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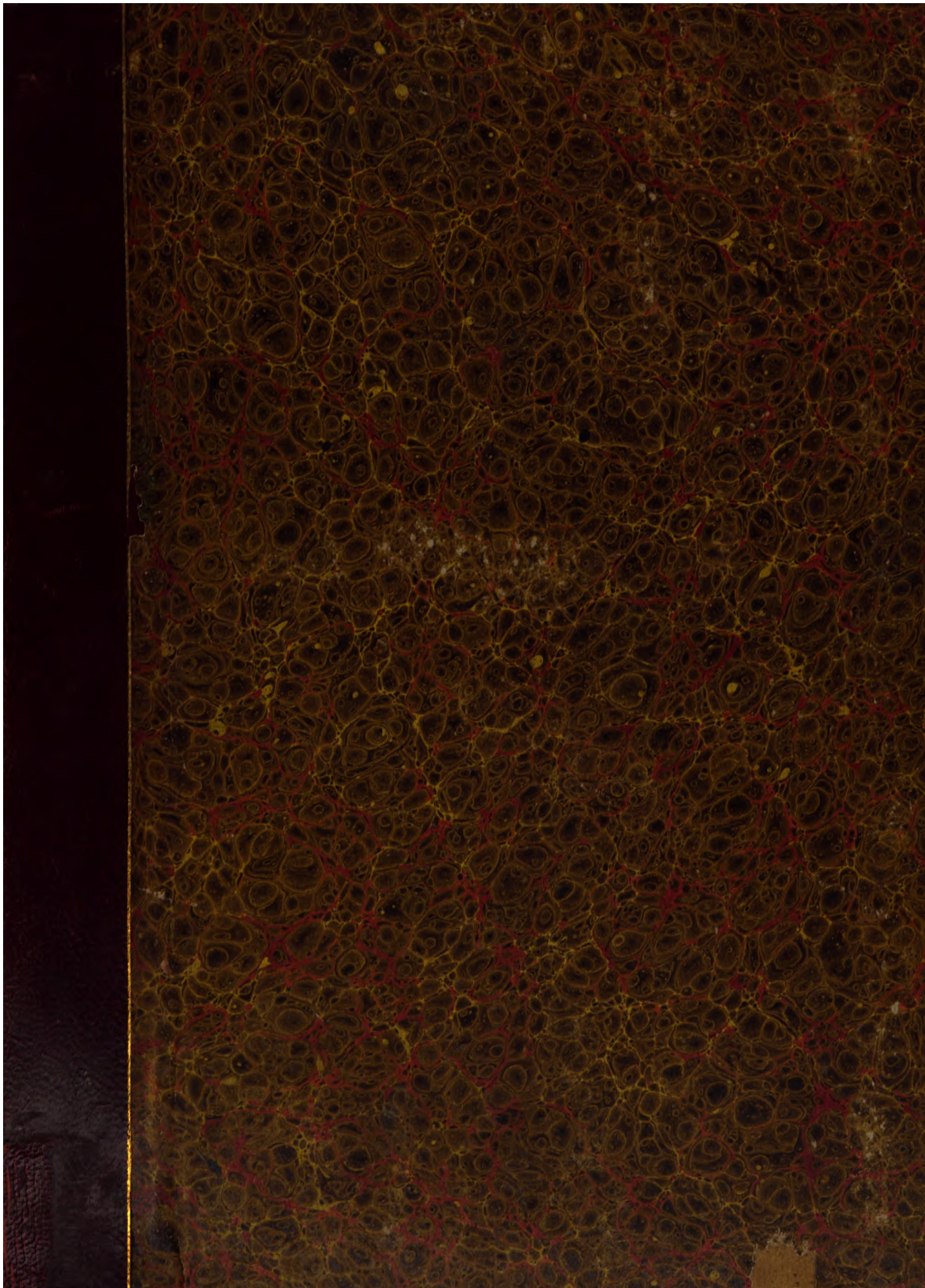
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*Harding sculp*

**LORD CLARANDON**

*Pub 1<sup>o</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 2794 by J. Herbert & Russell. 5<sup>o</sup> Bloomsbury*

MEMOIRS  
OF  
KING CHARLES I.

AND  
*THE LOYALISTS*  
*WHO SUFFERED IN HIS CAUSE;*

CHIEFLY EXTRACTED FROM  
LORD CLARENDON'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

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ILLUSTRATED WITH THEIR PORTRAITS,  
FROM VANDYKE, &c.

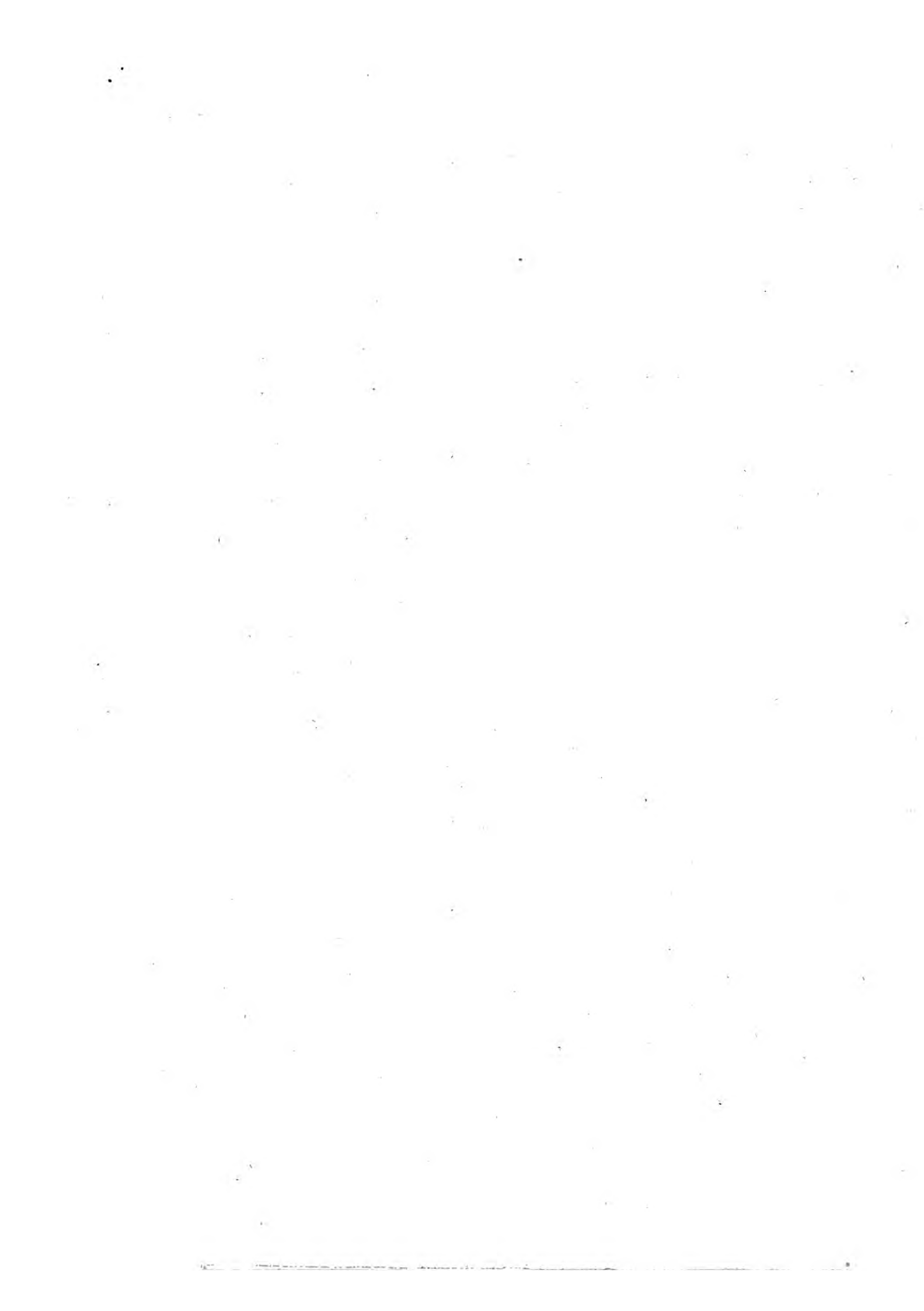


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1795.



226. l. 244













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CHARACTERS  
AND  
MEMOIRS.

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KING CHARLES I.

