon: it was bought in two years flat, between 28th May 1881 and 2nd June 1883, and came almost entirely from thirteen Christie's sales. The total purchase price of the seventy-seven paintings, excluding commission and administrative costs, came to the then vast total of £83,304.13s. All but four (the Gainsborough and three Morlands) were painted during Holloway's own lifetime (1800-83), and most during Victoria's reign: they demonstrate the utter confidence with which new fortunes were then invested in contemporary art. In modern terms, it represents perhaps a million pounds' worth of commitment in just two years to the art of one's own time - an act of cultural faith which might now still be made in America or Germany, but surely nowhere else.

This mass migration of Holloway to the mulberry and mahogany of Agnew's appropriately brings the pictures back through the doors of a firm which had handled many of them at some stage, before their embalming in the historically

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Record Summary

Scope and content	John Taylor, Bifrons. A friend in London has 70 or 80 tons of Riga hemp which he could deliver to Woolwich. He requests a bill for the plank sent to Plymouth.
Covering dates	24 May 1696
Availability	Open Document, Open Description, Normal Closure before FOI Act: 30 years
Held by	The National Archives, Kew






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Record Summary

Scope and content

John Taylor, Bifrons. He understands payment is ordered on the 27 ships out of which comes payment for him for East Country plank and spruce deals. He has an imprest for £500 outstanding for other stores to be imported from New England, about the Falkland's capture and nothing taken out of his ships at Portsmouth.

Covering dates

13 Jun 1696

Availability

Open Document, Open Description, Normal Closure before FOI Act: 30 years

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Taylor, Sir Herbert (1775-1839), courtier and army officer, second son of the Revd Edward Taylor (1734-1798), of Bifrons, Kent, rector of Patrixbourne, and his wife, Margaret (*d.* 1780?), daughter of Thomas Payler of Ileden, Kent, was born on 29 September 1775 at Bifrons. He was educated privately on the continent between 1780 and 1790, and became a good linguist. Through Lord Camelford and Lord Grenville, he was employed in the Foreign Office under James Bland Burgess. His knowledge of foreign languages made him very useful, and Lord Grenville occasionally employed him on confidential work at his own house. In December 1792 Taylor accompanied Sir James Murray (afterwards Murray-Pulteney) on a special mission to the Prussian headquarters at Frankfurt. After a few weeks Murray left Frankfurt to take up his military duties as adjutant-general to the duke of York's army at Antwerp, and Taylor remained behind for a short time in charge of the mission. In April 1793, he joined the army headquarters where Murray presented him to the duke of York, to whom he became greatly attached. He was employed as Murray's secretary, and was present as a volunteer at the action of St Amand (8 May), the battle of Famars (23 May), and the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk.

On 25 March 1794 Taylor was given a commission as cornet in the 2nd dragoon guards, and in July was promoted to be lieutenant. On Murray's return to England, Taylor remained with the duke of York as assistant secretary. He generally joined his regiment when in the field, and was present at the April actions near Cateau Cambrésis, those near Tournai in May, and at other operations of the campaign, including the retreat into the Netherlands. In May 1795 he was promoted to be captain in the 2nd dragoon guards. When the duke of York returned to England, Taylor remained with the army as assistant secretary to the commander-in-chief of the British forces on the continent, and served in that capacity successively with Lieutenant-General Harcourt and Sir David Dundas.

On 16 September 1795 Taylor returned to England, having been appointed aide-de-camp to the duke of York. He was soon afterwards nominated assistant military secretary in the commander-in-chief's office. In July 1798 he accompanied Lord Cornwallis to Ireland on the latter's appointment as lord lieutenant, in the threefold capacity of aide-de-camp, military secretary, and private secretary. Cornwallis described him as 'indefatigable in business; and in honesty, fidelity and goodness of heart he has no superior' (*Taylor Papers*, 56). He returned to England in February 1799 to take over the duties of private secretary to the duke of York. He went to the Netherlands as aide-de-camp to the duke in the expedition to The Helder in September, and was present at several battles.

In January 1801 Taylor was promoted to be major in the 2nd dragoon guards, and in December of the same year to be lieutenant-colonel in the 9th West India regiment. On 25 June 1802 he was placed on half pay, and on 25 May was brought into the Coldstream Guards, of which the duke of York was colonel. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1825. He continued in the appointment of private secretary and aide-de-camp to the duke until 13 June 1805, when he was appointed private secretary to the king. The king placed every confidence in him, so that his position was one of great delicacy, but his straightforwardness secured the good opinion of all. On the establishment of the regency he continued in the same office to the queen, who was appointed by act of parliament guardian of the king's person. By the same act Taylor was

appointed one of the three commissioners of the king's real and personal estate.

In November 1813 Taylor was appointed to command a brigade in the army of Sir Thomas Graham (afterwards Lord Lynedoch), which was besieging Antwerp. He returned to England in March 1814, when he was sent on special military missions to Bernadotte, crown prince of Sweden (then commanding the Swedish force in Germany), and to The Hague. During these absences from the court his place was taken by his brother Brook Taylor [*see below*]. He resumed the duties of private secretary to Queen Charlotte on his return, and continued in this office until her death in November 1818. In 1819 he was made a knight of the Royal Guelphic Order, and on 5 October of the same year he married Charlotte Albinia, daughter of Edward Disbrowe of Walton Hall, Derbyshire, vice-chamberlain to Queen Charlotte, and granddaughter of the third earl of Buckingham; they had two daughters.

From 1820 to 1823 Taylor represented Windsor in parliament, resigning his seat because he found he could not satisfactorily fulfil both his parliamentary and his other duties. On 25 March 1820 he was appointed military secretary at the Horse Guards, and in 1824 he was made a knight grand cross of the Royal Guelphic Order. In January 1827 he was appointed military secretary to the new commander-in-chief, the duke of Wellington; but on the duke resigning in July 1827, Taylor was nominated by Lord Palmerston to be a deputy secretary at war in the military branch of the War Office; the king had already made him his first and principal aide-de-camp.

On 19 March 1828 Taylor was appointed master surveyor and surveyor-general of the ordnance of the United Kingdom. On 25 August of the same year he became adjutant-general of the forces, an appointment which he held until the accession of William IV, to whom he became private secretary, and continued in that office during the whole of the reign. He played a significant part as mediator between the king and the government during the Reform Bill crisis.

On 16 April 1834 Taylor was awarded the grand cross in the Order of the Bath. On the death of William IV in 1837 he retired into private life, but remained first and principal aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria. He had already received from George III a pension of £1000 a year on the civil list, with remainder to his widow. In the spring of 1838 he went to Italy, and he died at Rome on 20 March 1839. His body was embalmed for conveyance to England, but was buried in the protestant cemetery at Rome. In the middle of April his remains were exhumed and sent to England, and on 13 June were deposited in a vault of the chapel of St Katherine's Hospital, Regent's Park, London, to the mastership of which he had been appointed in 1818 by Queen Charlotte.

Taylor, who was a confidential friend of the duke of York, his go-between in the financial negotiations with Mary Anne Clarke, and one of his executors, wrote the *Memoirs of the Last Illness and Decease of HRH the Duke of York* (1827).

Taylor's younger brother, **Sir Brook Taylor** (1776-1846), joined the diplomatic service under the patronage of Lord Grenville, and was British minister to Cologne and Hesse-Cassel in 1801-6, to Denmark in 1807, to Württemberg in 1814-20 and to Bavaria in 1820-28. He was minister at Berlin in 1828-31, and was created GCH in 1822 and sworn of the privy council in 1828. He

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died, unmarried, at Eaton Place, London, on 15 October 1846.

R. H. Vetch, *rev.* K. D. Reynolds

Sources *The Taylor papers, being a record of certain reminiscences, letters and journals in the life of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor*, ed. E. Taylor (1913) · *The later correspondence of George III*, ed. A. Aspinall, 5 vols. (1962–70) · *The correspondence of George, prince of Wales, 1770–1812*, ed. A. Aspinall, 8 vols. (1963–71) · *The letters of King George IV, 1812–1830*, ed. A. Aspinall, 3 vols. (1938) · *The Reform Act, 1832: the correspondence of the late Earl Grey with His Majesty King William IV and with Sir Herbert Taylor*, ed. Henry, Earl Grey, 2 vols. (1867) · *GM*, 2nd ser., 11 (1839), 654–5 · *GM*, 2nd ser., 12 (1839), 669–70 · *GM*, 2nd ser., 27 (1847), 82 [obit. of Sir Brook Taylor] · Ward, *Men of the reign* [Brook Taylor]

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Likenesses W. Ward, mezzotint, pubd 1836 (after W. J. Newton), BM · W. J. Newton, portrait, repro. in *Taylor papers*, ed. Taylor · oils, NPG · portraits, repro. in *Taylor papers*, ed. Taylor (1913)

Wealth at death under £12,000—bequeathed annuities of £20 to two stewards; residue to wife and daughters: will, 1834, PRO · £12,000 mostly in various policies effected on his life: *GM*, 2nd ser., 12 (1839), 669–70

Taylor, Sir Herbert (1775-1839), *courtier and army officer*
by R. H. Vetch, rev. K. D. Reynolds

Also including

Sir Brook Taylor (1776-1846)

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1898 ed. h.
Taylor, SIR Herbert (1775–1839), lieutenant-general, second son of the Rev. Edward Taylor (1734–1798), of Bifrons, Kent, rector of Patricksbourne, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Payler of Ileden, Kent, was born on 29 Sept. 1755 at Bifrons. A younger brother, **SIR Brook Taylor** (1776–1846), was in the diplomatic service, and acted as British minister successively at the courts of Hesse-Cassel, Wurtemberg, and Munich, and as ambassador at Berlin from 1828 to 1831; he was created G.C.H. in 1822, and was admitted to the privy council in 1828 (*Gent. Mag.* 1847, pt. i. p. 82).

During the wanderings of his family on the continent between 1780 and 1790 Herbert received private tuition, and became a good linguist. In Rome he made the acquaintance of Lord Camelford, by whom he was introduced to Lord Grenville, who gave him a place in the foreign office under Mr. (afterwards Sir) James Bland Burgess. Taylor's knowledge of foreign languages made him very useful, and Lord Grenville occasionally employed him on confidential work at his own house. In December 1792 he accompanied Sir James Murray (afterwards Murray-Pulteney) [q.v.] on a special mission to the Prussian headquarters at Frankfort. After a few weeks Murray left Frankfort to take up his military duties as adjutant-general to the Duke of York's army at Antwerp, and Taylor remained behind for a short time in charge of the mission. In April 1793, on Murray's application, Taylor joined the army headquarters. Murray presented him to the Duke of York, to whom he became greatly attached. He was employed as Murray's secretary, and was present as a volunteer at the action of St. Amand (8 May), the battle of Famars (23 May), and the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk.

On 25 March 1794 Taylor was given a commission as cornet in the 2nd dragoon guards, and on 17 July following he was promoted to be lieutenant. Upon the return of Murray to England, Taylor remained with the Duke of York as assistant secretary. He generally joined his regiment when in the field, and was present at the actions of 17, 22, and 26 April, near Cateau; of 10 and 22 May, near Tournay, and at other operations of the campaign, including the retreat into Holland. On 6 May 1795 he was promoted to be captain in the 2nd dragoon guards. On the return of the Duke of York to England, Taylor remained with the army as assistant secretary to the commander-in-chief of the British forces on the continent, and served in that capacity successively with Lieutenant-general Harcourt and Sir David Dundas.

On 16 Sept. 1795 Taylor returned to England, having been appointed on 1 Aug. of that year aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, the Duke of York. He was soon afterwards nominated assistant military secretary in the commander-in-chief's office.

In July 1798 Taylor accompanied Lord Cornwallis to Ireland on his appointment as lord-lieutenant, in the threefold capacity of aide-de-camp, military secretary, and private secretary. He returned to England in February 1799 to take over the duties of private secretary to the Duke of York. He went to Holland as aide-de-camp to the duke in the expedition to the Helder in September, and was present at the battles of 19 Sept. and of 2 and 6 Oct.

On 22 Jan. 1801 Taylor was promoted to be major in the 2nd dragoon guards, and on 26 Dec. of the same year to be lieutenant-colonel in the 9th West India regiment. On 25 June 1802 he was placed on half-pay, and on 25 May was brought into the Coldstream guards, of which the Duke of York was

colonel. He continued in the appointment of private secretary and aide-de-camp to the Duke of York until 13 June 1805, when he was appointed private secretary to the king. The king placed every confidence in him, so that his position was one of great delicacy, but his straightforwardness secured the good opinion of all. On the establishment of the regency he was continued in the same office to the queen, who was appointed by act of parliament guardian of the king's person. By the same act Taylor was appointed one of the three commissioners of the king's real and personal estate. He was promoted to be brevet colonel on 25 July 1810, and to be major-general on 4 June 1813.

In November 1813 he was appointed to command a brigade in the army of Sir Thomas Graham (afterwards Lord Lynedoch) [q.v.] , which was besieging Antwerp. He returned to England in March 1814, when he was sent on special military missions to Bernadotte, crown prince of Sweden, then commanding the Swedish force in Germany, and to The Hague. During these absences from the court his place was taken by his brother (afterwards Sir) Brook Taylor. He resumed the duties of private secretary to Queen Charlotte on his return, and continued in this office until her death in November 1818. In 1819 he was made a knight of the royal Guelphic order. From 1820 to 1823 he represented Windsor in parliament, resigning his seat because he found he could not satisfactorily fulfil both his parliamentary and other duties. On 25 March 1820 Taylor was appointed military secretary at the Horse Guards. On 23 April 1823 he was made colonel of the 85th foot, in 1824 a knight grand cross of the royal Guelphic order, and on 27 May 1825 was promoted to be lieutenant-general. On the death of the Duke of York in January 1827, he was appointed military secretary to the new commander-in-chief, the Duke of Wellington; but on the duke resigning the command-in-chief in July 1827, Taylor was nominated by Lord Palmerston, then secretary at war, to be a deputy secretary at war in the military branch of the war office; the king had already made him his first and principal aide-de-camp on 1 May 1827.

On 19 March 1828 Taylor was appointed master surveyor and surveyor-general of the ordnance of the United Kingdom. On 25 Aug. of the same year he became adjutant-general of the forces, an appointment which he held until the accession of William IV, to whom he became private secretary, and continued in the office during the whole of his reign. On 16 April 1834 the king conferred upon him the grand cross of the order of the Bath. On the death of William IV in 1837 Taylor retired into private life, but was continued by the young queen in the appointment of first and principal aide-de-camp to the sovereign. He had already received from George III a pension of 1,000*l.* a year on the civil list, with remainder to his widow. In the autumn of 1837 he went with his family to Cannes. In the spring of 1838 he went on to Italy, and he died at Rome on 20 March 1839. His body was embalmed for conveyance to England, but was buried in the protestant cemetery at Rome. In the middle of April his remains were exhumed and sent to England, and on 13 June were deposited in a vault of the chapel of St. Katherine's Hospital, Regent's Park, to the mastership of which he had been appointed in 1818.

Taylor married, in 1819, Charlotte Albina, daughter of Edward Disbrowe of Walton Hall, Derbyshire, M.P. for Windsor, vice-chamberlain to Queen Charlotte, and granddaughter of the third Earl of Buckinghamshire. By her he left two daughters, who, with their mother, survived him.