THE several unhear'd-of insolencies this most excellent Prince was forced to submit to, his *majestic* behaviour, and resolute insisting upon his own dignity, and defending it by manifest authorities in the laws, as well as by deduction from reason; the pronouncing that horrible sentence upon the most *innocent Person* in the world, the execution of that sentence by the most *execrable Murder* that was ever  
b committed

committed since that of our Blessed Saviour's, and the circumstances thereof; the application and interpositions that were used by some noble persons to prevent that woeful murder, and the hypocrisy with which that interposition was eluded; the faint-like behaviour of this *Blessed Martyr*, his Christian courage and patience at his death; are all particulars so well known, and have been so much enlarged upon, that the further mention thereof will but afflict and grieve the reader: but it will not be unnecessary to add a short character of his person, that posterity may know the inestimable loss the nation suffered by his *Death*.

He was, if ever any, the most worthy of the title of an honest man; so great a lover of justice, that no temptation could dispose him to a wrongful action, except it was so disguised to him that he believed it to be just.

He

He had a tenderness and compassion of nature which restrained him from ever doing an ill-natured thing; he was of the most harmless disposition, the most exemplary *Piety*, the greatest *Sobriety*, *Chastity*, and *Mercy*, that any Prince has been endowed with.

He was a most punctual observer of decency in his devotion, and the strictest promoter of the ceremonies of the church; as believing in his soul the *Church of England* to be instituted the nearest to the practice of the Apostles, and the best for the propagation of the Christian Religion, of any church in the world. He was also punctual and regular in his said devotions; and never known to enter upon his recreations or sports, though never so early in the morning, till he had been at public prayers. He was likewise strict in observing the hours of his cabinet devotions; and so severe an exacter of gravity



and reverence in all mention of religion, that he could never endure any light or profane word, with what sharpness of wit soever it was covered; and though he delighted in reading verses, no man durst bring before him any thing that was profane or unclean.

He was so great an example of *Conjugal Affection*, that they who did not imitate him in that particular durst not brag of their liberty; and he did not only permit, but direct his bishops, to prosecute those scandalous vices in the ecclesiastical courts, persons of eminence, and near relation to his service.

He kept state to the full, which made his court very orderly; no man presuming to be seen in a place where he had no pretence to be. He was very fearless in his person, but in his riper years not very enterprizing.

He had an excellent understanding,  
and

and great *Lenity of Nature*, and tenderness of conscience; which, in all cases of blood, made him choose the softer way, and not hearken to severe counsels, how reasonable soever urged.

So many miraculous circumstances contributed to his *Ruin*, men might well think that heaven and earth conspired it. Though he was, from the declension of his power, so much *betrayed* by his own servants, that very few remained faithful to him; but the terror all men were under of the parliament, made them watch all opportunities to make themselves gracious to those who could do them good; and so they became spies on their master, and from one piece of knavery to another, till at last they had no hope of preservation, but by the destruction of *Him*, who, in that very hour when he was wickedly *murdered* in the fight of the sun, had as great a share in the hearts and affections of his subjects  
in

6 CHARACTERS AND MEMOIRS.

in general, was as much beloved, esteemed, and longed for by the generality of the three nations, as any of his predecessors had ever been.

He was the worthiest *Gentleman*, the best *Master*, the best *Friend*, the best *Husband*, the best *Father*, and the best *Christian*, that the age in which he lived produced.

L. D. CLARENDON.

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On March the 25th, 1625, King James I. died, and his only son,\* Charles I. was immediately proclaimed king: a prince of a most excellent temper, strength of understanding, and regularity of affections; having no transports unto vice, but endowed with habits of knowledge and piety; and so unapt to have made any invasion,

\* By Anne of Denmark, was born at Dumfermling, in Scotland, November 19th, 1600.

vasion upon the liberty or property of his subjects, but as some early rude attacks of a faction, seemed to force him to defend his sovereignty.

He was a person, though born sickly, yet who came, through temperance and exercise, to have as firm and strong a body as most persons I ever knew; and throughout all the fatigues of the war, or during his imprisonment, never sick. His appetite was for plain meats; and though he took a good quantity thereof, yet it was suitable to an easy digestion. He seldom eat of above three dishes at most, nor drank above thrice; a glass of small beer, another of claret wine, and the last of water. He eat suppers as well as dinners heartily; but betwixt meals he never meddled with any thing. Fruit he would eat plentifully; and with this regularity, he moved as steadily as a star follows its course.

His

## 8 CHARACTERS AND MEMOIRS.

His deportment was very majestic; for he would not let fall his dignity, no not to the greatest foreigners that came to visit him and his court: for though he was far from pride, yet he was careful of majesty, and would be approached with respect and reverence. His conversation was free; and the subject matter of it, *on his own side of the court*, was most commonly rational; or if facetious, not light.

With any artist, or good mechanic, traveller, or scholar, he would discourse freely; and as he was commonly improved by them, so he often gave light to them in their own art or knowledge: for there were few gentlemen in the world that knew more of useful or necessary learning than this prince did; and yet his proportion of books was but small, having, like Francis the First of France, learnt more by the ear than by study. His way of arguing was very civil and patient; for he  
never

never contradicted another by his authority, but by his reason; nor did he by petulant dislike quash another's arguments; and he offered his exception by this civil introduction, *By your favour, Sir, I think otherwise, on this or that ground*; yet he would discountenance any bold or forward address unto him. And in suits, or discourses of business, he would give way to none abruptly to enter into them, but looked that the greatest persons should in affairs of this nature address to him by his proper ministers, or by some solemn desire of speaking to him in their own persons.

His exercises were manly, for he rid the great horse very well; and on the little saddle he was not only adroit, but a laborious hunter, or field-man. He had a great plainness in his own nature, and yet he was thought, even by his friends, to love too much a versatile man; but his experience

rience had thoroughly weaned him from this at last.

He kept up the dignity of his court, limiting persons to places suitable to their qualities, unless he particularly called for them. Besides the women who attended on his beloved Queen and Consort, *the Lady Henrietta Maria, sister of the French King*, he scarce admitted any great officer to have his wife in the family.

His exercises of religion were most exemplary; for every morning early, and evening, not very late, singly and alone, in his own bed-chamber, or closet, he spent some time in private meditation, (*for he dared reflect, and be alone;*) and through the whole week, even when he went to hunt, he never failed, before he sat down to dinner, to have part of the Liturgy read to him and his menial servants, came he ever so hungry or late in: and on Sundays

days and Tuesdays he came, commonly at the beginning of service, well attended by his court lords and chief attendants, and most usually waited on by many of the nobility in town, who found those observances acceptably entertained by him. His greatest enemies can deny none of this; and a man of this moderation of mind could have no hungry appetite to prey upon his subjects, though he had a greatness of mind not to live precariously by them. But when he fell into the sharpness of his afflictions, (*than which few men underwent sharper,*) I dare say I know it, (*I am sure conscientiously I say it*) though God dealt with him, as he did with St. Paul, not remove the thorn, yet he made his grace sufficient to take away the pungency of it; for he made as sanctified an use of his afflictions as most men ever did.



As an evidence of his natural probity, whenever any young nobleman or gentleman of quality, who was going to travel, came to kiss his hand, he cheerfully would give them some good counsel leading to moral virtue, especially to good conversation; telling them, that *if he heard they kept good company abroad, he should reasonably expect they would return qualified to serve their King and Country well at home;* and he was careful to keep the youth in his time uncorrupted.

The King's deportment at his trial, which began on Saturday the 20th of January, 1648, was very majestic and steady; and though usually his tongue hesitated, yet at this time it was free, for he was never discomposed in mind: and yet, as he confessed himself to Bishop Juxon, who attended him, one action shocked him very much; for whilst he was leaning in the court upon his staff, which had a head  
of

of gold, the head broke off on a sudden: he took it up, but seemed unconcerned; yet told the Bishop, *it really made a great impression on him; and to this hour (says he) I know not possibly how it should come.* It was an accident I myself have often thought on, and cannot imagine how it came about; unless Hugh Peters, who was truly and really his gaoler, for at St. James's nobody went to him but by Peters's leave, had artificially tampered upon his staff. But such conjectures are of no use.

His speech on the scaffold to the people was very worthy of himself. This part of it became his great wisdom, when he told them, *they mistook the nature of government; for people are free under a government, not by being sharers in it, but by the due administration of the laws of it.* After having prayed with the Bishop, and by himself, he submitted cheerfully unto the

the providence that was dispensed unto him: but he took notice of some engines his murderers had made, that in case he would not willingly submit, they might by violence have pulled him down; at which he smiled, as if he had been contented that they shewed the barbarity of their natures, and he the equanimity of his own. At last he laid down his head, stretched out his hand as the sign, and the executioner let drop the hatchet, which severed it from the body January 30, 1648. Thus this faint and martyr rested from his labours.