Taylor, who was a confidential friend of the Duke of York, and who was nominated one of the

duke's executors, wrote the 'Memoirs of the last Illness and Decease of H.R.H. the Duke of York,' London, 1827, 8vo (three editions). In 1838, in a pamphlet ('Remarks,' &c.) he defended his patrons George III and George IV from some strictures in an article in the 'Edinburgh Review,' No. 135.

A portrait by W. J. Newton was engraved by W. Ward.

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R. H. V.

Original date of publication: 1898

Brook Taylor

Born: 18-Aug-1685

Birthplace: Edmonton, Middlesex, England

Died: 29-Dec-1731

Location of death: London, England

Cause of death: unspecified

Remains: Buried, St. Anne's Church, London, England

Gender: Male

Race or Ethnicity: White

Sexual orientation: Straight

Occupation: Mathematician

Nationality: England

Executive summary: Calculus of Finite Differences



English mathematician, the son of John Taylor, of Bifrons House, Kent, by Olivia, daughter of Sir Nicholas Tempest, Bart., of Durham, and was born at Edmonton in Middlesex on the 18th of August 1685. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, as a fellow-commoner in 1701, and took degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. respectively in 1709 and 1714. Having studied mathematics under John Machin and John Keill, he obtained in 1708 a remarkable solution of the problem of the "center of oscillation", which, however, remaining unpublished until May 1714 (*Phil. Trans.*, vol. XXVIII, p. 11), his claim to priority was unjustly disputed by John Bernoulli. Taylor's *Methodus Incrementorum Directa et Inversa* (London, 1715) added a new branch to the higher mathematics, now designated the calculus of finite differences. Among other ingenious applications, he used it to determine the form of movement of a vibrating string, by him first successfully reduced to mechanical principles. The same work contained the celebrated formula known as "Taylor's Theorem", the importance of which remained unrecognized until 1772, when [Joseph-Louis Lagrange](#) realized its powers and termed it "le principal fondement du calcul différentiel."

In his essay on *Linear Perspective* (London, 1715) Taylor set forth the true principles of the art in an original and more general form than any of his predecessors; but the work suffered from the brevity and obscurity which affected most of his writings, and needed the elucidation bestowed on it in the treatises of Joshua Kirby (1754) and Daniel Fournier (1761).

Taylor was elected a fellow of the Royal Society early in 1712, sat in the same year on the committee for adjudicating the claims of [Isaac Newton](#) and [Gottfried Leibniz](#), and acted as secretary to the society from the 13th of January 1714 to the 21st of October 1718. From 1715 his studies took a philosophical and religious bent. He corresponded, in that year, with the

Comte de Montmort on the subject of Nicolas Malebranche's tenets; and unfinished treatises, "On the Jewish Sacrifices" and "On the Lawfulness of Eating Blood", written on his return from Aix-la-Chapelle in 1719, were afterwards found among his papers. His marriage in 1721 with Miss Brydges of Wallington, Surrey, led to an estrangement from his father, a person of somewhat morose temper, which terminated in 1723 after the death of the lady in giving birth to a son. The ensuing two years were spent by him with his family at Bifrons, and in 1725 he married, with the paternal approbation, Sabetta, daughter of Mr. Sawbridge of Olantigh, Kent, who, by a strange fatality, died also in childbed in 1730; in this case, however, the infant, a daughter, survived. Taylor's fragile health gave way; he fell into a decline, died on the 29th of December 1731, at Somerset House, and was buried at St. Ann's, Soho. By his father's death in 1729 he had inherited the Bifrons estate. As a mathematician, he was the only Englishman after Sir Isaac Newton and Roger Cotes capable of holding his own with the Bernoullis; but a great part of the effect of his demonstrations was lost through his failure to express his ideas fully and clearly.

A posthumous work entitled *Contemplatio Philosophica* was printed for private circulation in 1793 by his grandson, Sir William Young, Bart., prefaced by a life of the author, and with an appendix containing letters addressed to him by Bolingbroke, Jacques Bossuet, etc. Several short papers by him were published in *Phil. Trans.*, vols. XXVII to XXXII, including accounts of some interesting experiments in magnetism and capillary attraction. He issued in 1719 an improved version of his work on perspective, with the title *New Principles of Linear Perspective*, revised by Colson in 1749, and printed again, with portrait and life of the author, in 1811. A French translation appeared in 1753 at Lyons. Taylor gave (*Methodus Incrementorum*, p. 108) the first satisfactory investigation of astronomical refraction.

Father: John Taylor

Mother: Olivia Tempest

Wife: Miss Brydges (m. 1721, d. 1723 childbirth)

Wife: Sabetta Sawbridge (m. 1725, d. 1730, childbirth, one daughter)

Daughter: Elizabeth (b. 1730)

University: LLB, St. John's College, Cambridge University (1709)

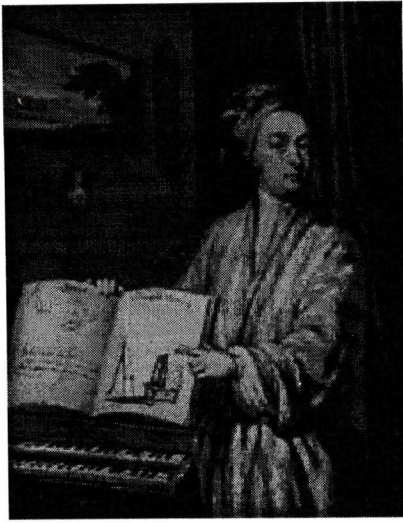
University: LLD, St. John's College, Cambridge University (1714)

Royal Society 3-Apr-1712

Lunar Crater Crater Taylor

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Brook Taylor (1685-1731),
by Louis Goupy?, 1720

Taylor, Brook (1685-1731), mathematician, was born on 18 August 1685 in Edmonton, Middlesex, the eldest son of John Taylor (1655–1729), merchant, and his wife, Olivia (*d.* 1716), daughter of Sir Nicholas Tempest, baronet, of Durham. John's puritan father, Nathaniel Taylor (*d.* 1684), was a barrister who had been selected by Cromwell in 1653 to represent the county of Bedford in parliament. In 1694 John Taylor purchased the estate of Bifrons within a large park in the parish of Patricbourne, near Canterbury. Here he ran his household with an autocratic hand, his austere nature succumbing to one domestic pleasure, music. Among its celebrated practitioners, Lully, Couperon, Babel, and Geminiani were invited to perform at his home. In a painting by Closterman of the eight children of John Taylor about 1698 the young Brook is shown seated with recorder in hand while two of his older sisters prepare to crown him with a laurel wreath.

During his adolescence Taylor became an accomplished musician and artist, talents which would find mathematical expression in later years in his pioneering study of the vibrating string, and in his treatise on linear perspective. A portrait by Goupy depicts the adult Taylor beside his harpsichord, pointing to an open copy of this treatise, with a landscape on the wall behind him, presumably executed by his own hand. After being tutored at home Taylor was admitted as a fellow-commoner to St John's College, Cambridge, on 3 April 1701; he graduated LLB in 1709 and LLD in 1714. He was admitted an advocate in the court of arches in 1714, but no mention of any legal activity on his part has been found.

During his years at Cambridge, Taylor became proficient in mathematics and physics, and he was elected fellow of the Royal Society on 3 April 1712. Two weeks later he was chosen, along with Abraham De Moivre and Francis Aston, to serve on the Royal Society committee charged with adjudicating the priority controversy between Newton and Leibniz over the invention of the calculus. Although the committee's task was completed one week later, allowing Taylor only limited participation, this was his first public act as a partisan of Newton and paved the way for his subsequent activity as a proponent of Newtonian mechanics and the fluxional calculus. John Keill, Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford and Newton's most outspoken advocate, became Taylor's mentor and friend. In his correspondence with Keill in 1712 and 1713 Taylor discussed many of his important discoveries, which appeared later in his book *Methodus incrementorum*. Two results on the centre of oscillation, composed in 1708, and on the vibrating string, were first published in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* (1713).

In response to the Royal Society's interest in experiments that would advance Newtonian physics, Taylor worked on his own and with curators Francis Hauksbee and J. T. Desaguliers to try to determine the laws of capillarity, magnetic force, and thermometry. On 13 January 1715 he was elected secretary of the Royal Society after the death of Richard Waller. His book *Linear Perspective* appeared later that year, written in formal mathematical style with axioms and theorems. Although the abstruse and concise nature of the text made it inaccessible to most

artists, the work influenced later writers on the subject and holds a prominent place in the history of perspective. Not only did it contain contributions to the theory of inverse problems and direct construction, but it was the first to call attention to the importance of vanishing points and lines. Taylor published an expanded version, *New Principles of Linear Perspective*, in 1719.

During the year in which his first treatise on perspective appeared Taylor also published his chief mathematical work, *Methodus incrementorum directa et inversa* (1715; 2nd edn, 1717). He felt that his new method of increments, which came to be known as finite differences, would furnish a stronger and more consistent basis for the Newtonian fluxional calculus than Newton himself had given. The first part of the text concerns the fundamental principles of the method and the transformation and solution of finite difference and differential equations. The second part contains applications of both his method and the calculus to problems in mathematics and mechanics. Several of these, including the formulae for the derivatives of the inverse function, the recognition of a singular solution to a differential equation, a comprehensive discussion of the number and type of boundary conditions to be adjoined to finite difference and differential equations, the equation of motion and fundamental period of the vibrating string, and the differential equation for the path of a ray of light in the atmosphere, were first treated by Taylor. Others, like the catenary, isoperimetric problems, and the centres of oscillation and percussion, had been treated by continental mathematicians, especially Huygens, Leibniz, and the brothers Jacob and Johann Bernoulli.

The celebrated series known as the Taylor series occurs in proposition 7, corollary 2 of *Methodus incrementorum*. Taylor proved it using finite differences and the Gregory–Newton interpolation formula and invoked a passage to the limit that modern mathematicians would not consider rigorous. There is no discussion of a remainder term or convergence. Although Taylor was not the first to find the form of the series—he was anticipated by James Gregory, Newton, Leibniz, Johann Bernoulli, and De Moivre—he can be credited with publishing it first, along with a proof based on his theory of finite increments. Moreover he was the first to appreciate its importance and to demonstrate its applicability as an analytical tool: he employed it to generate series solutions to differential equations of all orders, to obtain series representations for integrals, and to find approximations to the roots of ordinary equations. Although the Taylor series about zero came to be associated with Colin MacLaurin, when MacLaurin published his own derivation using the method of undetermined coefficients, he acknowledged his predecessor: ‘This theorem was given by Dr Taylor method. increm.’ (C. MacLaurin, *A Treatise of Fluxions*, 2, 1742, 611).

Despite praiseworthy comments about Taylor's achievements from Euler, Lagrange, and others, his *Methodus* was not without its detractors. By citing no one but Newton in the text, Taylor incurred the wrath of Leibniz and Johann Bernoulli, both of whom accused him of deliberate obscurity and lack of originality. Bernoulli went further and charged Taylor with plagiarism. Most would agree that Taylor's style is excessively terse and obscure and that he was negligent in failing to acknowledge the work of his continental predecessors, but Taylor's unpublished papers in London (RS, MS 82) and Cambridge (Taylor MSS, St John's College) show the charge of plagiarism to be unfounded. Nevertheless, the controversy between Taylor and Bernoulli escalated, with accusations from each side appearing publicly in the journals and in their private

correspondence with others.

Taylor's most frequent correspondent and confidant was the French probabilist Pierre Rémond de Monmort (1678–1719), whom he met on a visit to Paris in 1715. A disciple of Malebranche, Monmort engaged Taylor in an amicable public debate concerning the merits of Newton's gravitational theory over the vortex theory adhered to by many French Cartesians. Realizing later that Taylor could not be swayed, Monmort vowed, 'I shall love you without loving your attractions, and you shall love me without loving our little vortices' (Mormort to Taylor, 5 Nov 1718, St John's College, Taylor MSS). According to Taylor's grandson, in Paris, Taylor 'was eagerly courted by all who had temper to enjoy, or talents to improve, the charms of social intercourse' (Young, 23–4). Among those seeking his society, in addition to the savants of the Académie Royale des Sciences, were the Abbé Conti, the comte de Caylus, Bishop Bossuet, and Lord Bolingbroke, who became his close friend. It was through the Abbé Conti that Leibniz and Bernoulli sent a challenge problem to the English mathematicians, on orthogonal trajectories for families of curves. Newton was in his seventies by then, and it was left to his younger colleague Taylor to salvage the pride of the English. His solution appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions* (30, 1717). Through Monmort, Taylor sent the Leibnizians two more challenges, on the motion of a projectile in a resisting medium and on the integration of rational fractions. Both problems provoked more bitterness, attacks, and recriminations between Taylor and Bernoulli. Having declared himself neutral in the dispute between Newton and Leibniz, Monmort agreed to play the role of intermediary between Taylor and Bernoulli, but to no avail. The feud ended without resolution after Taylor decided to remain silent in the face of further attacks.

Other events in Taylor's life came to occupy his attention during this time. On 21 October 1718 he resigned as secretary of the Royal Society, informing his fellow secretary Edmond Halley that personal matters would keep him away from London. His health deteriorated and he was sent to recuperate in the spa of Aix-la-Chapelle. Indeed the last decade of his life was marked by failing health and severe emotional strain. In 1721 he married Sarah Elizabeth Brydges, of Wallington, Surrey. The marriage caused an estrangement with his father, since she was 'of good family, but of small fortune' (Young, 33) and his father's consent had not been obtained. In 1723 she died in childbirth, along with the child, but the tragic event had a positive consequence, namely reconciliation between father and son. With his father's approval in 1725 Taylor married Elizabeth (Sabetta), daughter of John Sawbridge of Olantigh, Kent. In July 1729 on the death of his father, Brook inherited the family estate of Bifrons, which was to remain in the Taylor family for close to a century. In March of the next year he lost his second wife in childbirth. This time the child, Elizabeth, survived. (In Taylor's will a second daughter, Olive, is mentioned, but it is not known whether she survived to adulthood.) Years later Elizabeth's son, Sir William Young, second baronet, at the request of some members of the Académie Française, composed a short biography of his grandfather and had it printed, along with some of Taylor's correspondence and an unfinished essay entitled *Contemplatio philosophica*. After the death of his second wife, burdened by grief and beset by ill health, Taylor died 'of a decline' (Young, 40) on 30 November 1731 in Somerset House, London. He was buried in London on 2 December 1731, near his first wife, in the churchyard of St Anne's, Soho.

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Archives RS, letters · St John Cam. | CUL, papers relating to Lucasian professorship

Likenesses J. Closterman, group portrait, oils, 1696? (*The children of John Taylor of Bifrons Park*), NPG · oils, c.1715, RS; repro. in Feigenbaum, 'Happy tercentenary, Brook Taylor!' · L. Goupy?, gouache miniature, 1720, NPG [*see illus.*] · R. Earlom, mezzotint (after B. Taylor), BM; repro. in W. Young, *Contemplatio philosophica: a posthumous work of the late Brook Taylor ... to which is prefixed a life of the author, by his grandson* (privately printed, London, 1793)

Wealth at death inherited extensive family estate and neighbouring properties

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Repository

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Level

Item

RefNo

EL/T/70

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Title

Brook Taylor, dated Bifrons near Canterbury, to Hans Sloane

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Date

25 June 1712

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Description

Observations of experiments to show the laws of magnetic attraction and to show the properties of attraction of fluids by observing the ascent of water between two glass planes (figure of ascent in text)
Read to the Royal Society on 26 June 1712

Extent

3 sides

Format

Manuscript document

Language

English

RelatedMaterial

Partially printed in *Philosophical Transactions*, vol 27, no 336, p 538

Fellows associated this record (click number link to see the full record):

[1](#) Sloane; Sir; Hans (1660 - 1753)

[See other archives relating to this Fellow](#)

[2](#) Taylor; Brook (1685 - 1731)

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Selected Fellows' details:

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AuthorityEntry	Sloane; Sir; Hans (1660 - 1753)
Surname	Sloane
Forenames	Hans
PreTitle	Sir
Dates	1660 - 1753
Nationality	British Irish
DatesAndPlaces	Birth: Killileagh or White's Castle, County Down, Ireland (16 April 1660) Death: Chelsea, London (11 January 1753) Burial: Chelsea churchyard, London
Address	The manor of Chelsea , London; Thomas Sydenham's house (c 1686); Bloomsbury Square, Middlesex (1689); Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury (1718)
Activity	Profession: Physician Research Field: Medicine, natural history Education: Pupil of Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, at the Jardin Royal, Paris; Montpellier; Orange; MD (1683); Oxford; DMed (by diploma 1701) Career: Went to Jamaica as personal physician to the Duke of Albemarle, where he collected over 800 botanical specimens; practised in Bloomsbury, Middlesex; Physician, Christ's Hospital (1694-1730); purchased the manor of Chelsea, Middlesex (1712); Physician to the Army (1714); founded the Botanic Garden at Chelsea on behalf of the Society of Apothecaries (1721); First Physician to George II (1727); experimented with inoculation of smallpox inoculating the children of the Princess of Wales; one of the promoters of the colony of Georgia (1732); retired from general practice (1741); benefactor to Christ's Hospital and the Bodleian Library and to many other individuals and institutions; bequeathed his collection to King and Parliament in return for a payment of £20,000 to his daughter (a

bargain as his collection was estimated to have cost him £100,000). The bequest was accepted and on 7 June 1753 the British Museum act became law, establishing the first national museum freely open to the public, the Sloane collections forming the nucleus of the British Museum (around 200 000 specimens). The 71,000 objects included an Asante drum from Ghana, a lower palaeolithic hand axe found in 1696 and an English astrolabe of about 1295. The 50,000 books, manuscripts, prints and drawings included an album of 138 drawings attributed to Albrecht Durer. There were also 337 volumes of dried plants. Parliament immediately supplemented the collection with an earlier bequest of coins and manuscripts from the estate of Sir Robert Cotton, which included the Lindisfarne Gospels, two copies of Magna Carta and the manuscript of Beowulf. A further addition was the purchase of the Harleian Library and in 1757 George II gave the Old Royal Library to the Museum with its right to a copy of every publication printed in the country. Sloane was also the first British surgeon to receive a baronetcy

Honours:

Bt 1716

Memberships:

FRCP (1687, President 1719-1735)

RSActivity

Membership:

Fellow

Election Date:

21/01/1685

Proposers:

Martin Lister

Council:

1690-1699

Sec 1693-1713; PRS 1727-1741; VP 1703-1704, 1704-?, 1715-?, 1722-?

Relationships

Son of Alexander Sloane, Receiver-General of Taxes, of Killileagh and his wife, Sarah, daughter of Dr Hicks, Chaplain to Archbishop Laud; married Elizabeth, widow of Fulke Rose, Physician, of Jamaica and daughter of John Langley, Alderman, of London, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Middleton, Alderman, of London; father-in-law of Charles Cadogan, 2nd Baron Cadogan (FRS 1718); grandfather of Rose Fuller (FRS 1732); uncle of William Sloane (FRS 1722); his stepdaughter married Thomas Isted (FRS 1698)

ArchNotes

Sources:

Bulloch's Roll; DNB; DSB; GEC Baronetage; Hunter; Foster; Irish Innovators

References:

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H G Lyons, 'Two Hundred Years Ago: 1739' in NR 1939 vol 2 pp 34-42

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John R Millburn, 'Benjamin Martin and the Royal Society' in NR 1973-4 vol 28 pp 15-23

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J H Appleby, 'The founding of St Petersburg in the context of the Royal Society's relationship with Russia' in NR 2003 vol 57 pp 273-284

W P Griffith and P J T Morris, 'Charles Hatchett FRS (1765 - 1847), chemist and discoverer of niobium' in NR 2003 vol 57 pp 299 - 316

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Archives associated with this Fellow (click link to see the full record):

- 1 A Rawdon to Hans Sloane
- 2 Account of a woman who was bitten by a chaplain and died sent by John Scheuchzer to Hans Sloane
- 3 Account of the baths at Baden by John Scheuchzer to Hans Sloane
- 4 Account of three earthquakes in Switzerland in 1728 and 1729 by John Scheuchzer to Hans Sloane
- 5 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek to Hans Sloane
- 6 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek to Hans Sloane
- 7 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 8 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 9 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 10 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 11 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 12 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
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- 18 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 19 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 20 Arthur Downes, dated at Cranbrook, to Hans Sloane
- 21 Brand Henry Schilden, dated at Hanover, to Hans Sloane
- 22 Brook Taylor, dated Bifrons near Canterbury, to Hans Sloane
- 23 C Rocquette, dated at St Petersburg, to Hans Sloane
- 24 Casper Neumann, dated at Berlin, to Hans Sloane
- 25 Charles Bernard to Hans Sloane
- 26 Charles Preston to Hans Sloane
- 27 Charles Preston, dated at Edinburgh, to Hans Sloane
- 28 Charles Preston, dated at Edinburgh, to Hans Sloane
- 29 Christopher Jacob Trew, dated at Nuremburg, to Hans Sloane
- 30 Christopher Jacob Trew, dated at Nuremburg, to Hans Sloane
- 31 Copy of a letter from Hans Sloane to Job Baster
- 32 Copy of a letter from Joseph de Seytres, the Marquis de Caumont, dated at Avignon, to Hans Sloane
- 33 Copy of a letter from Theophilus Sigfrid Bayer to Hans Sloane
- 34 Copy of a letter from William Molyneux, dated at Dublin, to Hans Sloane
- 35 David Gregory, dated at Oxford, to Hans Sloane
- 36 de Mairau, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 37 Denis Papin to Hans Sloane
- 38 Denis Papin to Hans Sloane
- 39 Denis Papin to Hans Sloane
- 40 Denis Papin, dated at London, to Hans Sloane
- 41 Dominicus Bottoni, dated at Messina in Italy, to Hans Sloane
- 42 Dr Lloyd to Hans Sloane
- 43 du Hamel de Monceau, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 44 E R to Hans Sloane
- 45 Edmond Halley, dated at Chester Castle, to Hans Sloane

- 46 Edmond Halley, dated at Chester mint, to Hans Sloane
- 47 Edmond Halley, dated at Chester mint, to Hans Sloane
- 48 Edmond Halley, dated at Chester, to Hans Sloane
- 49 Edward Southwell to Hans Sloane
- 50 Edward Southwell, dated at Dublin, to Hans Sloane
- 51 Extract of a letter from Abbe Jean Paul Bignon to Hans Sloane
- 52 Extract of a letter from Abbe Jean Paul Bignon, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 53 Extract of a letter from Abbe Jean Paul Bignon, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 54 Extract of a letter from Brooke Taylor to Hans Sloane
- 55 Extract of a letter from Burnet, dated at Madrid, to Hans Sloane
- 56 Extract of a letter from George Bell, dated at Canton, to Hans Sloane
- 57 Extract of a letter from Gerardus Fridericus Muller, Professor of history at St Petersburg, to Hans Sloane
- 58 Extract of a letter from Hans Sloane to Mr Sheldrake
- 59 Extract of a letter from Hans Stanley, dated at Lausanne, to Hans Sloane
- 60 Extract of a letter from James Logan, dated at Philadelphia, to Hans Sloane
- 61 Extract of a letter from John Burton, dated at York, to Hans Sloane
- 62 Extract of a letter from John Scheuchzer to Hans Sloane
- 63 Extract of a letter from M Bourguet, dated at Neufshatel, to Hans Sloane
- 64 Extract of a letter from Monsieur de Reaumur, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 65 Extract of a letter from Monsieur Geoffroy, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 66 Extract of a letter from Monsieur Geoffroy, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 67 Extract of a letter from Monsieur Geoffroy, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 68 Extract of a letter from Theophilus Sigefridus Bayer, dated at St Petersburg, to Hans Sloane
- 69 Extract of a letter of Albert Seta to Hans Sloane
- 70 Extract of two letters to Hans Sloane
- 71 Frank Nicholls to Hans Sloane
- 72 Frank Nicholls, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 73 Frederick Slare to Hans Sloane
- 74 Frederick Slare, dated at Bath, to Hans Sloane
- 75 Frederick Slare, dated at Bath, to Hans Sloane
- 76 G Broughton, dated at Venice, to Hans Sloane
- 77 George Boddington, blacksmith of London, to Hans Sloane
- 78 George Garden, dated at Aberdeen, to Hans Sloane
- 79 George Garden, dated at Aberdeen, to Hans Sloane
- 80 George Handyd, dated at Grand Canaria on board the 'Modena', to Hans Sloane
- 81 Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz to Hans Sloane
- 82 Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, dated at Hanover, to Hans Sloane
- 83 Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, dated Hanover, to Hans Sloane
- 84 Hans Sloane to Antoni van Leeuwenhoek

- 85 Hans Sloane to Job Baster
- 86 Hans Sloane to Lady Essex
- 87 Hans Sloane to Richard Waller
- 88 Hans Sloane, dated at Crane Court, to John Flamsteed
- 89 Hans Sloane, dated at London, to G Leibniz
- 90 Hans Sloane, dated at London, to Richard Waller
- 91 Hieronymus Giuntini, dated at Florence, to Hans Sloane
- 92 J Lowther to Hans Sloane
- 93 J Purcell, dated at Weston near Ounly in Buckinghamshire, to Hans Sloane
- 94 James Bradley to Hans Sloane
- 95 James Theodorus Klein, dated at Danzig (Gdansk), to Hans Sloane
- 96 James Theodorus Klein, dated at Danzig (Gdansk), to Hans Sloane
- 97 Jean Dominique Cassini, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 98 Johann Weidler, dated at Wittemberg, to Hans Sloane
- 99 John Adair, dated at Edinburgh, to Hans Sloane
- 100 John Bates to Hans Sloane
- 101 John Davys to Hans Sloane
- 102 John Flamsteed's proposal for 'Historia Britannica Coelestis' to Hans Sloane
- 103 John Freind to Hans Sloane
- 104 John Freke to Hans Sloane
- 105 John Fuller to Hans Sloane
- 106 John Hargreaves to Hans Sloane
- 107 John Henry de Heucher, dated at Dresden, to Hans Sloane
- 108 John Lawson to Hans Sloane
- 109 John Monro, dated at Marseilles, to Hans Sloane
- 110 John Monro, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 111 John Scheuchzer to Hans Sloane
- 112 John Stirling, dated at Glasgow, to Hans Sloane
- 113 John Wallis to Hans Sloane
- 114 John Wallis, daetd at Oxford, to Hans Sloane
- 115 John Wallis, dated at Oxford, to Hans Sloane
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- 127 John Wallis, dated at Oxford, to Hans Sloane
- 128 John Wallis, dated at Oxford, to Thomas Beverly
- 129 Joseph de Seytres, the Marquis de Caumont, dated at Avignon, to Hans Sloane
- 130 Joseph Morgan to Hans Sloane

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RefNo

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Title

Brook Taylor, dated Bifrons near Canterbury, to Hans Sloane

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Date

25 June 1712

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Description

Observations of experiments to show the laws of magnetic attraction and to show the properties of attraction of fluids by observing the ascent of water between two glass planes (figure of ascent in text)
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3 sides

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RelatedMaterial

Partially printed in *Philosophical Transactions*, vol 27, no 336, p 538

Fellows associated this record (click number link to see the full record):

1 Sloane; Sir; Hans (1660 - 1753)

[See other archives relating to this Fellow](#)

2 Taylor; Brook (1685 - 1731)

[See other archives relating to this Fellow](#)

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AuthorityEntry Sloane; Sir; Hans (1660 - 1753)

Surname Sloane

Forenames Hans

PreTitle Sir

Dates 1660 - 1753

Nationality British Irish

DatesAndPlaces Birth:
Killileagh or White's Castle, County Down, Ireland (16 April 1660)
Death:
Chelsea, London (11 January 1753)
Burial:
Chelsea churchyard, London

Address The manor of Chelsea , London;
Thomas Sydenham's house (c 1686);
Bloomsbury Square, Middlesex (1689);
Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury (1718)

Activity Profession:
Physician
Research Field:
Medicine, natural history
Education:
Pupil of Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, at the Jardin Royal, Paris; Montpellier; Orange; MD (1683); Oxford; DMed (by diploma 1701)
Career:
Went to Jamaica as personal physician to the Duke of Albemarle, where he collected over 800 botanical specimens; practised in Bloomsbury, Middlesex; Physician, Christ's Hospital (1694-1730); purchased the manor of Chelsea, Middlesex (1712); Physician to the Army (1714); founded the Botanic Garden at Chelsea on behalf of the Society of Apothecaries (1721); First Physician to George II (1727); experimented with inoculation of smallpox inoculating the children of the Princess of Wales; one of the promoters of the colony of Georgia (1732); retired from general practice (1741); benefactor to Christ's Hospital and the Bodleian Library and to many other individuals and institutions; bequeathed his collection to King and Parliament in return for a payment of £20,000 to his daughter (a

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Fellow

Election Date:

21/01/1685

Proposers:

Martin Lister

Council:

1690-1699

Sec 1693-1713; PRS 1727-1741; VP 1703-1704, 1704-?, 1715-?, 1722-?