If it be lawful to compare small things with great, his manner of death resembles that of his Great Master; for like him he was a King, and a King of that people that pursued him to his death. He was a King that resembled Seneca's fine rational man; one that forfeited with the vulgar, or the many mistaking and deceived narrow minds, the repute of being a good man,  
that

that he might not lose to himself the conscience of being truly such a one: for his principles answered to true and solid reason, and suited with divine ordinances; and therefore he was owned by the persons of the best quality, and of most knowledge, in his kingdom, even when he was so far from being able to reward, that he was not able to protect either himself or them; and indeed his condition was often so low and despicable, that as Darius said to his loyal adherents, so he might have said to his: *You that never forsook me, (though I have been twice overcome, and twice forced to fly) have been the best evidence to my mind, that I remained King, or that misfortune could not dethrone me; so as God, not myself, reward you.* Providence made him glorious: great and good minds will honour him, ignorant not discern him, politic (who think a kingdom should never be lost upon scruples) not value him; but God, I am assured, hath

hath pardoned his faults, and crowned  
him for his piety and his sufferings.\*

WARWICK'S MEMOIRS.

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His body, after his execution, was  
embalmed, laid in a coffin of lead, and  
buried

\* The reader will perhaps applaud the modesty of  
the poet, in thus bewailing the King's sufferings.

“ Where, then, just Heaven, was thy unactive hand,  
“ Thy idle thunder, and thy ling'ring brand ;  
“ Thy adamantine shield, thy angel-wings,  
“ And the great Genii of anointed Kings ?  
“ Treason and fraud shall thus the stars regard,  
“ And injur'd virtue meet this sad reward ?  
“ So sad, none like can Time's old records tell,  
“ Though Pompey bled, and poor Darius fell.  
“ All names but one too low,—that one too high ;  
“ All parallels are wrongs, or blasphemy !”

TICKELL.

buried at Windsor,\* without much funeral pomp. This Prince left six children: Charles and James, who successively mounted the throne of Great Britain; Henry Duke of Gloucester, who died soon after the Restoration; Mary, mother of William III.; Elizabeth, who died † soon

\* At the repeated solicitation of Mr. Herbert to those who were in power, permission was granted, and room was found for him in a vault in which were the coffins of King Henry VIII. and Queen Jane, his third wife.

† On the 8th of September, 1650, at the age of fifteen years, pining away with grief and melancholy, being confined, after her royal father's death, in Carisbrook Castle, under the custody of one Mildmay; and was buried in a vault near the communion table in Newport church, 24th September following. The coffin, in a very perfect state, was found 24th October, 1793; and on the lid was inscribed,

“ Elizabeth, second daughter of the late King  
“ Charles, deceased September 8th, 1650.”

The above particulars, with the drawing for the engraving annexed, were obligingly communicated to

d

Messrs.

soon after her father; and Henrietta, afterwards Duchess of Orleans.

HARRIS'S LIFE OF K. CHARLES.

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The Character of this Prince, as that of most men, if not of all men, was mixed; but his virtues predominated extremely above his vices, or, more properly speaking, his imperfections; for scarce any of his faults rose to that pitch as to merit the appellation of vices. To consider him in the most favourable light, it may be affirmed, that his dignity was free from pride, his humanity from weakness, his bravery from rashness, his temperance from austerity, his frugality from avarice:  
all

Messrs. Harding, of Pall-Mall, by Richard Bull, Esq. of North Court, in the Isle of Wight; who saw the vault and coffin in the state represented.

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all these virtues, in him, maintained their proper bounds, and merited unreserved praise. To speak the most harshly of him, we may affirm, that many of his good qualities were attended with some latent frailty; which, though inconsiderable, was able, when seconded by the extreme malevolence of his fortune, to disappoint them of all their influence: his beneficent disposition was clouded by a manner not very gracious; his virtue was tinged with superstition; his good sense was disfigured by a deference to persons of a capacity inferior to his own; and his moderate temper exempted him not from hasty and precipitate resolutions. He deserves the epithet of a good, rather than of a great man; and was more fitted to rule in a regular established government, than either to give way to the encroachment of a popular assembly, or finally to subdue their pretensions. He wanted suppleness and  
d 2                      dexterity



dexterity sufficient for the first measure; he was not endowed with vigour requisite for the second.

The tragical death of Charles begat a question, whether the people in any case were entitled to judge and to punish their Sovereign; and most men, regarding chiefly the atrocious *usurpation* of the pretended judges, and the *merit* of the virtuous Prince who suffered, were inclined to condemn the republican principle as highly seditious and extravagant.

But between resisting a Prince and dethroning him, there is a wide interval; and the abuses of power, which can warrant the latter violence, are greater and more enormous than those which will justify the former. Between dethroning a Prince and punishing him there is another wide interval; and it were not strange, if even men of the most enlarged thought should question, whether human nature could  
ever

ever in any Monarch reach that height of depravity, as to warrant in revolted subjects this last act of extraordinary jurisdiction. That illusion (if it be an illusion) which teaches us to pay a sacred regard to the persons of Princes is so salutary, that to dissipate it by the formal trial of a Sovereign, will have more pernicious effects upon the people, than the example of justice can be supposed to have a beneficial influence upon Princes, by checking their career of tyranny.

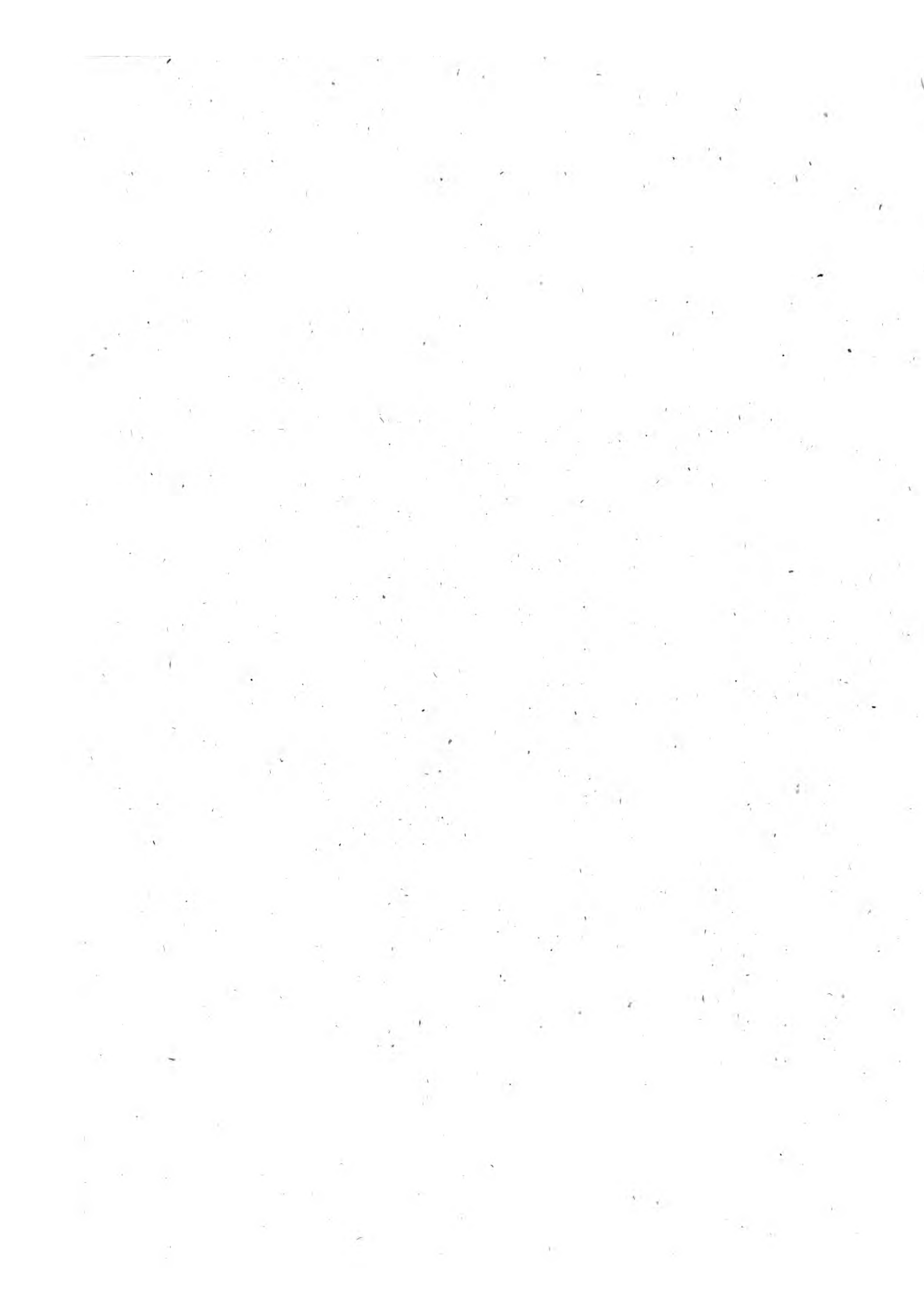
The crimes of that bloody tyrant Nero are so enormous, that they break through all rules; but when we pass from the case of Nero to that of Charles, the great disproportion, or rather total contrariety of character, immediately strikes us; and we stand astonished that, among a civilized people, so much virtue could ever meet with so fatal a catastrophe.

What a paradox in human affairs,  
that

that Henry VIII. should have been almost adored in his life-time, and his memory be respected, while Charles I. should, by the same people, at no greater distance than a century, have been led to a public and ignominious execution, and his name be ever after pursued by falshood and by obloquy! Even at present, an historian, who, prompted by his courageous generosity, should venture, though from the most authentic and undisputed facts, to vindicate the fame of that Prince, would be sure to meet with such treatment, as would discourage even the boldest from so dangerous, however splendid an enterprise.

HUME.







L<sup>d</sup> STRAFFORD

*Pub. June 1. 1794 by Herbert Paul Mall*

## EARL OF STRAFFORD.\*

**H**E was a man of great parts, and extraordinary endowments of nature; not unadorned with some addition of art and learning, though that again was more improved and illustrated by the other; for he

\* And Baron of Raby, a house belonging to Sir Henry Vane, and an honour he made account should belong to himself; which was an act of the most unnecessary provocation (though he contemned the man with marvellous scorn) that I have known, and I believe was the chief occasion of the loss of the Earl's head.

He had three wives: the first, Lady Margaret Clifford, sister to the Earl of Cumberland, and left no issue; the second, Lady Arabella Hollis, sister to the Earl of Clare, who left him his only son, William, afterwards Earl of Strafford, and two daughters: the third wife was daughter to Sir Francis Rhodes, of Yorkshire; by whom he had one daughter, an infant at the time of his death.

he had a steadiness of conception, and sharpness of expression, which made his learning thought more than in truth it was. His first inclinations and addresses to the court were only to establish his greatness in the country; where he apprehended some acts of power from the Lord Savile, who had been his rival always there, and of late had strengthened himself by being made a privy-counsellor, and officer at court: but his first attempts were so prosperous, that he contented not himself with being secure from the Lord's power in the country, but rested not till he had bereaved his adversary of all power and place in court; and so sent him down, a most abject, disconsolate old man, to his country; where he was to have the superintendancy over him too, by getting himself at that time made Lord President of the North. These successes, applied to a nature too elate and haughty of itself, and  
a quicker

a quicker progress into the greatest employments and trust, made him more transported with disdain of other men, and more contemning the forms of business, than happily he would have been if he had met with some interruptions in the beginning, and had passed in a more leisurely gradation to the office of a statesman.

He was, no doubt, of great observation, and a piercing judgment, both in things and persons: but his too good skill in persons made him judge the worse of things; for it was his misfortune to be in a time wherein very few wise men were equally employed with him, and scarce any (but Lord Coventry, whose trust was more confined) whose faculties and abilities were equal to his, so that upon the matter he relied wholly upon himself; and discerning many defects in most men, he



too much neglected what they said or did.

Of all his passions, his pride was most predominant; which a moderate exercise of ill fortune might have corrected and reformed, and which was by the hand of heaven strangely punished, by bringing his destruction upon him by two things he most despised,—the people, and Sir Harry Vane. In a word, the epitaph which Plutarch records that Sylla wrote for himself, may not be unfitly applied to him; “That no man did ever exceed him, “either in doing good to his friends, or “in doing mischief to his enemies; for his “acts of both kinds were most notor-  
“rious.”

In his person he was of a tall stature, something inclining to slooping in his shoulders; his hair black and thick, which he wore short; his countenance of a grave  
well-

well-composed symmetry, and good features; only in his features he expressed more severity than affability, yet a very courteous person.

His impeachment by the House of Commons was on the 11th of November, 1640, and the trial commenced 22d of March following; when about seven of the clock in the morning he came from the Tower, accompanied with six barges, wherein were one hundred soldiers of the Tower, and fifty pair of oars. At his landing, he was attended with two hundred of the *Trained Bands*, and went in guarded by them into the Hall. The trial continued, before judgment was given, until the 10th of May, and on the 12th he was brought from the Tower to the scaffold upon Tower Hill, where the Bishop of Armagh, the Earl of Cleveland, Sir George Wentworth, brother to the Earl

of Strafford, and others of his friends, were present, to take their leave of him.

He told the people, when on the scaffold, with a composed undaunted courage, he was come to satisfy them with his head; but that he much feared, that the reformation that was begun in blood, would not prove so fortunate to the kingdom as they expected, and he wished; and after great expressions of devotion to the church of England, and the protestant religion, established by law, and professed in that church, of his loyalty to the king, and affection to the peace and welfare of the kingdom, with marvellous tranquillity of mind delivered his head to the block, where it was severed from his body at one blow; many of the standers by, who had not been over charitable to him in his life, being much affected with the courage and christianity of his death.

Thus

Thus fell the greatest subject in power, and little inferior to any in fortune, at that time in the three kingdoms; a man of great parts, and extraordinary endowments of nature, adorned with the addition of art and learning; had a readiness of conception, was of great observation, and a piercing judgment, both in things and persons.

CLARENDON.

RUSHWORTH.



## EARL OF NORTHAMPTON.

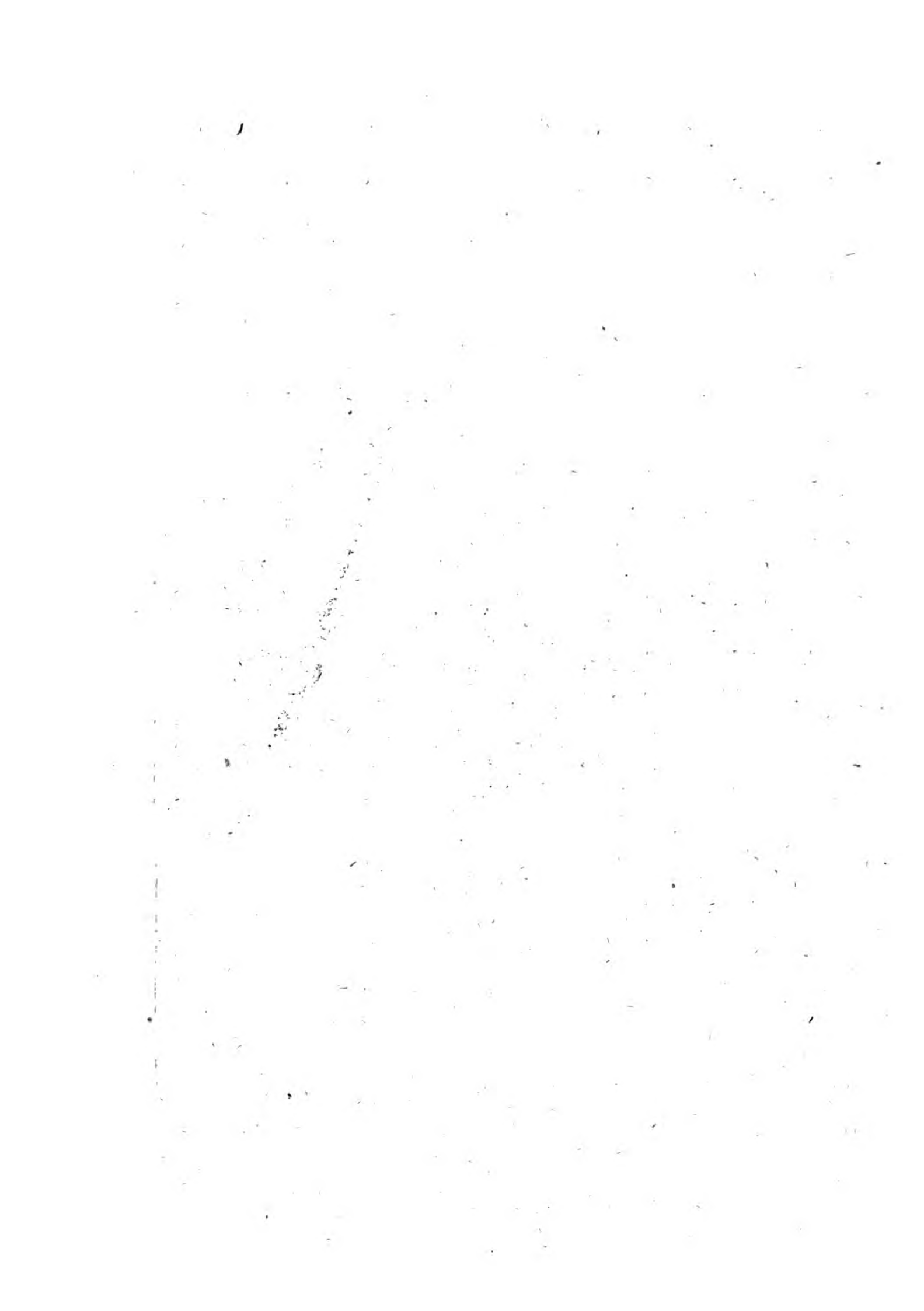
THIS noble peer was slain\* in the action at Hopton Heath, in Staffordshire, by Sir William Brereton's and Sir John Gill's forces, after he had vanquished the rebels. His horse being shot under him (the army pursuing the chace), he was left encompassed by the enemy; who own, that after he was on his feet, he killed their Colonel; and that they offered him quarter, which he refused, saying, he scorned to take quarter of such vile rogues and rebels as they were. He was slain by a blow with an halbert, on the hinder part of his head.