Relationships

Son of Alexander Sloane, Receiver-General of Taxes, of Killileagh and his wife, Sarah, daughter of Dr Hicks, Chaplain to Archbishop Laud; married Elizabeth, widow of Fulke Rose, Physician, of Jamaica and daughter of John Langley, Alderman, of London, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Middleton, Alderman, of London; father-in-law of Charles Cadogan, 2nd Baron Cadogan (FRS 1718); grandfather of Rose Fuller (FRS 1732); uncle of William Sloane (FRS 1722); his stepdaughter married Thomas Isted (FRS 1698)

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Harold B Carter, 'The Royal Society and the Voyage of HMS Endeavour 1768-71' in NR 1995 vol 49 pp 245-260

John H Appleby, 'The Royal Society and the Tartar Lamb' in NR 1997 vol 51 pp 23-34

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P Fontes da Costa, 'The Culture of Curiosity at The Royal Society in the first half of the eighteenth century', NR 2002 vol 56 pp 147-166

J H Appleby, 'The founding of St Petersburg in the context of the Royal Society's relationship with Russia' in NR 2003 vol 57 pp 273-284

W P Griffith and P J T Morris, 'Charles Hatchett FRS (1765 - 1847), chemist and discoverer of niobium' in NR 2003 vol 57 pp 299 - 316

Code

NA8406

Archives associated with this Fellow (click link to see the full record):

- 1 A Rawdon to Hans Sloane
- 2 Account of a woman who was bitten by a chaplain and died sent by John Scheuchzer to Hans Sloane
- 3 Account of the baths at Baden by John Scheuchzer to Hans Sloane
- 4 Account of three earthquakes in Switzerland in 1728 and 1729 by John Scheuchzer to Hans Sloane
- 5 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek to Hans Sloane
- 6 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek to Hans Sloane
- 7 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 8 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 9 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 10 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 11 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 12 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 13 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 14 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 15 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 16 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 17 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 18 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 19 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, dated at Delft, to Hans Sloane
- 20 Arthur Downes, dated at Cranbrook, to Hans Sloane
- 21 Brand Henry Schilden, dated at Hanover, to Hans Sloane
- 22 Brook Taylor, dated Bifrons near Canterbury, to Hans Sloane
- 23 C Rocquette, dated at St Petersburg, to Hans Sloane
- 24 Casper Neumann, dated at Berlin, to Hans Sloane
- 25 Charles Bernard to Hans Sloane
- 26 Charles Preston to Hans Sloane
- 27 Charles Preston, dated at Edinburgh, to Hans Sloane
- 28 Charles Preston, dated at Edinburgh, to Hans Sloane
- 29 Christopher Jacob Trew, dated at Nuremburg, to Hans Sloane
- 30 Christopher Jacob Trew, dated at Nuremburg, to Hans Sloane
- 31 Copy of a letter from Hans Sloane to Job Baster
- 32 Copy of a letter from Joseph de Seytres, the Marquis de Caumont, dated at Avignon, to Hans Sloane
- 33 Copy of a letter from Theophilus Sigfrid Bayer to Hans Sloane
- 34 Copy of a letter from William Molyneux, dated at Dublin, to Hans Sloane
- 35 David Gregory, dated at Oxford, to Hans Sloane
- 36 de Mairau, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 37 Denis Papin to Hans Sloane
- 38 Denis Papin to Hans Sloane
- 39 Denis Papin to Hans Sloane
- 40 Denis Papin, dated at London, to Hans Sloane
- 41 Dominicus Bottoni, dated at Messina in Italy, to Hans Sloane
- 42 Dr Lloyd to Hans Sloane
- 43 du Hamel de Monceau, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 44 E R to Hans Sloane
- 45 Edmond Halley, dated at Chester Castle, to Hans Sloane

- 46 Edmond Halley, dated at Chester mint, to Hans Sloane
- 47 Edmond Halley, dated at Chester mint, to Hans Sloane
- 48 Edmond Halley, dated at Chester, to Hans Sloane
- 49 Edward Southwell to Hans Sloane
- 50 Edward Southwell, dated at Dublin, to Hans Sloane
- 51 Extract of a letter from Abbe Jean Paul Bignon to Hans Sloane
- 52 Extract of a letter from Abbe Jean Paul Bignon, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 53 Extract of a letter from Abbe Jean Paul Bignon, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 54 Extract of a letter from Brooke Taylor to Hans Sloane
- 55 Extract of a letter from Burnet, dated at Madrid, to Hans Sloane
- 56 Extract of a letter from George Bell, dated at Canton, to Hans Sloane
- 57 Extract of a letter from Gerardus Fridericus Muller, Professor of history at St Petersburg, to Hans Sloane
- 58 Extract of a letter from Hans Sloane to Mr Sheldrake
- 59 Extract of a letter from Hans Stanley, dated at Lausanne, to Hans Sloane
- 60 Extract of a letter from James Logan, dated at Philadelphia, to Hans Sloane
- 61 Extract of a letter from John Burton, dated at York, to Hans Sloane
- 62 Extract of a letter from John Scheuchzer to Hans Sloane
- 63 Extract of a letter from M Bourguet, dated at Neufshatel, to Hans Sloane
- 64 Extract of a letter from Monsieur de Reaumur, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 65 Extract of a letter from Monsieur Geoffroy, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 66 Extract of a letter from Monsieur Geoffroy, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 67 Extract of a letter from Monsieur Geoffroy, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 68 Extract of a letter from Theophilus Sigefridus Bayer, dated at St Petersburg, to Hans Sloane
- 69 Extract of a letter of Albert Seta to Hans Sloane
- 70 Extract of two letters to Hans Sloane
- 71 Frank Nicholls to Hans Sloane
- 72 Frank Nicholls, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 73 Frederick Slare to Hans Sloane
- 74 Frederick Slare, dated at Bath, to Hans Sloane
- 75 Frederick Slare, dated at Bath, to Hans Sloane
- 76 G Broughton, dated at Venice, to Hans Sloane
- 77 George Boddington, blacksmith of London, to Hans Sloane
- 78 George Garden, dated at Aberdeen, to Hans Sloane
- 79 George Garden, dated at Aberdeen, to Hans Sloane
- 80 George Handyd, dated at Grand Canaria on board the 'Modena', to Hans Sloane
- 81 Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz to Hans Sloane
- 82 Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, dated at Hanover, to Hans Sloane
- 83 Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, dated Hanover, to Hans Sloane
- 84 Hans Sloane to Antoni van Leeuwenhoek

- 85 Hans Sloane to Job Baster
- 86 Hans Sloane to Lady Essex
- 87 Hans Sloane to Richard Waller
- 88 Hans Sloane, dated at Crane Court, to John Flamsteed
- 89 Hans Sloane, dated at London, to G Leibniz
- 90 Hans Sloane, dated at London, to Richard Waller
- 91 Hieronymus Giuntini, dated at Florence, to Hans Sloane
- 92 J Lowther to Hans Sloane
- 93 J Purcell, dated at Weston near Ounly in Buckinghamshire, to Hans Sloane
- 94 James Bradley to Hans Sloane
- 95 James Theodorus Klein, dated at Danzig (Gdansk), to Hans Sloane
- 96 James Theodorus Klein, dated at Danzig (Gdansk), to Hans Sloane
- 97 Jean Dominique Cassini, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 98 Johann Weidler, dated at Wittemberg, to Hans Sloane
- 99 John Adair, dated at Edinburgh, to Hans Sloane
- 100 John Bates to Hans Sloane
- 101 John Davys to Hans Sloane
- 102 John Flamsteed's proposal for 'Historia Britannica Coelestis' to Hans Sloane
- 103 John Freind to Hans Sloane
- 104 John Freke to Hans Sloane
- 105 John Fuller to Hans Sloane
- 106 John Hargreaves to Hans Sloane
- 107 John Henry de Heucher, dated at Dresden, to Hans Sloane
- 108 John Lawson to Hans Sloane
- 109 John Monro, dated at Marseilles, to Hans Sloane
- 110 John Monro, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 111 John Scheuchzer to Hans Sloane
- 112 John Stirling, dated at Glasgow, to Hans Sloane
- 113 John Wallis to Hans Sloane
- 114 John Wallis, daetd at Oxford, to Hans Sloane
- 115 John Wallis, dated at Oxford, to Hans Sloane
- 116 John Wallis, dated at Oxford, to Hans Sloane
- 117 John Wallis, dated at Oxford, to Hans Sloane
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- 119 John Wallis, dated at Oxford, to Hans Sloane
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- 123 John Wallis, dated at Oxford, to Hans Sloane
- 124 John Wallis, dated at Oxford, to Hans Sloane
- 125 John Wallis, dated at Oxford, to Hans Sloane
- 126 John Wallis, dated at Oxford, to Hans Sloane
- 127 John Wallis, dated at Oxford, to Hans Sloane
- 128 John Wallis, dated at Oxford, to Thomas Beverly
- 129 Joseph de Seytres, the Marquis de Caumont, dated at Avignon, to Hans Sloane
- 130 Joseph Morgan to Hans Sloane

- 131 Joseph Morgan to Hans Sloane
- 132 Joseph Morgan, dated at Maidenhead, New Jersey, to Hans Sloane
- 133 Joseph Morgan, dated at Maidenhead, New Jersey, to Hans Sloane
- 134 Joseph Morgan, dated at Maidenhead, New Jersey, to Hans Sloane
- 135 Laurence Garcin, dated at Neuschatel in Switzerland, to Hans Sloane
- 136 Letter from Hans Sloane
- 137 M Martin to Hans Sloane
- 138 Monsieur de Reaumur, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 139 Monsieur de Reaumur, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 140 Monsieur Geoffroy, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 141 Monsieur Geoffroy, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 142 Monsieur Geoffroy, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 143 Monsieur Geoffroy, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 144 Monsieur Geoffroy, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 145 Montesquieu, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 146 Part of a letter from Richard Richardson, dated at North Bierley, to Hans Sloane
- 147 Part of a letter from Rose Fuller, dated at Spanish Town, Jamaica, to Hans Sloane
- 148 Part of a letter from Thomas Short, dated at Sheffield, to Hans Sloane
- 149 Partial translation of a letter from Antoni van Leeuwenhoek to Hans Sloane
- 150 Partial translation of a letter from Antoni van Leeuwenhoek to Hans Sloane
- 151 Partial translation of a letter from Antoni van Leeuwenhoek to Hans Sloane
- 152 Partial translation of a letter from Paul Henry Gerard Moehring to Hans Sloane
- 153 Patrick Blair, dated at Boston, to Hans Sloane
- 154 Patrick Blair, dated at Boston, to Hans Sloane
- 155 Patrick Blair, dated at Boston, to Hans Sloane
- 156 Patrick Blair, dated at Boston, to Hans Sloane
- 157 Paul Gottlieb Werlhof, dated at Hanover, to Hans Sloane
- 158 Philip Jacob Hartman to Hans Sloane
- 159 Philip Stubbs, dated at the Royal Hospital Greenwich, to Hans Sloane
- 160 Pierre Silvestre, dated at Berne, to Hans Sloane
- 161 Pietro Michelotti to Hans Sloane
- 162 Pietro Michelotti to Hans Sloane
- 163 Pietro Michelotti, dated at Venice, to Hans Sloane
- 164 Postscript of a letter from Dr Steigertahl to Hans Sloane
- 165 Ralph Thoresby, dated at Leeds, to Hans Sloane
- 166 Ralph Thoresby, dated at Leeds, to Hans Sloane
- 167 Reverend Abraham de la Pryme, dated at Hull, to Hans Sloane
- 168 Richard Sibbald, dated at Edinburgh, to Hans Sloane
- 169 Richard Waller to Hans Sloane
- 170 Richard Waller to Hans Sloane
- 171 Robert Browne to Hans Sloane
- 172 Robert Southwell, dated at King's Weston, to Hans Sloane
- 173 Samuel Buckley to Hans Sloane
- 174 Sloane, Sir Hans

- 175 Sloane, Sir Hans
- 176 Sloane, Sir Hans
- 177 Sloane, Sir Hans
- 178 Sloane, Sir Hans
- 179 Stephen Gray to Hans Sloane
- 180 Stephen Gray, dated at Canterbury, to Hans Sloane
- 181 Stephen Gray, dated at Canterbury, to Hans Sloane
- 182 Stephen Gray, dated at Canterbury, to Hans Sloane
- 183 Stephen Gray, dated at Canterbury, to Hans Sloane
- 184 Stephen Gray, dated at Canterbury, to Hans Sloane
- 185 Stephen Gray, dated at Canterbury, to Hans Sloane
- 186 Stephen Gray, dated at Canterbury, to Hans Sloane
- 187 Thomas Hearne, dated at Oxford, to Hans Sloane
- 188 Thomas Kirke, dated at Cookridge, to Hans Sloane
- 189 Thomas Luffkin to Hans Sloane
- 190 Translation of a letter and paper from Matthias Belius, dated at Presburg in Hungary, to Hans Sloane
- 191 Translation of a letter from Andreas Celsius, dated at Tornea, to Hans Sloane
- 192 Translation of a letter from Antoine de Jussieu, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 193 Translation of a letter from Antoni van Leeuwenhoek to Hans Sloane
- 194 Translation of a letter from Antoni van Leeuwenhoek to Hans Sloane
- 195 Translation of a letter from Antoni van Leeuwenhoek to Hans Sloane
- 196 Translation of a letter from Antoni van Leeuwenhoek to Hans Sloane
- 197 Translation of a letter from Antoni van Leeuwenhoek to Hans Sloane
- 198 Translation of a letter from Balthasar Ehrhart to Hans Sloane
- 199 Translation of a letter from Bernard de Jussieu, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 200 Translation of a letter from Charles Nicholas Languis, dated at Lucern, to Hans Sloane
- 201 Translation of a letter from D Law, dated at Dunkirk, to Hans Sloane
- 202 Translation of a letter from Dr Steigertahl, dated at Hanover, to Hans Sloane
- 203 Translation of a letter from du Hamel de Monceau, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 204 Translation of a letter from J A Segner to Hans Sloane
- 205 Translation of a letter from Jacobe, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 206 Translation of a letter from Jacobe, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 207 Translation of a letter from James Theodorus Klein to Hans Sloane
- 208 Translation of a letter from James Theodorus Klein, dated at Danzig (Gdansk), to Hans Sloane
- 209 Translation of a letter from Jean de la Grive to Hans Sloane
- 210 Translation of a letter from Job Baster, dated at Zirkzee in Zeland, to Hans Sloane
- 211 Translation of a letter from Job Baster, dated at Zirkzee in Zeland, to Hans Sloane
- 212 Translation of a letter from John Philip Seip, dated at Pymont, to Hans Sloane
- 213 Translation of a letter from Marquis de Bon, dated at Montpellier, to Hans Sloane

- 214 Translation of a letter from Matthias Belius, dated at Presburg in Hungary, to Hans Sloane
- 215 Translation of a letter from Monsieur Cuentz to Hans Sloane
- 216 Translation of a letter from Monsieur de Reaumur, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 217 Translation of a letter from Monsieur Rameau, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 218 Translation of a letter from Nicolo Albero d'Aragona, dated at Naples, to Hans Sloane
- 219 Translation of a letter from Paul Werlhof, dated at Hanover, to Hans Sloane
- 220 Translation of a letter from Pierre Maupertuis, dated at Paris, to Hans Sloane
- 221 Translation of a letter from the Marquis de Bon, dated at Montpellier, to Hans Sloane
- 222 Translation of a partial letter from Dr Steigertahl, dated at Hanover, to Hans Sloane
- 223 Translation of an extract from a letter from Thomas Dereham to Hans Sloane
- 224 Translation of an extract from Jallabert to Hans Sloane
- 225 Translation of an extract of a letter from James Theodorus Klein, dated at Danzig (Gdansk), to Hans Sloane
- 226 Translations of letters from Jean de la Grive, M Fontenelle and Cassini to Hans Sloane
- 227 Two translated letters from Cuentz, dated at Neuschatel, to Hans Sloane
- 228 W E Tenzelius to Hans Sloane
- 229 W Sherard, dated at Rome, to Hans Sloane
- 230 William Derham, dated at Upminster, Essex, to Hans Sloane
- 231 William Derham, dated at Upminster, Essex, to Hans Sloane
- 232 William Derham, dated at Upminster, Essex, to Hans Sloane
- 233 William Derham, dated at Upminster, Essex, to Hans Sloane
- 234 William Derham, dated at Upminster, Essex, to Hans Sloane
- 235 William Derham, dated at Upminster, Essex, to Hans Sloane
- 236 William Derham, dated at Upminster, Essex, to Hans Sloane
- 237 William Molyneux, dated at Dublin, to Hans Sloane
- 238 William Molyneux, dated at Dublin, to Hans Sloane
- 239 William Musgrave to Hans Sloane
- 240 William Musgrave to Hans Sloane
- 241 William Musgrave, dated at Exeter, to Hans Sloane
- 242 William Musgrave, dated at Exeter, to Hans Sloane
- 243 William Musgrave, dated at Exeter, to Hans Sloane
- 244 William Musgrave, dated at Exeter, to Hans Sloane
- 245 William Musgrave, dated at Exeter, to Hans Sloane
- 246 William Thinn, dated at Nottingham, to Hans Sloane

Record: 1 of 1

(6) Anthony Grey (1695-1723), eldest son of the Duke of Kent, who predeceased his father. The Duke of Kent had been created Earl of Harold in 1706.