He

\* In the forty-second year of his age he married Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Beaumont; and by her had six sons and two daughters.



L<sup>d</sup> NORTHAMPTON



He was a person of great courage, honour and fidelity, and not well known till his evening; having in the ease, plenty, and luxury, of that too happy time, indulged himself with that licence which was then thought necessary to great fortunes; but, from the beginning of these distractions, as if he had been awakened out of a lethargy, he never proceeded with a lukewarm temper. Before the standard was set up, he appeared in Warwickshire against Lord Brooke; and as much upon his own reputation, as the justice of the cause, which was not so well understood, discountenanced, and drove him out of that country. Afterwards he took the ordnance from Banbury Castle, and brought them to the King. He levied, upon his own charge, a troop of horse and a regiment of foot, and (not like some other men, who warily distributed their family to both sides, one son to serve the King, whilst the father,



father, or another son, engaged for the Parliament) entirely dedicated all his children to the quarrel, having four sons officers under him, whereof three charged that day in the field; and from the time he submitted himself to the profession of a foldier, no man was more punctual upon command, no man more diligent and vigilant in duty. All distresses he bore like a common man, and all wants and hardships as if he had never known plenty and ease; most prodigal of his person to danger, and would often say, that if he outlived those wars, he was certain never to have so noble a death.

CLARENDON.

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*Harding sculp.*

*Vandyke pinx.*

*Lord Carnarvon.*

*Pub<sup>d</sup>. by I. Herbert 1794.*

## THE EARL OF CARNARVON.

**T**HIS valiant nobleman was a person with whose great parts and virtue the world was not enough acquainted. Before the war, though his education was adorned by travel, and an exact observation of the manners of more nations than our common travellers use to visit, (for he had, after the view of Spain, France, and most parts of Italy, spent some time in Turkey, and those eastern countries,) he seemed to be wholly delighted with those looser exercises of pleasure—hunting, hawking, and the like—in which the nobility of that time too much delighted to excel.

After the troubles began, having the command of the first or second regiment  
 f of

of horse that was raised for the King's service, he wholly gave himself up to the office and duty of a soldier; no man more diligently obeying, or more dexterously commanding; for he was not only of a very keen courage in exposing his person, but an excellent discerner and pursuer of advantage upon his enemy. He had a mind and understanding very present in the article of danger, which is a rare benefit in that profession. He was a great lover of justice, and practised it then most deliberately, when he had power to do wrong; and so strict in the observation of his word and promise, as a commander, that he could not be persuaded to stay in the west, when he found it not in his power to perform the agreement he had made with Dorchester and Weymouth.

CLARENDON.

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WILLIAM LAUD,  
ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

**T**HIS great prelate was a man of exemplary virtue, an excellent preacher, and a scholar of the most sublime parts; was always maligned and persecuted by the Calvinian faction; having all his life eminently opposed his doctrine in those controversies, before the name of Arminius was taken notice of, or his opinions heard of.

As his learning, piety, government, noble designs for the church and clergy, public spirit, benefactions, &c. were wonderful, so his most accursed oppressions, sufferings, and barbarous murder, were unparalleled in any part of the christian world



No man had a heart more entire to the King, the church, or his country. He was a man of great courage and resolution; proposed no ends in all his actions but what were pious and just; therefore did not regard what men said, or were like to say, of him. He intended the discipline of the church should be felt, as well as spoken of; and applied to the splendid transgressors, as well as to the meanest offenders.

On his trial he defended himself with great and undaunted courage, and less passion than was expected from his constitution; he underwent his execution (on Tower Hill, 10th January, 1643-4) with all christian courage, to the admiration of all beholders.

CLARENDON.

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*Vandyke P.<sup>o</sup>*

*adam. sculp.*

**L<sup>d</sup>. DERBY.**

*The Original at Cornbury L<sup>d</sup>. Clarendons.*

*Pub. May 1. 1794 by J. Herbert. Pall Mall.*

## EARL OF DERBY.

HE was a man of unquestionable loyalty,\* honour, and courage; and all his defects and misfortunes proceeded from his having lived so little time among his equals,

\* His zeal and activity for the royal cause was particularly manifested by the forces, both horse and foot, brought for the King's service from the Isle of Man into Lancashire, and there, by his interest with several brave men, joined by a greatly superior number, so that he was in a fair way of raising a considerable army; but in his march for Lancaster, where several hundreds more lay ready to join him, he was intercepted and defeated near Wiggan, by some regiments out of Cheshire, under the command of Lilburn; in which action fell Lord Withrington, and several other most worthy persons; himself, being wounded, narrowly escaping. After the defeat at Worcester, he was by the Parliament tried and put to death at Boston in Lincolnshire, with every circumstance of rudeness and barbarity.

equals, that he knew not how to treat his inferiors, which was the source of all the ill that befel him; having thereby drawn such prejudice against him from persons of inferior quality, who yet thought themselves too good to be contemned, that they pursued him to death.

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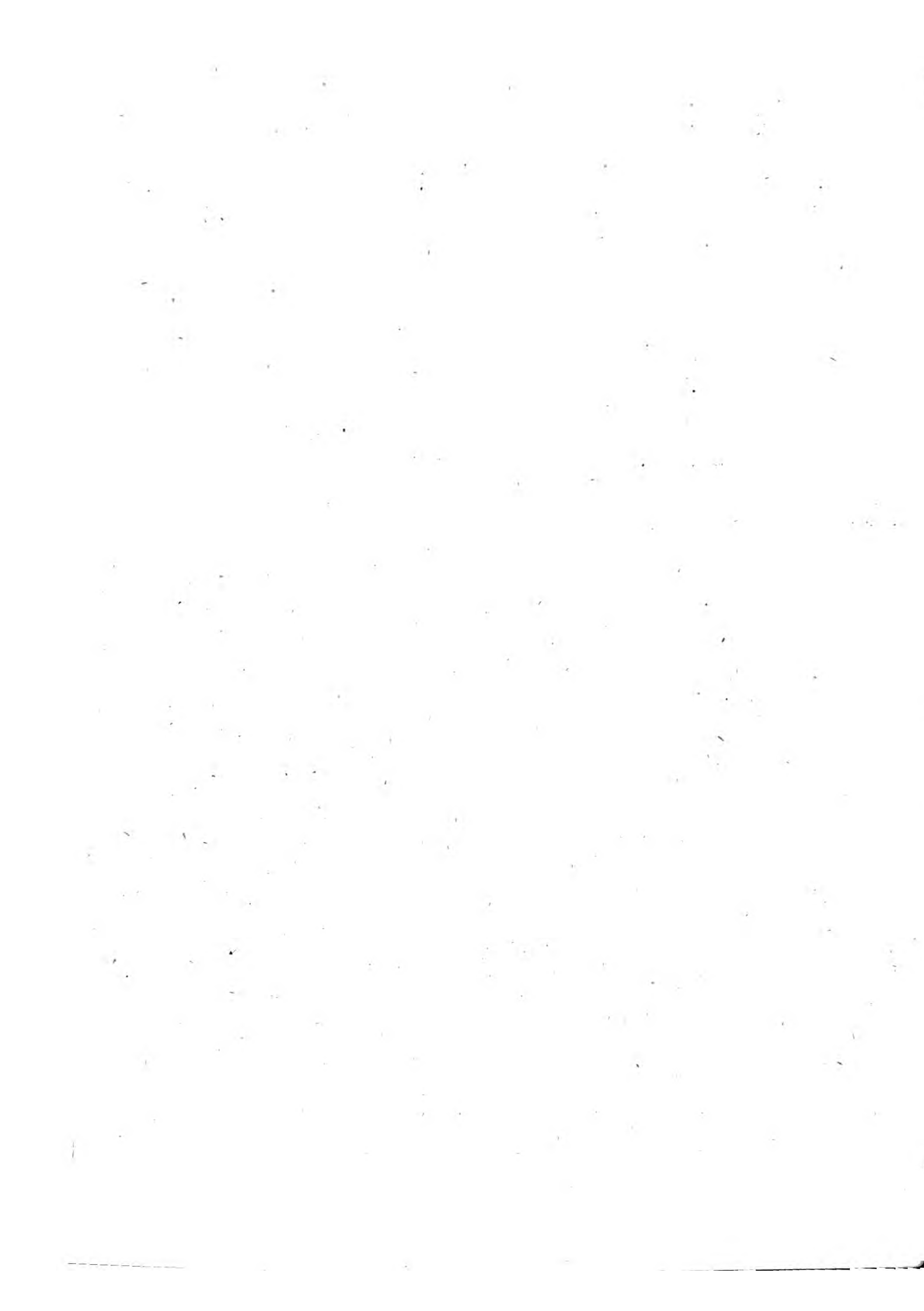
#### SIR CHARLES LUCAS.

THE younger brother of Lord Lucas, and heir both to his title and estate, was bred in the Low Countries, under the Prince of Orange, and always amongst the horse. He had little conversation in that court where great civility was practised and learned. He was a very brave man in his person, and in a day of battle a gallant man to look upon and follow, and  
gained



S<sup>r</sup>. Cha. LUCAS .

*Plat. I. IV. 1794 by J. Herbert & Russell. Sc. B. laet*









S<sup>r</sup>. Geo . LISLE .

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gained the repute of being the best commander of horse in the world.

SIR GEORGE LISLE, who always desired to imitate him, was a gentleman who had the same education, and an officer of foot. He led his men to battle with that alacrity, that no man was ever better followed; his soldiers never forsaking him, and the party that he commanded never left any thing undone which he led them upon. His courage was attended with the most gentle nature; kind to all, and beloved of all.

The manner of taking the lives of these worthy men was new and barbarous beyond example; and was generally imputed to Ireton, who swayed Fairfax.

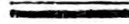
CLARENDON.

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## LORD HOPTON.

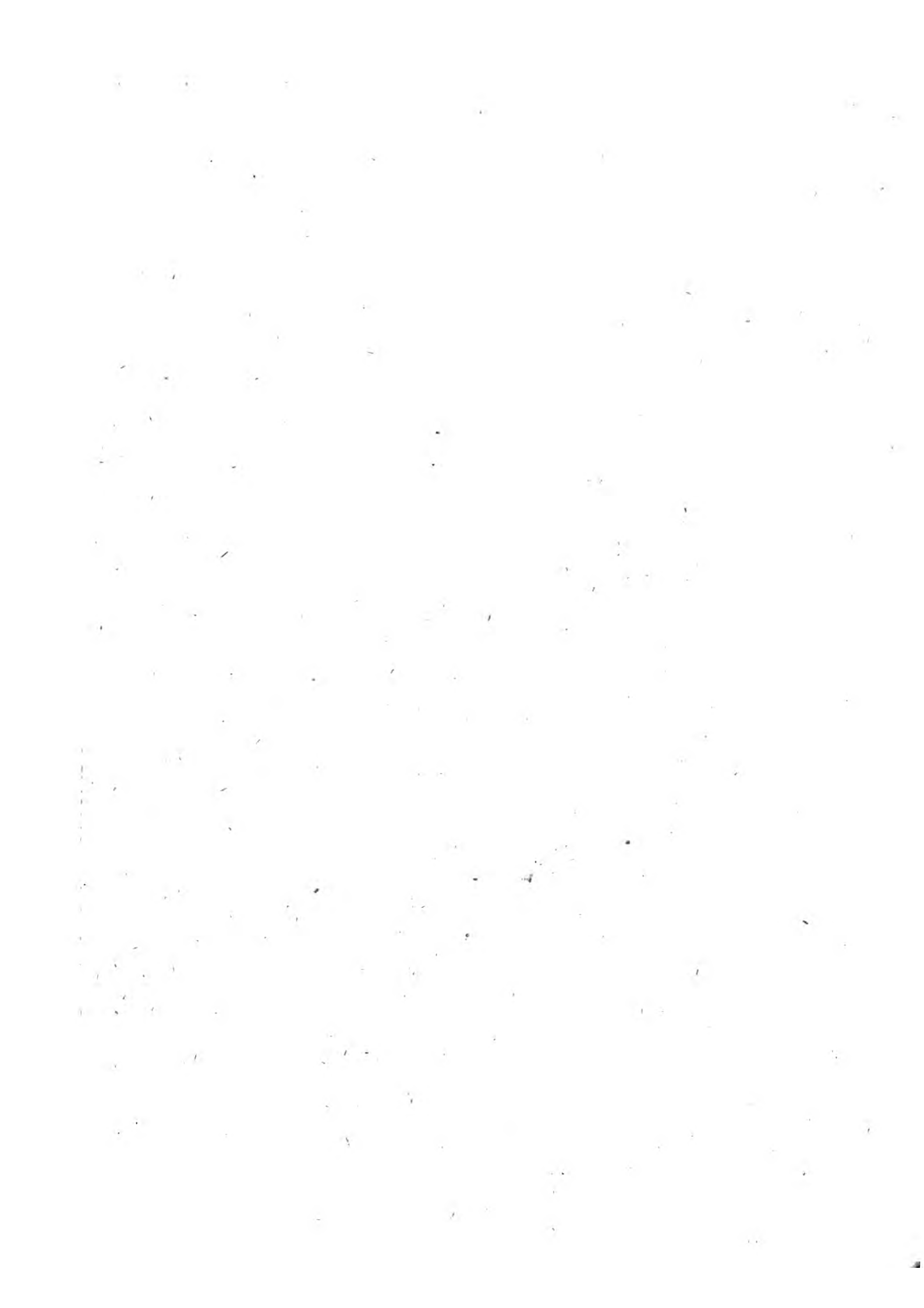
HE was a man superior to any temptation, and abhorred enough the licence and the levities with which he saw too many corrupted. He had a good understanding, a clear courage, an industry not to be tired, and a generosity that was not to be exhausted, a virtue that none of the rest had: but in the debates concerning the war, was longer in resolving, and more apt to change his mind after he had resolved, than is agreeable to the office of a commander in chief; which rendered him rather fit for the second, than for the supreme command in an army. He died 1652.