(7) Sketches. About this time Newton gave Conti permission to make a copy of his draft essay on ancient chronology for the private use of the Princess of Wales. Conti, on his return to France broke trust with Newton, and showed the manuscript to a number of friends, including Fréret, an antiquary, who had it translated into French, and added his own critical commentary. The manuscript was eventually printed in 1725 as *Abrégé de Chronologie de M. le Chevalier Newton, fait par lui-même, et traduit sur le manuscrit Anglais*. Newton was annoyed, (although the printer, Cavelier, had given him warning of their impending publication, which Newton chose to ignore) and wrote a reply, 'Remarks on the Observations made on a Chronological Index of Sir Isaac Newton', *Phil. Trans.* 33, no. 389 (1725), 315. See Brewster, *Memoirs*, II, pp. 301-12, and Letters of 30 April 1724, 9 March 1725 and 27 May 1725, vol. VII.

(8) Robert Pringle was Undersecretary of State for Scotland; for James Stanhope, Secretary of State, see Letter 1249, note (1), p. 401.

1206 BROOK TAYLOR TO NEWTON

22 APRIL 1716

From the original in the Library of the Royal Society of London⁽¹⁾

Sir,

The great loss to our Family of my good Dear Mother has made it necessary for me to make hast home, and I find the circumstances of our Family will not suffer me to be in Town before the rising of the Royal Society; wherefore I am under a necessity to beg the favour of You, Sir, to excuse me for not attending you in Crane Court, and that you will be pleased to get Mr Desaguiliers,⁽²⁾ or some other Person to do the Secretaries business at the Meetings of the Society; and I hope I shall another time have an opportunity of making the Society some amends for my present absence.

Upon my coming to London on Tuesday night I found a letter from Mr Monmort dated the 31 March N:S: wherein he gives me the following account of what pass'd at the French Academy relating to Dr Keils Paper, which it seems they don't care to print.⁽³⁾

Le plus grand nombre . . . au nom de la Societé Royale.⁽⁴⁾

These are Mr Monmorts own words which I thought it my duty to communicate to you, not knowing what sort of an account Mr Fontenelle may have given in his letter to Dr Halley.⁽⁵⁾ Mr Monmort in all his letters to me seems to take a particular pleasure in expressing the great respect he has for you, Sir, and in one of his last he tells me he has sent to me a hamper of Champagne wine, and begs your acceptance of 50 bottles of it.⁽⁶⁾ I can send it from hence either by Land carriage or by Water, If you will be pleased to let me know

whither I shall direct it I will send it assoon as it comes to my hands. Pray,
Sir, do me the favor to make my most humble service acceptable to Mrs
Barton

I am

Sir

Your most faithful

and most obedient servant

BROOK TAYLOR

Bifrons near Canterbury ⁽⁷⁾

22 April 1716

To

The Honble Sir Isaac Newton
at his house in St. Martin's Street near Leister Fields
London

Sir David NOTES

*of the Life, writings and Discoveries of
Sir Isaac Newton
Edinburgh: 1755*

- (1) MS. MM 5.49, printed in Brewster, *Memoirs*, II, pp. 509–10.
 (2) Jean Théophile Desaguliers (1683–1744), the 'Curator and Operator of Experiments' for the Royal Society, took the minutes of the meetings from 12 April to 17 May as a result of the absence of the two secretaries.
 (3) The paper referred to here is Keill's 'Defense', eventually published in the *Journal Littéraire de la Haye*, 8 (Part II, 1716), 418–33; see Letter 1165, note (2), p. 246.
 (4) Taylor here quotes the passage we have printed in Letter 1194.
 (5) A copy of this letter of 8 March [N.S. presumably], in Keill's hand, was seen by Edleston (*Correspondence*, p. 187, note *) but cannot now be found. He quotes the sentences: 'Nous ne cedons point ici aux Anglois meme en estime et en veneration pour Mr Newton. Et l'Academie voudroit fort qu'il fust possible' for it to print Keill's paper, but it was not.
 (6) This gift, intended in fact for Catherine Barton, is mentioned in Monmort's letter to Taylor of 12 April 1716 N.S. printed in Taylor's *Contemplatio Philosophica*, pp. 93–5 and partially in Brewster, *Memoirs*, II, p. 491. It is in this letter that Monmort, with the height of gallantry, expatiates extravagantly on that lady's charms and capacities.
 (7) The home of Taylor's parents.

1207 FLAMSTEED TO NEWTON

23 APRIL 1716

From the holograph original in the University Library, Cambridge⁽¹⁾

The Observatory April 23. [Monday] 1716

Sr

Pray return me by ye Bearer my servant Joseph Crosthwait my 4[t]o MS of night notes from Nov: 1678 to to [sic] Feb 1684: which it seems was not at hand when you returnd those of ye preceeding & following yeares

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LADY MASHAM (1658–1708)

Damaris Masham was the daughter of Ralph Cudworth, one of the group of theologians and philosophers known as the Cambridge Platonists.⁹ Taught by her father, she was very learned. She first met John Locke in London about 1681 and thereafter was by far his closest friend. They had common philosophical and theological interests, and also exchanged most affectionate letters under the names of *Philander* and *Philoclea*. Locke fled to Holland after the Rye House Plot of 1683 and in 1685 Damaris married Sir Thomas Masham, whose youngest son by his first marriage married Abigail Hill, so influential at the court of Queen Anne. Sir Thomas and Damaris lived at Oates, in High Laver in Essex, near Harlow. When Locke returned to England in the wake of the invasion of William III, the Mashams gave him a home for the rest of his life; there Newton visited him on occasion. Locke died at Oates in 1704 while Lady Masham read the Psalms to him.

Lady Masham's philosophy was at first that of the Cambridge Platonists, but after she came to know Locke she largely adopted his empirical views, and seems to have contributed to some of his thoughts. She published theological works in which she defended his position in the *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, although she never completely abandoned the neo-Platonism of her father.¹⁰ As she once wrote to Locke, she had 'no ill opinion of Platonists (since I have spent most of my life among philosophers of that sect)'.¹¹

Locke was no mathematician and had considerable difficulty with Newton's *Principia*, although he wrote a review of it in the *Bibliothèque Universelle*. Those who, like Leibniz, opposed Newton's natural philosophy, equally opposed Locke's philosophy; they saw both as leading to atheism. Lady Masham left a long memoir of Locke¹² and wrote the article on him in the *Great Historical Dictionary*.

CATHERINE BARTON (1679–1739)

Catherine Barton was the daughter of Newton's step-sister, Hannah Barton. She was about 17 when she came to keep house for Newton in London on his appointment to the Mint. The Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Halifax, his friend from Trinity, had obtained Newton's appointment, and after Halifax's wife died in 1698, Catherine began a relationship with him. A very great deal of ink has been spent on that relationship, whether or not it was irregular, and if so, whether Newton knew, or approved, of it. Few facts are sure. Halifax made an exceptionally large bequest to her in his will, and Newton seems to have taken no notice of the relationship, except presumably when Halifax died and Catherine asked if she should return to Newton. Newton also defended Catherine's interests under Halifax's will. It is not even known if Catherine ever lived in Halifax's house, for when Jonathan Swift, a close friend, dined with her alone on occasion in 1711, he did so in her lodgings. Swift was a friend of Halifax also, but never apparently met the two together nor did he mention them together. In 1717

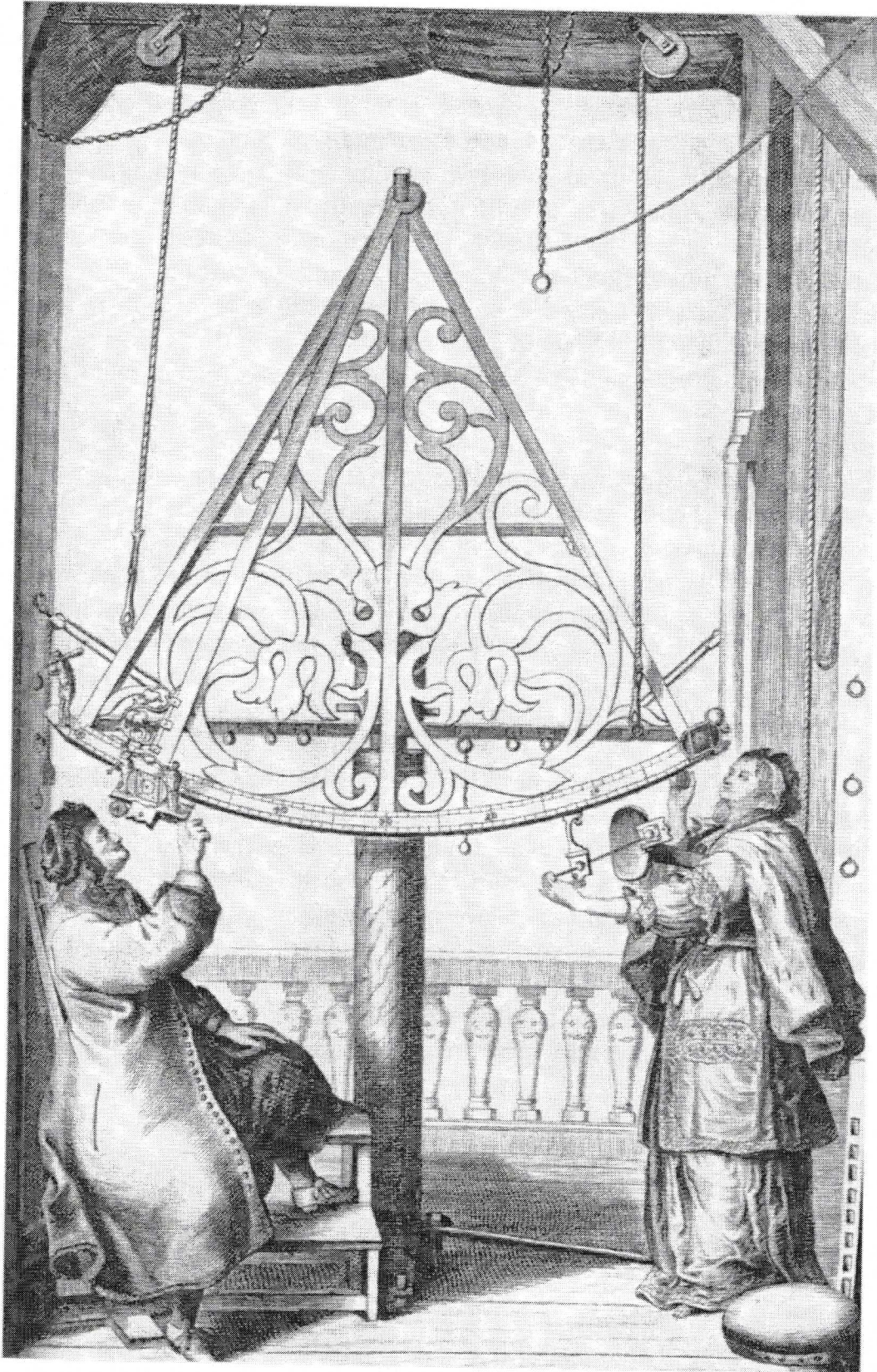


FIGURE 1. Johannes Hevelius and Elizabeth Hevelius at the Large Sextant.
Figure M of *Machina Coelestis* of 1673.

Lady Ranelagh died in 1691 and Boyle followed her only a few days afterwards. In his funeral sermon on Boyle, Gilbert Burnet also delivered an encomium upon Lady Ranelagh: 'She had lived the longest on the most public scene and made the greatest figure in all the revolutions of these kingdoms for above fifty years, of any woman of that age.' She also had no inconsiderable part in the scientific revolution.

QUEEN CHRISTINA OF SWEDEN (1629–1689)

Christina succeeded as Queen Regnant of Sweden when her father, Gustavus Adolphus, was killed at the Battle of Lutzen. She was exceedingly learned and keenly interested in theology, philosophy, astrology and alchemy. The depredations of the Swedish armies in German lands brought her many pictures, medals and sculptures. Her collection of pictures was probably the finest in Europe when she lived in Rome. Some of her paintings are now in England, for instance the Venus and Cupid in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge and the Venus with a Shell in the National Gallery in Edinburgh. She corresponded with Gassendi and embraced his Epicurean philosophy and atomic theories, and she both corresponded with Descartes and invited him to Sweden, where he died from pneumonia. Her letters were not just chit-chat, she was able to tell Descartes that Plato had anticipated one of his supposedly original ideas.³

Christina abdicated and converted to Roman Catholicism in 1664. She moved to Rome and eventually lived in the Palazzo Riario, which, in the next century, was enlarged into the Palazzo Corsini. It is now the seat of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, and Christina's principal apartments are the rooms of the President and other officers and the meeting rooms of the sections. Christina had her collections there and her musicians, instrumentalists and singers played there for her and her circle. There, an adept like Newton, she practised alchemy. She reassembled in Rome the Accademia Reale that she had formed in Sweden, and supported another academy, that of Ciampini at the Oratory of St Philip Neri in the church of Santa Maria in Valicella (the Chiesa Nuova). Those academies were not exclusively scientific, but the leading scientists belonged to them and Christina's regal patronage enabled them to pursue natural knowledge at a time of hostile ecclesiastical opinion.⁴

G.-D. Cassini had dedicated a book to Christina⁵ and when later he came to Rome, she asked to join him in observing the comet of 1664. He subsequently persuaded her to set up an observatory in the grounds of her palace (now the Botanic Gardens) and to support a programme of observations of the Medicean satellites of Jupiter to use as clocks for the determination of longitude. While so engaged in November 1680, Cellio and Pontio detected the great comet of that year as it approached the Sun. Edmond Halley saw it about the same time in England just before he set out for Paris, and he and his friend Robert Nelson saw its brilliant tail as they were on the road to Paris near Boulogne. They arrived in Paris on Christmas Eve and immediately after Christmas, whenever the nights were clear, Halley observed it with Cassini at the new Observatoire. Just before Halley left Paris in May 1681, Cassini gave him a copy of

LADIES IN THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

by

SIR ALAN COOK, F.R.S.

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INTRODUCTION

Two exhibitions were recently held in the Library of the Society, one on Women in Science and another on the Archives of the Scientific Revolution. The first did not go so far back as the scientific revolution, with one exception, the translation of Newton's *Principia* by the Marquise du Châtelet. Yet it was in the scientific revolution, conveniently taken as running from the middle of the seventeenth to the middle of the eighteenth century, that women are first known to have engaged in natural philosophy. Eight ladies certainly had some part in the scientific revolution, not just as tricoteuses watching the heads roll, but themselves helping to bring down the guillotine upon Aristotelians, Cartesians, astrologers, hermetics and mystics.