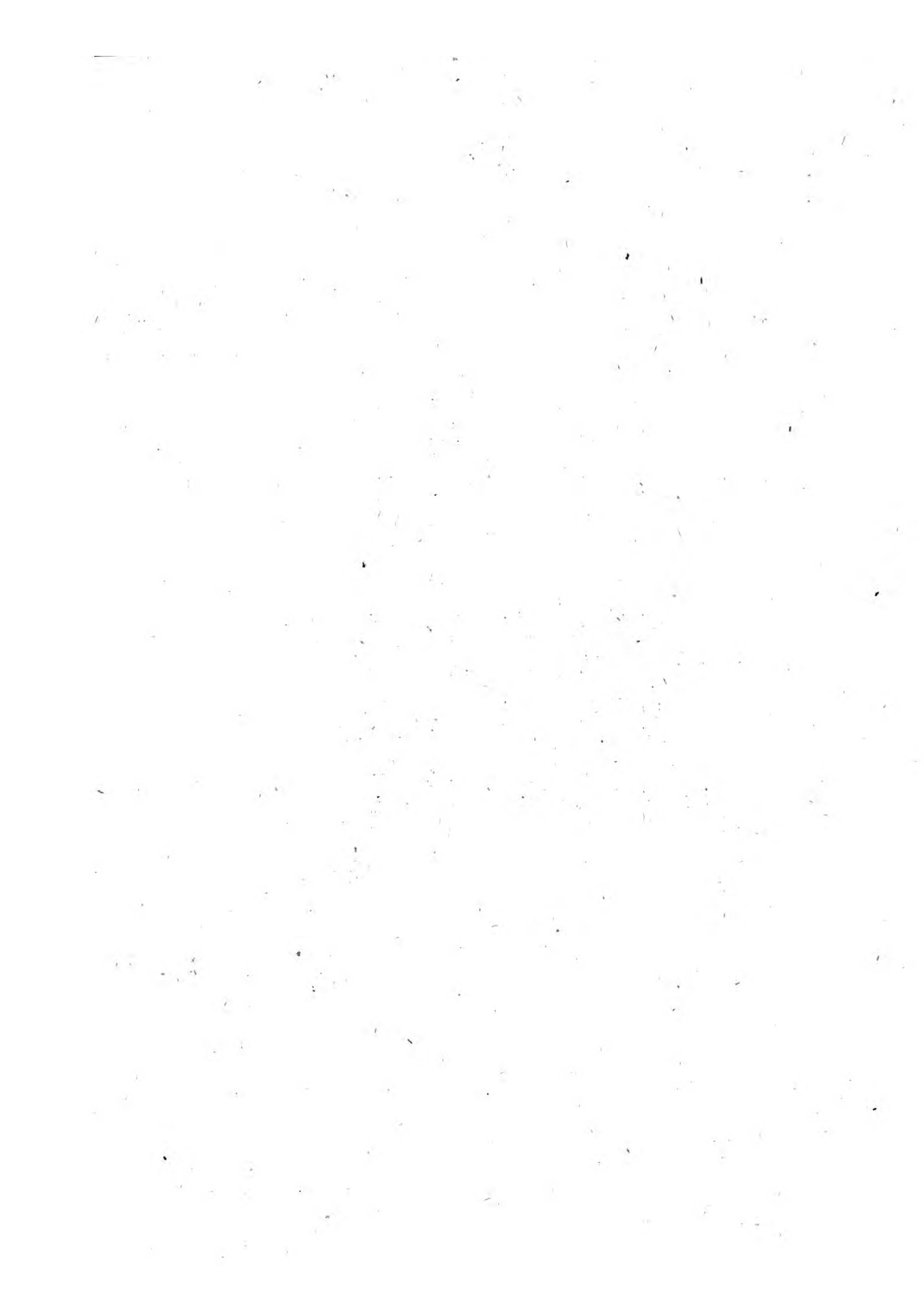
CLARENDON.





L.<sup>d</sup> HOPTON .







S. H. SLINGSBY ..

SIR HENRY SLINGSBY, BART.

WAS in the first rank of the gentlemen of Yorkshire, and was returned to serve in the Long Parliament, where he sat till the troubles began; and having no dependence upon the Court, was swayed only by his own conscience to detest the violent behaviour of that Parliament; and when he could stay no longer with a good conscience in their councils, in which he never concurred, he retired, and joined the first who in his own county took up arms for the King, being disposed to run the fortune of the Crown in all events. He was of a good understanding, though of few words; but having a large estate, and good reputation, had a great influence on the people, and was ircon-



ciliable to Cromwell's government, and therefore was cut off, being beheaded in 1658.

CLARENDON.