The century of the scientific revolution was an exciting time in the arts as well as the sciences throughout Europe. Women appeared physically upon the stage as singers and actresses, and symbolically as playwrights and poets, novelists and belles lettristes, musicians and painters. Men were highly aware that a new age was dawning and women enjoyed it also; a few at least were not backward in intellectual innovation. They were part of the general efflorescence of critical enquiry and artistic outburst.

A comet symbolizes the inception of the scientific revolution and another its achievement. That of 1654 attracted innumerable millenarian, mystical and hermetic speculations; the return of Halley's comet in 1759 was widely seen as the final confirmation of rational Newtonian mechanics. A lady of distinction is associated with each. Queen Christina of Sweden was very interested in the earlier comet and some think that her abdication and conversion to Roman Catholicism were influenced by its appearance. A century later Mme Lepaute, a Parisienne, organized the calculations by which the return of Halley's comet was successfully predicted. Between those two, six other ladies had some distinct part in the scientific revolution. All eight had some connection with Fellows of the Royal Society.

eclipse of 1715 over the south of England.¹⁹

In extensive calculations such as the cometary calculations, it is important to organize the work in a systematic manner, and it appears that that was Mme Lepaute's especial contribution, though not the only one. In his account of the recovery of the comet, de Lalande wrote that the immense ensemble of detail would have seemed frightening to him if Madame Lepaute, who had for a long time applied herself successfully to astronomical calculations, had not taken part in the work:

Mme Lepaute nous fut d'un si grand secours, que nous n'aurions point osé sans elle entreprendre cet énorme travail, où il fallait calculer pour tous les degrés et pour cent cinquante ans les distances et les forces de chacune des deux planètes par rapport à la comète. Je lui ai rendu justice à cet égard dans ma *Théorie des Comètes*.

Six weeks after Clairaut announced his prediction to the Académie Royale des Sciences, Messier, de L'Isle's assistant at the Naval Observatory in the Hôtel de Cluny in Paris, found the comet on 21 January 1759; it later turned out that there had been earlier observations in Germany. The return of the comet virtually on time (perigee was in fact about a month earlier than predicted) was hailed as a powerful affirmation of Newtonian dynamics and of the regularity and predictability of the natural world. De Lalande could say, with some justified self-satisfaction:

The universe beholds this year the most satisfactory phenomenon ever presented to us by astronomy; an event which unique until this day changes our doubts to certainty and our hypotheses to demonstration.

It did that, and while it did not effect the scientific revolution on its own, it seemed to confirm and validate all that had gone before. Thereafter it became the conventional wisdom that the natural world was indeed governed by definite physical laws and evolved in strict conformity with them. The Enlightenment had dawned.

CONCLUSION

The Enlightenment was indebted to the biological as well as to the physical sciences. Women seem not to have been so prominent in biology, but one at least, Elizabeth Blackwell, published a substantial herbal at the end of the revolution.²⁰

Two women are clear precursors of later women scientists. Elizabeth Hevelius was followed as an observer by Caroline Herschel, Mme Lepaute as a calculator by Byron's daughter, Ada Countess of Lovelace, the colleague of Babbage. Others supported their friends or relatives; Christina of Sweden and Caroline of Anspach were learned and active patrons. Catherine Barton puts us in her debt for important things we know about the scientific revolution. No doubt the scientific revolution would have happened had those ladies never lived, but they surely influenced the course it took. Each of them also, in different ways, seems to have made life for their friends and colleagues more agreeable, more interesting, more elegant and more refined.

QUEEN CAROLINE (1683–1737)

Caroline of Anspach, Princess of Wales and wife of George II, was a forceful politician who maintained her husband's interest in perpetual disputes with his parents, and who strongly supported Walpole throughout his ministry.¹⁵ She was educated mainly by her grandmother and was keenly interested in philosophy. She was known as the Minerva of the Age. She kept up a philosophical correspondence with Leibniz after she came to England on the death of Queen Anne, but he did not get all the support he looked for in his disputes with Newton.

She knew Newton quite well and asked him, towards the end of his life, for an explanation of his biblical chronology. Newton wrote it for her alone but somehow it came into the hands of a French priest, Fr Souciet, who disagreed with a key point in it. Newton based his timescale on the date at which the centaur Cheiron is supposed to have fixed the position of the First Point of the constellation, Aries. Souciet thought Newton got it wrong. After Newton was dead Halley wrote two papers in his capacity as Astronomer Royal as well as a friend of Newton's, in which he advanced astronomical arguments, turning on the identification of certain stars, to show that Newton had been right, and consequently that his dates for the Siege of Troy and the Voyage of the Argonauts were also correct. It is curious indeed that so long after the publication of the *Principia*, Newton and Halley could argue about the mythical Cheiron as if he were historical.¹⁶

When Halley had been some time at the Royal Observatory, he asked that Queen Caroline should visit Greenwich. She came, and when she learnt that his salary as Astronomer Royal was £100, suggested she should get it raised. Halley is supposed to have declined, on the grounds that his successors might seek the post for the money instead of to advance knowledge. Caroline did however arrange that he should have the half pay of a Post Captain to which he was entitled, as he had held a commission as a Captain in the Royal Navy.

ÉMILIE DU CHÂTELET (1706–1749)

The first and only translation of Newton's *Principia* into French was made by the Marquise du Châtelet.¹⁷ Gabrielle-Émilie le Tonnelier de Breteuil, Marquise du Châtelet, Émilie to her contemporaries, was a daughter of the family of Breteuil that produced a number of distinguished administrators and diplomats from the seventeenth century up to the end of the nineteenth. By a curious circumstance the Marquis de Breteuil still inhabits the family château to the south-west of Paris. When the Revolution broke out the heir was a minor and a ward of the Crown. The various revolutionary and Napoleonic authorities continued to exercise their guardianship until, when he was of age and things had quietened down, the Marquis was able to take possession of his inheritance. The International Bureau of Weights and Measures, set up to maintain the metric system, occupies the Pavillon de Breteuil on the edge of the

Francesco Geminiani

(1687-1762)

Italian violinist, composer, and theorist. Probably a pupil of Lonati, Alessandro Scarlatti, and Corelli. He served the court at Lucca, 1707-10, and evidently led a theater orchestra in Naples, 1711. He arrived in England in 1714, performing at court in 1716 with Handel at the harpsichord. In 1726 he released concerto grosso arrangements and embellished versions of Corelli's op. 5 sonatas. He played in a cycle of twenty subscription concerts beginning on December 9, 1731; other public appearances were rare, however, his income deriving from royal patronage and teaching, with Festing, Dubourg, and Avison among his pupils. He visited Ireland several times; on the first, in 1733, and on subsequent visits, he gave concerts at the Spring Garden. In 1739 he received a 14-year exclusive privilege or copyright for publication of his music in Britain, and in 1741 was granted the same for 12 years in France; among his offerings in the 1740s were a set of keyboard arrangements of his violin solos (Paris, 1743) and a collection of Concerti Grossi op. 5. His *The Incharmed Forest* was staged as a ballet-pantomime at Paris in 1754. The treatises on which his modern reputation rests appeared between 1748 and 1760; they include *A Treatise on the Art of Good Taste in Music* (London, 1749), *The Art of Accompaniment* (London, ca. 1754), and the famous *The Art of Playing on the Violin* (London, 1754). His final years were divided between England and Ireland, with his last documented public appearance on March 3, 1760; an observer praised the 72-year-old violinist's "fine and elegant taste, and the perfection of time and tune."

A full account of his life is in Enrico Careri, *Francesco Geminiani, 1687-1762* (Oxford, 1993).

[A Partial Geminiani Discography](#) | [The Concerto](#) | [The Research Periods](#) |
[VIII B: The Neapolitan Group](#)

sonatas as concertos. For this was no isolated instance of such practice, since in 1735 he issued six further arrangements of a similar kind of trios from Corelli's Op. 1 and Op. 3 collections and, in 1743 six more concerto arrangements of his own violin sonatas Op. 4. One reason, no doubt, was Geminiani's didactic wish to make his teacher's music available to a wider cross-section of string players than merely soloist and continuo group. Another reason, though, may be sought in the concert life of early eighteenth-century England when, as the essayist Roger North testified, Corelli's music had rapidly become the staple diet of players and music clubs alike: "Then came over Corelly's first consort that cleared the ground of all other sorts of musick whatsoever," wrote North in about 1726. "By degrees the rest of his consorts, and at last the conciertos [Op. 6] came, all of which are to the musitians like the bread of life."

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BAROQUE COMPOSERS AND MUSICIANS

Francesco Geminiani

English musical life during the first half of the eighteenth century was dominated by the giant figure of Handel, who had settled in London in 1712. Handel's influence both upon the cultural milieu of his day and upon his younger English contemporaries can hardly be overstated. During the last decades of the previous century England had learned much about Italian and French musical styles from Purcell and had become warmly receptive to continental fashions. It was the beginning of the age of the "Grand Tour," when educated and wealthy citizens embarked on journeys to Italy, France, Germany and The Netherlands. As often as not they returned home full of enthusiasm for the academies, theatres, opera houses and concert life which they had encountered in Europe. England, in short, became a welcoming host to foreign virtuosos, impresarios, singers and composers: "He who in the present time wants to make a profit out of music betakes himself to England," wrote the Hamburg theorist, critic and composer Johann Mattheson in 1713 (*Das Neu-Eröffnete Orchester*).

In England as, to begin with, in Germany, the chief model for instrumental music was Corelli, whose compositions first became known in London towards the end of the seventeenth century. In 1715 John Walsh senior - he and his son were soon to become Handel's publishers - issued Corelli's 12 Concerti Grossi Op. 6, from which time they were performed, adapted and, from all accounts, universally loved. The English music historian Sir John Hawkins mentions an occasion in 1724 when an enthusiastic group of amateurs, having just acquired Corelli's Op. 6 from a bookseller, "played the whole 12 concertos through, without rising from their seats" (*History of the Science and Practice of Music*, 1776). Not surprisingly, therefore, although concertos by Corelli's contemporary, Torelli, and the up-to-date fashionable Venetian concertos by Vivaldi were published in England, the prevailing taste remained constant to the Corellian Concerto Grosso.

Among the very first composers to have concertos printed in England was Francesco Geminiani. Geminiani was born in Lucca and studied the violin first under Carlo Arnbrogio Lonati in Milan, then Corelli in Rome. It is also possible that he studied composition with Alessandro Scarlatti in Naples. In 1707 Geminiani returned to his native town of Lucca, where he played in the town orchestra for three years before taking up a position in Naples in 1711 as leader of the opera orchestra. Dr Burney records in his *General History of Musk* (Vol. 4, 1789) a second-hand account that while there Geminiani "was soon discovered to be so wild and unsteady a timist, that instead of regulating and conducting the band, he threw it into confusion; as none of the performers were able to follow him in his 'tempo rubato' and other unexpected accelerations and relaxations of measure." It is doubtful whether there is any truth in this

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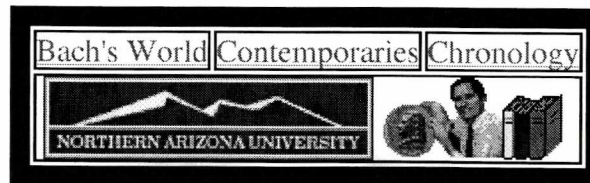
*Soli Deo Gloria*

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Francesco Geminiani 1680?-1762



Violin virtuoso and composer Geminiani promoted the Italianate style and technique of his teachers, Corelli and A. Scarlatti. Tartini referred to the flighty and emotional composer as 'il furibondo Geminiani'. Geminiani was active as a teacher and performer in London from 1714 where he quickly earned a reputation for his dazzling technique. He once agreed, conditionally, to a request that he perform on the violin if Handel would accompany him. From 1733 until his death Geminiani lived in Dublin. Most of Geminiani's compositions are concerti for violin. His greatest legacy was his Art of Playing the Violin (London, 1730), published in English, and the first book of its kind (twenty-two years before Leopold Mozart's Violinschule).



allegation, but what is certain is that by this time he was recognized as a brilliant violin virtuoso.

In 1714 Geminiani came to England where his playing quickly gained him the support of leading figures at court and among the aristocracy. Indeed, one of his pupils, the Earl of Essex, rescued him from prison when he ran into debt through his consuming passion of art-dealing and collecting. Geminiani left London for Dublin in 1733 where he built up a fine reputation as a teacher, performer, concert promoter and theorist. In that year he opened a Concert Room in Dublin, apparently using the upstairs premises for music and the rooms below for trading in pictures. Geminiani was not a prolific composer by the standards of his day but his sonatas and concertos, modeled to a great extent on those of his teacher, Corelli, reveal meticulous craftsmanship. In his later concertos, furthermore, and above all, perhaps, in his extended instrumental work in concerto grosso style, *The Enchanted Forrest*, inspired by a canto of Tasso's epic poem, *Gerusalemme liberata*, Geminiani reveals a passionate, even temperamental side to his craft which extends far beyond Corellian restraint.

In his concerto writing Geminiani proves himself much less conservative and less limited in his musical vocabulary than is sometimes claimed. Indeed, he was something of a pioneer in that he expanded the Corellian concertino group of two violins and a cello to include an additional strand for viola, thus creating a texture of four rather than three part within the solo-tutti framework; and he further changed the balance of sound between solo and tutti by dispensing with the viola strand in the ripieno in all but his last set of concertos (Op. 7). Geminiani's finest concertos are the six issued in 1732 as his Op. 3, and which he revised and reissued in full score in about 1755. In the opinion of Burney - usually a stern critic of Geminiani - the Op. 3 concertos "established his character, and placed him at the head of all the masters then living, in this species of composition" (*General History of Music*, Vol. 4, 1789).

The Op. 3 concertos, though representative of Geminiani's finest work, were not his earliest essay in the form. Two sets of concertos preceded them - the six printed as his Op. 2, earlier in the same year and, in 1726 a set of 12 published in two parts. These works, issued without an opus number, are arrangements of Corelli's celebrated 12 violin sonatas Op. 5, published in Rome in 1700. No publication enhanced Corelli's already fine reputation more than this collection of solo violin sonatas with basso continuo on which, as Burney so aptly put it, "all good schools for the violin have been since founded." Geminiani's arrangements of his teacher's violin sonatas are both sensitive and technically skilled. Throughout the set he retains Corelli's thematic material and basic harmonic structure while extending the imaginative character of the music by means of richer textures and the employment of newly developed string techniques. Here, as in all his subsequent concertos, we find a "concertino" group of quartet as opposed to trio texture, while the ripieno consists of violins in two parts, cello and bass. Corelli's formal clarity, however, and his simply expressive idiom are carefully preserved.

We may reasonably enquire as to why Geminiani made the effort and took such evident care and delight in arranging Corelli's violin

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Brook Taylor (1685-1731), Mathematician
Sitter in 2 portraitsNPG 1920**Brook Taylor**

by Louis Goupy

watercolour on vellum, oval, 1720

Not on display

NPG 5320**The Children of John Taylor of Bifrons Park (Olive Taylor; Brook Taylor; Margaret Taylor; Mary Taylor; Bridges Taylor; Nathaniel Taylor; John Taylor; Upton Taylor)**

by John Closterman

oil on canvas, 1696(?)

On display at [Beningbrough Hall](#)

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BENINGBROUGH HALL

GUIDE TO THE ROOMS

The Hall

The Entrance Hall was designed to impress. Rising clear through two storeys to a complex vaulted ceiling, it is the focal point of Beningbrough, from which all the other principal rooms radiate. The plaster keystones over the doorways, painted to resemble stone, are especially fine, and feature grotesque masks vomiting a string of husks from their mouths.

On the massive chimney-piece sits Christopher Hewetson's bust of Pope Clement XIV, a souvenir of Margaret and Giles Earle's Italian tour in the 1770s. The portraits celebrate the rulers of early eighteenth-century Britain: Queen Anne, the last of the Stuarts; George I, the first of the Hanoverians; George II, and his eldest son, Frederick, Prince of Wales, who died before he could become King. In the background of the last is the Temple at Carlton House. Despite being on very bad terms with his parents, the Prince of Wales chose to live next door, in the White House.

Portraits from the
National Portrait Gallery on display

The Smoking Room

The builder of Beningbrough, John Burchier, probably used this as his business room. In the cornice are the first of the bold wood carvings for which the house is justly famous. The portraits relate to the 1688 Revolution, which deposed the Catholic James II from the throne and replaced him with the Protestant William of Orange. The seven bishops who opposed James II's Catholic religious policy, and were imprisoned in the Tower of London for their pains, are commemorated in the painting to the left of the entrance door. Between the windows is a fine late seventeenth-century *Boullée bureau Mazarin* of ebony, inlaid with brass.

Portraits from the
National Portrait Gallery on display

The corridor outside stretches the entire length of the house, creating one of the dramatic views of which Baroque architects architects were so fond.

Portrait from the
National Portrait Gallery on display

The State Closet

In many Baroque houses the principal bedrooms for the family and their more important guests were on the ground floor, and were arranged in connecting suites known as 'apartments'. Elaborate protocol governed how far an eighteenth-century visitor was invited to penetrate along the line of progressively more private chambers. Upsetting such protocol, we enter the most intimate of these rooms first, the State Closet. The cupboard on the inside wall held that necessity of eighteenth-century life, the chamber pot.

The fireplace straddles the corner of the room and has a stepped overmantel for the display of Chinese blue-and-white porcelain, a fashion popularised in Britain by William III's Queen, Mary, in the late seventeenth-century. Many of the smaller chambers at Beningbrough contain similar overmantels similarly decorated. The pine panelling would originally have been painted, but was stripped in the 1920s by the Chesterfields following the fashion of the day.

The State Dressing Room

The room occupies the south-east corner of the house, and from it one can enjoy another Baroque vista along the entire

south front of the house to the matching dressing-room at the opposite corner.

Portrait from the
National Portrait Gallery on display

The mezzotint engravings liberally hung here are based on Sir Godfrey Kneller's Kit-cat Club paintings, many of which are now displayed in the Dining Room. The small walnut secretaire of c.1700 is one of the many pieces of furniture in the house bequeathed to the National Trust by Lady Megaw.

The State Bedchamber

This was the second-best bedroom at Beningbrough and was perhaps used by John Bouchier himself. The carving of the overdoor surrounds and the frieze, the latter featuring masks of the four seasons, is among the most adventurously three-dimensional in the house.

The state bed is a superb example of the early eighteenth-century upholsterer's craft. The crimson damask pelmets over the windows were made by the same craftsman to complement the bed, turning the room into a unified decorative ensemble in typical Baroque fashion. At that period such beds were powerful status symbols. They were often the most important piece of furniture in a house, sometimes costing more than all the other contents put together.

Portraits from the
National Portrait Gallery on display

Among the portraits is Handel's patron, the Duke of Chandos. It is the surviving part of a double portrait showing the Duke being painted by his wife; her portrait is lost but her foot and her easel and canvas can still be made out at the right.

The Dining Room

This plainly panelled room is more sober than those of the State Apartment, as befits its more public function. From the windows one can enjoy fine views over the open parkland which was laid out in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth-centuries to the south of the house.

The walls are double hung with portraits from Sir Godfrey Kneller's famous Kit-cat Club series, still in their original matching gilt frames. The club met at Christopher Cat's Fleet Street tavern and took its name from his mutton pies, known as 'Kit cats'. The members were writers and politicians pledged to uphold the 1688 Revolution, and to defeat the Catholic King of France, Louis XIV. Among the more notorious was Charles Mohun, twice tried for murder before he was 20. Within the limits of the half-length format, Kneller demonstrated his considerable skill in varying pose and mood to suit the sitter. Further Kit-cat Club portraits are on display at the National Portrait Gallery.

Portraits from the
National Portrait Gallery on display

Formally arranged around the edge of the room are nine dining-chairs with vase-shaped splat backs and fine carving on the knees. In the eighteenth century such chairs were brought up to the table only when it was in use.

The Drawing Room

This was originally two rooms, Beningbrough's principal bedchamber and ante-room, for the use of honoured guests. Probably in the 1830s the dividing wall was taken down to make a larger reception room; the previous division is marked by the ceiling beam. More exquisite carving enlivens the two different friezes. In the former bedchamber the frieze and the cresting of the chimney-piece include the monogram of John Bouchier and his wife, Mary -- 'JMB'.

Much of the furniture in this room is particularly fine. Between the windows are mirrors with walnut frames intricately inlaid with marquetry and 'oyster' veneer, and matching tables below, similarly inlaid. They may be the work of the royal cabinet-maker, Gerrit Jensen, c.1690. At the far end of the room is a Queen Anne bureau-bookcase in the same walnut 'oyster' veneer, and a set of mahogany armchairs and sofa, in the Chinese style c.1760.

Over the fireplace at the near end of the room the portrait of

Portraits from the National Portrait Gallery on display

Handel holds pride of place, with to the right Susannah Cibber, one of his singers in *Messiah*. The portrait over the door opposite the window, in another elaborately carved frame, may be the builder of Beningbrough, John Bouchier. The other overdoor portraits are probably of members of his family.

The Dressing Room and Closet

These rooms correspond to the State Dressing Room and Closet at the opposite corner of the house, and were the final chambers in a similar 'apartment'.

The lacquered and japanned furniture reflects that western taste for the oriental which the importers of the East India Company were encouraging in the eighteenth century. The porcelain in both rooms is also Chinese, decorated with predominantly green glazes in the style known as 'famille verte'.

Portrait from the National Portrait Gallery on display

Over the cabinet is Kneller's portrait of the 1st Earl of Halifax, who established the Bank of England.

The Conservatory

This typically Victorian feature was added to the house by the Dawnays in the late nineteenth century. The plants are mainly cool-coloured species chosen for their scent and foliage.

The Blue Bedroom

This room occupies a less important position on the gloomier, north side of the house, and so is less elaborately decorated than those along the south front. The bed is a pair to that in the State Bedchamber, with blue damask hangings copied from the originals, which had disintegrated beyond repair. The gentleman in exotic Turkish dress over the fireplace is the 4th Earl of Sandwich, who gave his name to the sandwich, which he ate while gambling. The tapestry tells the story of the Greek hero Ulysees, who was befriended by the princess Nausicaa, when he was shipwrecked on the island of Scheria.

Portraits from the National Portrait Gallery on display

The Great Staircase

This is as grand a public space as the adjoining Hall, with similarly elaborate plasterwork and vaulting. Family and guests would process from the State Apartment up these stairs to the Saloon on the floor above. The cantilevered stairs are now unfortunately too fragile to be used, but the wooden balustrades, delicately carved to resemble wrought iron, can still be admired.

Portraits from the National Portrait Gallery on display

The massive English mahogany commode has equally well-carved lion heads on its corners. Above it hangs Reynolds's portrait of the 1st Earl of Bath, a redoubtable enemy of the prime minister, Sir Robert Walpole; he is shown in his peer's robes.

The Secondary Stairs

Visitors take the stairs used by the family and their servants on more everyday occasions. At the top is another of Beningbrough's axial corridors, which provides a fine view of the Hall from above. The wrought-iron grilles are probably by the leading Derbyshire blacksmith, Robert Bakewell.

The Saloon

The Saloon is the principal public room on the first floor, and would have been used for hosting county balls and other large public gatherings. It has been redecorated with appropriate lavishness, the capitals of the pilasters being picked out in gold leaf.

Either side of the fireplace are the masterpieces of John Closterman, one of the leading portrait painters in England in the late seventeenth century. On the left are the Children of John Taylor of Bifrons Park, Kent. A rose is passed from hand to hand, a play of the family's motto, 'fame is sweeter than white rose'. On the right are the 3rd Earl of Shaftesbury and his brother. Both were moral philosophers and are shown dressed in the classical costume of their hero, the Greek philosopher Plato.

National Portrait Gallery on display Chinese porcelain displayed on the chimney-piece.

Lady Chesterfield's Bathroom

Lady Chesterfield had this room redecorated in the 1920s in apricot and marbled black. The sunken bath, with its recessed taps, also reflects the taste of the time. The basin is much older, probably dating from the building of the house. The underside is covered in lively carving.

The Reading Room

Here visitors have a chance to sit down and relax on the sofas and chairs provided. The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, who bought Beningbrough in 1917, are commemorated in full-length portraits. Lady Chesterfield ran a successful stud farm for race-horses and was the last private owner of the estate.

The Upper Corridor

On the upper landing of the Great Staircase is a marquetry panel bearing the initials of the Elizabethan owner of Beningbrough, Sir Ralph Burchier. It is one of the few surviving relics of the manor house that he built near the present house.

The Attic Floor

Returning through the Saloon, visitors ascend to the attic floor. This is now part of the National Portrait Gallery's exhibition, but the rooms were probably intended originally as lesser family bedrooms rather than as servants' garrets. Several of the rooms have oak panelling from the Elizabethan manor house, which was re-used by John Burchier in his new mansion. These would no doubt have provided effective insulation from the cold and draughts of a Yorkshire winter.

The display on the top floor has been arranged by the National Portrait Gallery to illustrate the development of portraiture between 1688 and 1760 in terms of social and architectural history. The various themes are explored on the accompanying wall-panels and labels.

Room 1: *The Portrait*

This room, to the left at the head of the stairs, is devoted to the different media employed by portraitist -- paintings, sculpture, pastels, drawings and miniatures -- and the prices patrons would be expected to pay for portraits of varying sizes and including particular accessories, such as a dog or a view of a house. It also demonstrates the shift from formal to informal portraiture characteristic of the age of Rococo. Both types of portrait, however, continued to flourish side by side, and were often employed by the same artist. From time-to-time changes will be made in the display to minimise the risk of light-sensitive works on paper suffering from fading or deterioration.

Portraits from the
National Portrait Gallery on display

Room 2: *Architecture*

The left side of the corridor is concerned with the principal phases in the development of architecture in the late seventeenth century and the eighteenth century -- Baroque, Palladian and Neo-classical -- with a portrait of John Carr of York, who was associated with Robert Adam in the building of Harewood House, completing the sequence at the end. On the right are shown the decorators, from Verrio to Angelica Kauffmann, and the authors of the treatises and manuals on architecture which were responsible for the proliferation of the 'Georgian' style throughout Britain.

Portraits from the
National Portrait Gallery on display

Room 3: *'Who was Who'*

This is the largest gallery on the top floor and once contained several small servants' bedrooms. It commands a fine view north to the Hambleton Hills. The different types of portrait shown in this room demonstrate the niceties of social status in the eighteenth century.

Two portraits of exceptional interest are the large group portrait of Francis Ayscough with his pupils, The Prince of Wales (later George III) and the Duke of York, which was cut up into pieces c.1917, and only reunited in 1976, and the double portrait, Christopher Anstey and his daughter, Mary, showing her holding a doll with hair dressed in the outrageous style of the mid-1770s.

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Portraits from the
National Portrait Gallery on display

Two portraits of exceptional interest are the large group portrait of Francis Ayscough with his pupils, The Prince of Wales (later George III) and the Duke of York, which was cut up into pieces c.1917, and only reunited in 1976, and the double portrait, Christopher Anstey and his daughter, Mary, showing her holding a doll with hair dressed in the outrageous style of the mid-1770s.

Room 4: Collectors

This room, at the end of the corridor on the right, is hung with portraits of some of the great collectors of the age, together with examples of the works of art they amassed. Especially revealing is the contrast between the tastes of Sir Robert Walpole and his son Horace. The former housed his collection of fine Old Masters in a Palladian country home in Norfolk. The latter collected curiosities and ancient furniture to embellish a Gothick villa, Strawberry Hill, in the environs of London, a creation which was his life work and to which he was always ready to admit visitors.

Portraits from the
National Portrait Gallery on display

Room 5: Life beyond the house

In this room the history of the landscape garden is traced. Lancelot 'Capability' Brown left a legacy which can still be seen in the landscape parks of many country houses. Engravings from *Costumes of Yorkshire Illustrated*, 1814, show the dress of farmers and labourers, and photographs of Hogarth's *Election* series display something of the seamier side of contemporary life.

Portraits from the
National Portrait Gallery on display

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Comments and suggestions

National Portrait Gallery, St Martin's Place, London WC2H 0HE. Tel: 020 7306 0055

John Closterman

Possibly born Osnabruck, son of a painter. Studied in Paris with Henry Tiburin for two years under Francois de Troy. Settled in London 1681. Associated with John Riley until the latter's death in 1691. At first painted drapery for Riley, but was painting portraits on his own by the mid-1680s. Had a preference for baroque poses, with highly stylized draperies and was considered by Simon to be 'one of the most original Baroque painters working in England'. In the 1690s he attracted the patronage of the Dukes of Marlborough and Somerset. Painted 'The Children of John Taylor of Bifrons Park' c. 1698, and went on to Rome 1699, where he painted 'Carlo Maratti'. Greatly influenced by the Antique, which was more in accord with his new patron the '3rd Earl of Shaftesbury', c. 1700-1 (NPG London). On August 1705 he advertised in the newspapers that he was leaving at Christmas for Hanover, and afterwards to several Courts of Germany, but would finish commissions. He did not leave until April 1706, when he sold his pictures by auction. Believed to have devoted much of his time in his latter years to dealing in old masters. Reported to have married a 'worthless girl, who robbed him of all he possessed, and then ran away: this sent him mad and he soon afterwards died'. Buried London 24 May 1711.

Page Image

Take notes Young, I. Gilbert [View Citation] [Table of Contents]

Fragmentary records of the Youngs : comprising in addition to much general information respecting them, a particular and extended account of the posterity of Ninian Young, an early resident of East Fallowfield township, Chester County, Pa.
Philadelphia: W.S. Young, 1869, 117 pgs.

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RECORDS OF THE YOUNGS.

15

DAVID, the son of the above-mentioned John, was b. 1625, m. Lady Jane Grey, and had one son,—

Sir JOHN, Knt., b. 1648, who m. Catherine dau. of Sir A. Toshah, and by her had two sons, of whom

The eldest, WILLIAM, engaged in the Jacobite rising of 1715, forfeited his estate, and retired to the West Indies, where he m. Margaret Nanton, of Antigua, and had an only son,—

WILLIAM, Esq., lieut. governor of Dominica; b. 1725, and created bart. of Great Britain, 8d May, 1769.* He m. 1st Sarah, dau. of Sir William Tagg, bart. of Kent, who d. without issue; and, 2dly, in 1747, Elizabeth, only child of Brook Taylor, Esq., (of Bifrons in Kent, D. C. L. and F. R. S., grand uncle to Sir Herbert Taylor, K. C. B.) by whom he had, with five daus., four sons, of whom the eldest,—

Sir WILLIAM YOUNG, bart., F. R. S., M. P. for St. Mawe's, governor of the island of Tobago, and a miscellaneous writer, was b. 1742, and succeeded to his father's title in 1788. This gentleman m. 1st in 1777, Sarah, dau. and co-heir of Charles Lawrence, Esq., (great grandson to Dr. Henry Lawrence, physician to Queen Anne, and great great grandson to Henry Lawrence, the lord-president of Cromwell's council, 1653.) By this union came,—

I. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, his heir.

II. BROOKS HARRY, lieutenant-colonel in the army, d. in 1813.

III. CHARLES, lieutenant in royal navy, d. in 1815.

IV. GEORGE, major in the army, m. 1st Mary, dau. of — Harris, Esq., of Derby, and had issue,—

1. SARAH ELIZABETH, m. to Sir Rich. Ottley, chief-justice of Ceylon.

2. CAROLINE, m. to T. Robson, Esq., of Holthy House, Yorkshire.

George m., 2dly, in 1792, Barbara, dau. of Richard Talbot, Esq., of Malahide Castle in Ireland, but had no other issue.

Sir WILLIAM LAWRENCE YOUNG succeeded his father, (at the death of the latter on the island of Tobago,) 10th January, 1811. He m. 21st Dec. 1805, Anna Louisa, second dau. of William Tufnell, Esq., of Langleys, co. Essex,† by whom he had issue, (with other children,)

Sir WILLIAM LAWRENCE YOUNG, of the island of Dominica and of Marlow Park, co. Buckingham, who was b. 29th Sept., 1806, inherited as 4th bart., at the demise of his father, 4th Nov., 1824, m. 27th March, 1832, Caroline, dau. and co-heir of John Norris, Esq., of Hughenden House, co. Bucks, and had issue,—

I. WILLIAM NORRIS, b. 15th January, 1853.

II. GEORGE JOHN, b. 1st March, 1835.

III. CHARLES LAWRENCE, b. 31st October, 1839.

IV. ELIZABETH SOPHIA.

* Debrett's Peer., Vol. II., 1051. † Burke's Commoners, Vol. II., fol. 183.

V. CATHERINE LOUISA.

VI. EMMA CATHERINE.

Sir WILLIAM d. 27th June, 1842, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir WILLIAM NORRIS, an officer 23d fusiliers, as 5th bart., who m. 10th March, 1854, Florence, 2d dau. of Erving Clarke, Esq., of Efford Manor, near Plymouth, and was killed at the battle of the Alma, 20th September, 1854, when the title devolved on his brother,—

Sir GEORGE JOHN, 6th bart., also an officer in the army, who d. in the Crimea, 22d Oct., 1854, and was succeeded by his only surviving brother,—

Sir CHARLES LAWRENCE, barrister at law, and 7th bart.

The heraldic motto of this family is, "Press through." For arms, crest, etc., see "Burke."

THE LINEAGE OF THE PRESENT SIR GEORGE YOUNG OF "FORMOSA PLACE," NEAR MAIDENHEAD, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Sir GEORGE YOUNG, Knt., Admiral of the White, (son of the Rev. George Young of Bere Regis, Dorsetshire,) m. 1st Elizabeth dau. of Samuel Bradshaw, Esq., by whom he had one son and three daus.; and 2dly Anne, dau. of William Battie, Esq., M.D., but by her, (who d. in 1830,) had no issue. Sir George d. in 1810, and was succeeded by his son,—

SAMUEL YOUNG, Esq., who m. in 1796, Emily, dau. of Charles Baring, Esq., of Exmouth, and was created a bart. 24th Nov., 1813. Sir Samuel had several children, and at his death, 14th Dec., 1826, he was succeeded by his eldest son,—

Sir GEORGE, Captain Royal Navy, who was b. 19th August, 1797, m. 23d June, 1835, Susan, (only dau. of the late William Mackworth Praed,) and had six children. Sir George d. Feb., 1848, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present and 3d bart., Sir George of "Formosa Place," Bucks.

The heraldic motto of the family is, "*Be right, and persist.*"

For arms, crest and other minutiae, vide Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage."

OTHER FAMILIES.

There have been and are numerous other families bearing the name of Young in the Queen's dominions, and occupying high official and social positions. With, however, the condensed histories of the at present most prominent ones already given, we refer those desiring to pursue the subject farther to the various volumes of the Burkes, and to the separate works of Collins and Debrett on the "Peerage of Eng-

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A DICTIONARY OF BRITISH AND IRISH TRAVELLERS IN ITALY, 1701-1800

John Ingamells

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Compiled from the Brinsley Ford Archive

John Ingamells

This remarkable dictionary identifies more than six thousand British and Irish travellers who toured in Italy in the eighteenth century. Compiled from the celebrated archive accumulated by Sir Brinsley Ford, this volume provides brief formal biographies of these travellers, their Italian itineraries, and selective accounts of their experiences as described in contemporary sources.

While the majority of travellers were young persons making the grand tour--discovering antiquity, the temptations of a brisk and irregular art market, the squalor and the riches of Italian life and travel--there were also many older visitors intent on some professional purpose, including prison reformer John Howard, agronomist Arthur Young, and musicologist Charles Burney. More than three hundred artists, sculptors, and architects made the trip. The dictionary includes British antiquaries who became guides or art dealers in Rome or Naples, among them Mark Parker, Thomas Jenkins, and Colin Morison. And, there were those who sought a warmer climate for their health, disconsolate Jacobites who gathered round the exiled Stuart court in Rome, and unsettled eccentrics, bankrupts, and misfits.

Some figures in the dictionary may be familiar, such as diplomats Horace Mann and William Hamilton or restless spirits Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and the Fourth Earl of Bristol (Bishop of Derry), but much of the information is less well known, drawn from archival material in Great Britain, Ireland, and Italy. Such sources include the meticulous travel journal of antiquary Richard Rawlinson, letters of Father John Thorpe over twenty-five years, and lively correspondence from Rev. Thomas Brand during three Italian tours.

John Ingamells is former director of The Wallace Collection.

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Reviews

A Dictionary of British and Irish Travellers in Italy, 1701-1800

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This remarkable dictionary identifies more than 6000 British and Irish travellers who toured in Italy in the eighteenth century. Compiled from the celebrated archive accumulated by Sir Brinsley Ford, this volume provides brief formal biographies of these travellers, their Italian itineraries, and selective accounts of their experiences as described in contemporary sources.

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This remarkable dictionary identifies over 6000 British and Irish travellers who toured Italy in the eighteenth century--a group that included young men making the grand tour, well-known diplomats and artists, various eccentrics and misfits, and many others. The volume provides brief formal biographies, Italian itineraries, and selective accounts of the visitors' experiences as recorded in contemporary sources.

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"This dictionary is informative, well written, and in places even funny. . . . Much of the delight of this book lies in hearing the protagonists speak with their own voices, or brought to life by those of their contemporaries. . . . Like all dictionaries, it is as valuable in telling us what we didn't think we wanted to know as in telling us what we did."--Isabel Carlisle, *The Spectator*

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"The *Dictionary*, in short, is an essential companion for the period, a general repertory of perfectly proportioned annotations that should in future make much more scholarly commentary on nineteenth-century texts superfluous. What Hill-Powel and the Yale Walpole began, Ford and Ingamells have completed."--Ian Jackson, *The Book Collector*

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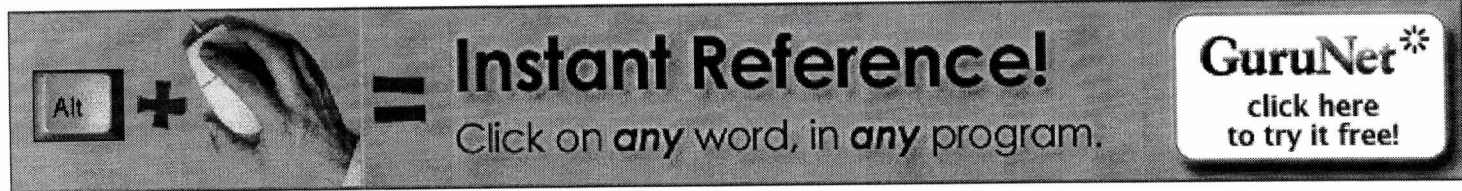
Some very useful intelligence was given me by——JACOB, Esq. of *Feverham*, in planting, &c. for which I am much obliged to him.

Mr. CROWE, of the same place, has cultivated madder with such uncommon success, that his example will have the greatest effects throughout that neighbourhood. I am much indebted to him for the account he gave me of it.

Sir THOMAS HALES, Bart. will permit me to express my acknowledgments for the friendly manner in which he received me at *Howlets*, and for communications of importance; particularly concerning hops.

The Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, of *Bifrons*, favoured me with the minutes of some very accurate experiments, for which I beg he will accept my thanks. He is an excellent farmer.

Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS, of *Addisbam*, prosecutes his husbandry with more than common spirit. *Kent* owes to him, first, turnips, and now the cabbage turnip. He has the true lively activity of an old farmer; the intelligence he gave me, for which I am much obliged to him, is valuable.



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Brook Taylor (August 18, 1685 - December 29, 1731) was an [English](#) mathematician.

The son of John Taylor of Bifrons House, [Kent](#), by Olivia, daughter of Sir Nicholas Tempest, Bart., of [Durham](#), he was born at [Edmonton](#) in [Middlesex](#). He entered [St John's College, Cambridge](#), as a fellow-commoner in 1701, and took degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. respectively in 1709 and 1714. Having studied [mathematics](#) under John Machin and John Keill, he obtained in 1708 a remarkable solution of the problem of the "centre of oscillation," which, however, remaining unpublished until May 1714 (*Phil. Trans.*, vol. xxviii. p. x1), his claim to priority was unjustly disputed by [Johann Bernoulli](#). Taylor's *Methodus Incrementorum Directa et Inversa* (London, 1715) added a new branch to the higher mathematics, now designated the "calculus of finite differences." Among other ingenious applications, he used it to determine the form of movement of a vibrating string, by him first successfully reduced to mechanical principles. The same work contained the celebrated formula known as [Taylor's theorem](#), the importance of which remained unrecognized until 1772, when [J. L. Lagrange](#) realized its powers and termed it "le principal fondement du calcul différentiel."

In his *Essay on Linear Perspective* (London, 1715) Taylor set forth the true principles of the art in an original and more general form than any of his predecessors; but the work suffered from the brevity and obscurity which affected most of his writings, and needed the elucidation bestowed on it in the treatises of [Joshua Kirby](#) (1754) and [Daniel Fournier](#) (1761).

Taylor was elected a fellow of the [Royal Society](#) early in 1712, and in the same year sat on the committee for adjudicating the claims of [Sir Isaac Newton](#) and [Gottfried Leibniz](#), and acted as secretary to the society from [January 13, 1714](#) to [October 21, 1718](#). From 1715 his studies took a philosophical and religious bent. He corresponded, in that year, with the Comte de Montmort on the subject of [Nicolas Malebranche's](#) tenets; and unfinished treatises, *On the Jewish Sacrifices* and *On the Lawfulness of Eating Blood*, written on his return from [Aix-la-Chapelle](#) in 1719, were afterwards found among his papers. His marriage in 1721 with Miss Brydges of [Wallington, Surrey](#), led to an estrangement from his father, which ended in 1723 after her death in giving birth to a son, who also died. The next two years were spent by him with his family at Bifrons, and in 1725 he married, this time with his father's approval, [Sabetta Sawbridge](#) of [Olantigh, Kent](#), who also died in childbirth in 1730; in this case, however, the child, a daughter, survived. Taylor's fragile health gave way; he fell into a decline, died at [Somerset House](#), and was buried at [St Ann's, Soho](#). By his father's death in 1729 he had inherited the Bifrons estate. As a mathematician, he was the only Englishman after [Sir Isaac Newton](#) and [Roger Cotes](#) capable of holding his own with the [Bernoullis](#); but a great part of the effect of his demonstrations was lost through his failure to express his ideas fully and clearly.

A posthumous work entitled *Contemplatio Philosophica* was printed for private circulation in 1793 by his grandson, [Sir William Young, Bart.](#), prefaced by a life of the author, and with an appendix containing letters addressed to him by [Bolingbroke](#), [Bossuet](#), etc. Several short papers by him were published in *Phil. Trans.*, vols. xxvii. to xxxii., including accounts of some interesting experiments in [magnetism](#) and [capillary attraction](#). He issued in 1719 an improved version of his work on perspective, with the title *New Principles of Linear Perspective*, revised by [Colson](#) in 1749, and printed again, with portrait and life of the author, in 1811. A French translation appeared in 1753 at [Lyons](#). Taylor gave (*Methodus Incrementorum*, p. 108) the first satisfactory investigation of astronomical refraction.

Some articles mentioning "Brook Taylor":

1684 in science	1731 in science	John Machin	Pochhammer symbol	Taylor series
1685 in science	1732 in science	Lower factorial	Richardson extrapolation	Taylor's theorem
1730 in science	Falling factorial	Maclaurin series	Taylor expansion	Taylors theorem
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Memorial Details:

Description:
 Gun anchor and shot carved above inscription tablet.Snake biting its tail within rays below.
Type: Wall tablet
Materials: Marble
Vessel: HMS Apollo

People listed on the memorial:

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Taylor, Bridges Watkinson

Age: 35
Date of death: 24/2/1814 **Cause of death:** Maritime accident
Rank/Occupation: Captain RN
Organisation: Royal Navy

Records 1 - 1 of 1

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Creator(s):


Powell and Young, solicitors of Pocklington and Market Weighton

Documents relating to Thornton Le Clay, Flaxton and Warthill

FILE - Copy mortgage relating to property in Thornton Le Clay -
ref. zDDPY/77/17 - date: 23 Oct 1778

 [from *Scope and Content*] *Parties: 1) Edward Taylor, Bifrons, Kent, clerk, wife Margaret, John Flintoff, Thirsk, shopkeeper, John Outram, Kilham, gentleman (Thornton Enclosure Commissioners) 2) John Smith, York, gentleman Property: all the lands allotted by the Award Commissioners to the said Edward Taylor and Margaret Taylor in Thornton in the Clay [Thornton Le Clay] and more particularly described with field names, areas and boundaries in the copy deed Consideration: £850 Witnesses: William Pennington, Inner Temple, London, John Fawler, Clifford Inn, London*

FILE - Copy release to make a tenant to the precipe for suffering a common recovery relating to property in Thornton Le Clay - **ref. zDDPY/77/26 - date:** 16 Jan 1796

 [from *Scope and Content*] *Parties: Edward Taylor the elder, Bifrons, Kent, clerk, Edward Taylor the younger, Bifrons, Kent, esquire, Captain in the New Romney Light Dragoons, John Barnes, Cliffords Inn, London, gentleman, Thomas Gregory, Cliffords Inn, London, gentleman Property: dwellinghouses, garths, lands and fee farm rents in Thornton in the Clay [Thornton Le Clay] as described in the deed Witnesses: E H Sandys, Canterbury, John Jennings junior, clerk to Mr Sandys, Baker Walter, clerk to Thomas Gregory, Cliffords Inn, London, Robert Warne, Cliffords Inn, London, stationer*

FILE - Copy assignment and surrender of mortgage relating to property in Thornton Le Clay as described in DDPY/99/17 - **ref. zDDPY/77/27 - date:** 6 Apr 1796