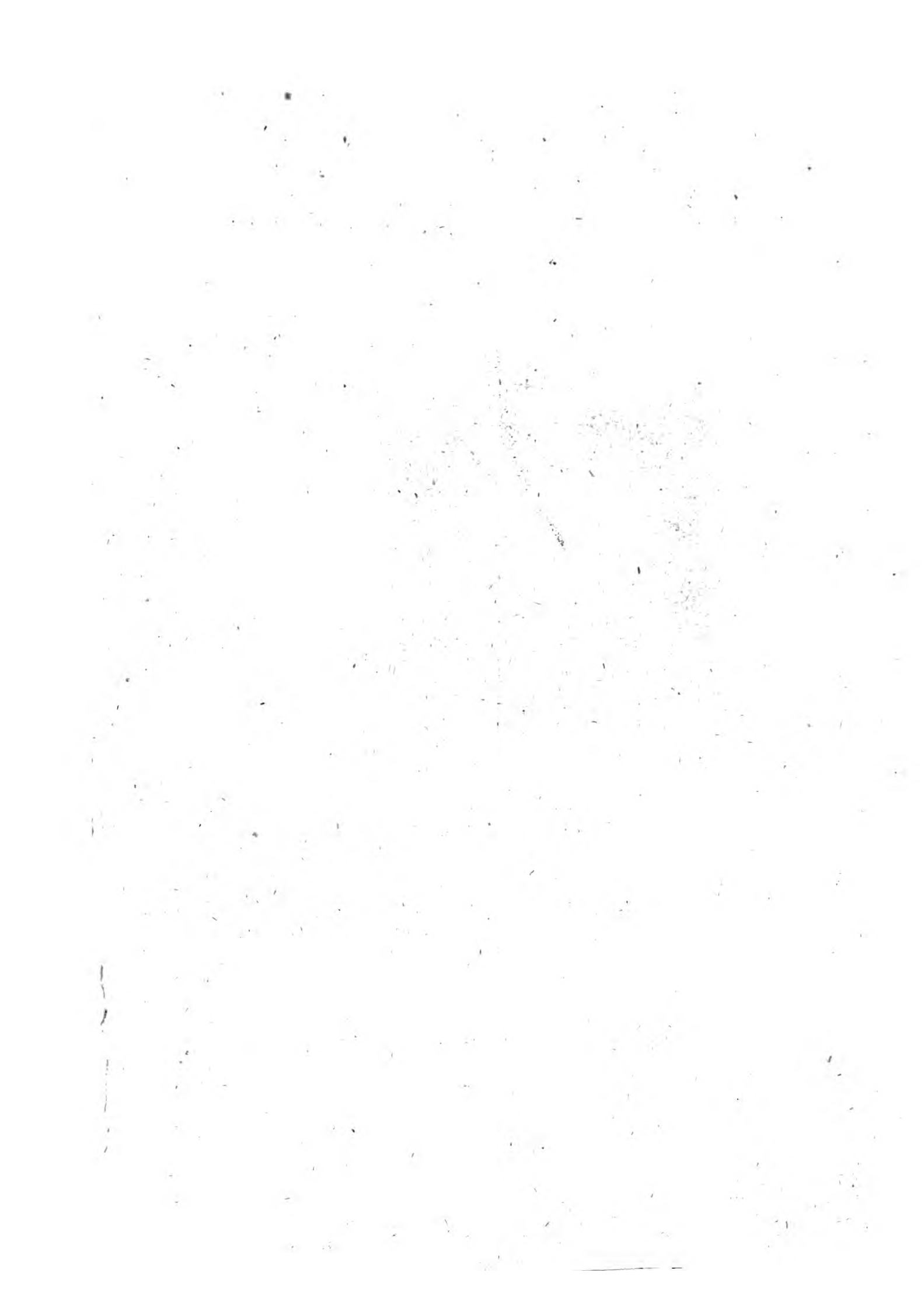
COLONEL JOHN PENRUDDOCK,

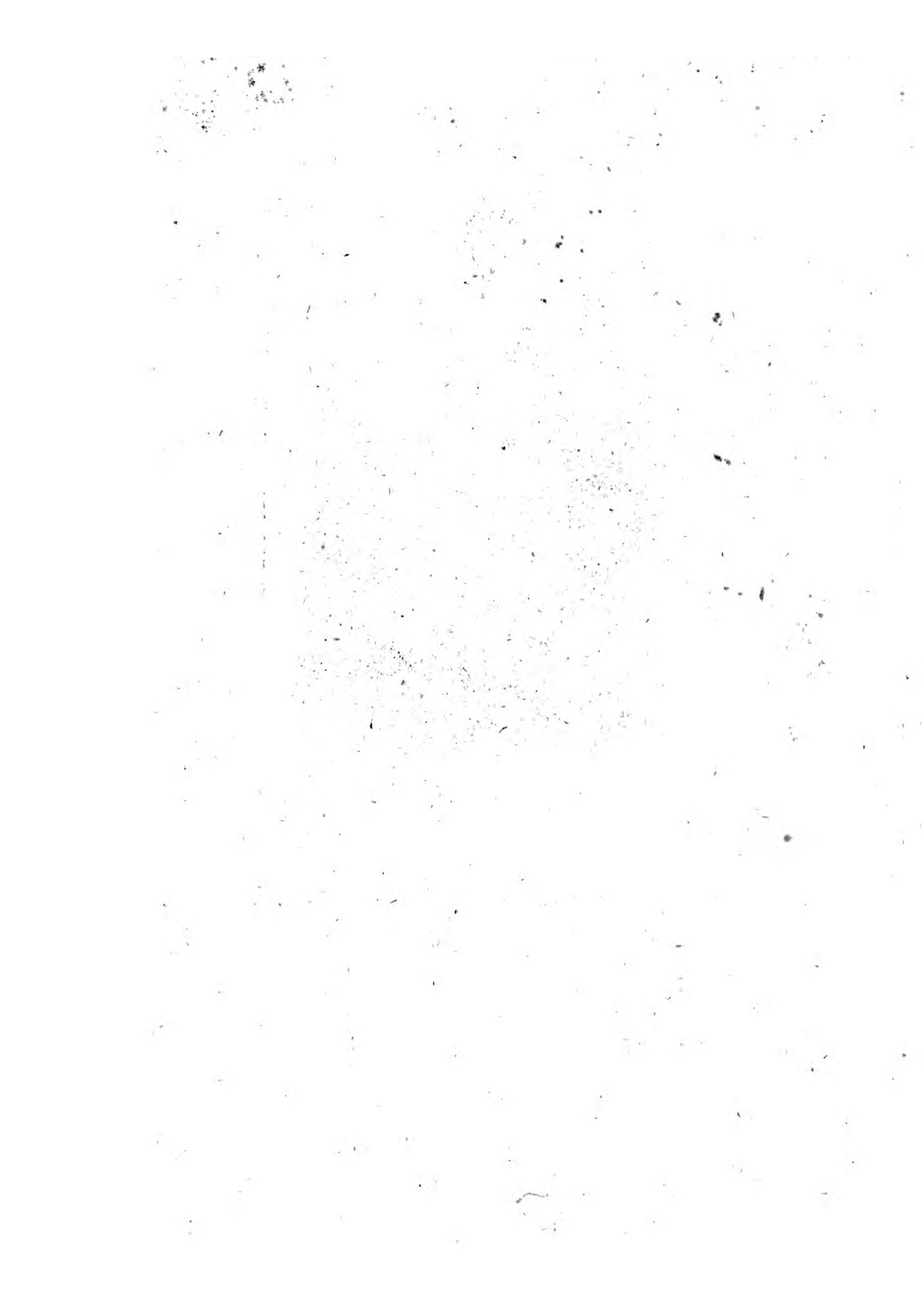
**O**F Compton-Chamberlain, in Wiltshire, (son of Sir John Penruddock) was the third brother of that ancient family that died in the service of the Crown. He was a compound of virtue, religion, and learning; and put on arms to redeem the liberties of three enslaved kingdoms. He headed that brave attempt of surprizing Salisbury at the very juncture the usurper's judges were holding assizes in the city, seized them all in their beds, and obliged them



C PENRUDDOCK

*Pub 1 Jun 1794*







*Harding sculpit*

L<sup>b</sup>. CAPEL.

*Pub 10c 1774 by J. Herbert 29, Russell Street, Bloomsbury*

them to deliver up their commissions. After which, marching to the west, he himself proclaimed the King at Blandford, but was overpowered by Crook, in Devonshire, and obliged to yield, though on honourable terms, which were not kept with him. He was committed to Exeter castle, and there beheaded, 16th May, 1655.

*Vid. Clarendon, Wood Oxon. and Lloyd's Memo.*

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### LORD CAPEL

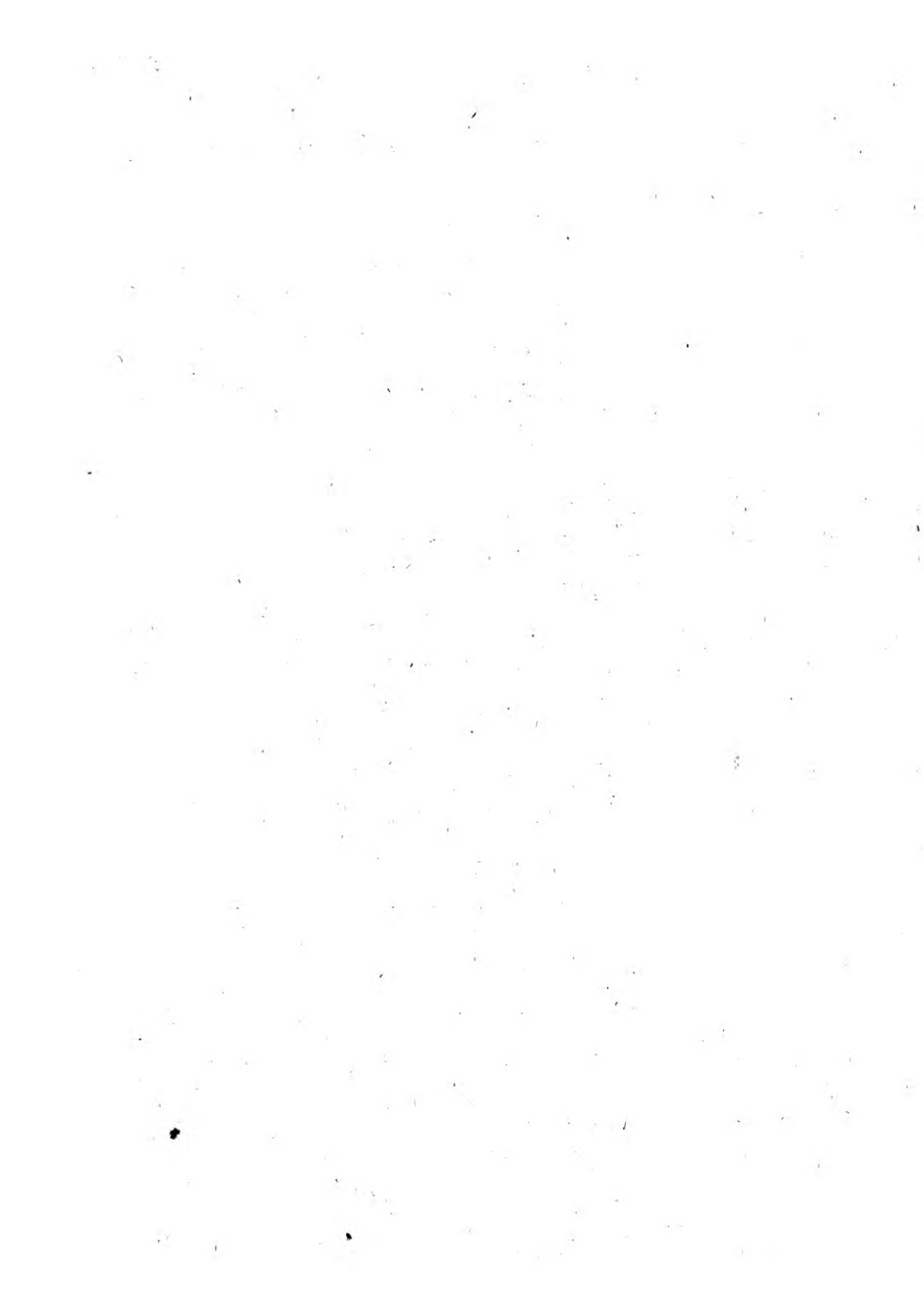
**W**AS a man in whom the malice of his enemies could discover very few faults, and whom his friends could not wish better accomplished. He was possessed

of a noble fortune, and lived in great plenty, so that no man was more happy in his domestic concerns; yet the King's honour was no sooner violated, than he threw all those blessings behind him, and frankly engaged his person and his fortune to all enterprizes of the greatest hazard and danger, and continued to the end without making one false step. In a word, he was a man, that whoever shall, after him, deserve well of the English nation, he can never think himself undervalued, when he shall hear, that his courage, virtue, and fidelity, are laid in the balance with, and compared to, that of Lord Capel.

This noble royalist was beheaded 9th March, 1648.

CLARENDON.

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*Vandyke pinx.*

*W. I. Taylor sc.*

*Archbishop Juxon.*

*Published March 1<sup>st</sup> 1794 by J. Herbert Pall Mall.*

WILLIAM JUXON,\*

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,

AT the time of the Rebellion suffered in common with his brethren; with this only distinction, that he was reserved, like Ulysses by the Cyclops, for the last morsel. At the time of the most horrid murder of King Charles, he attended him on the scaffold;

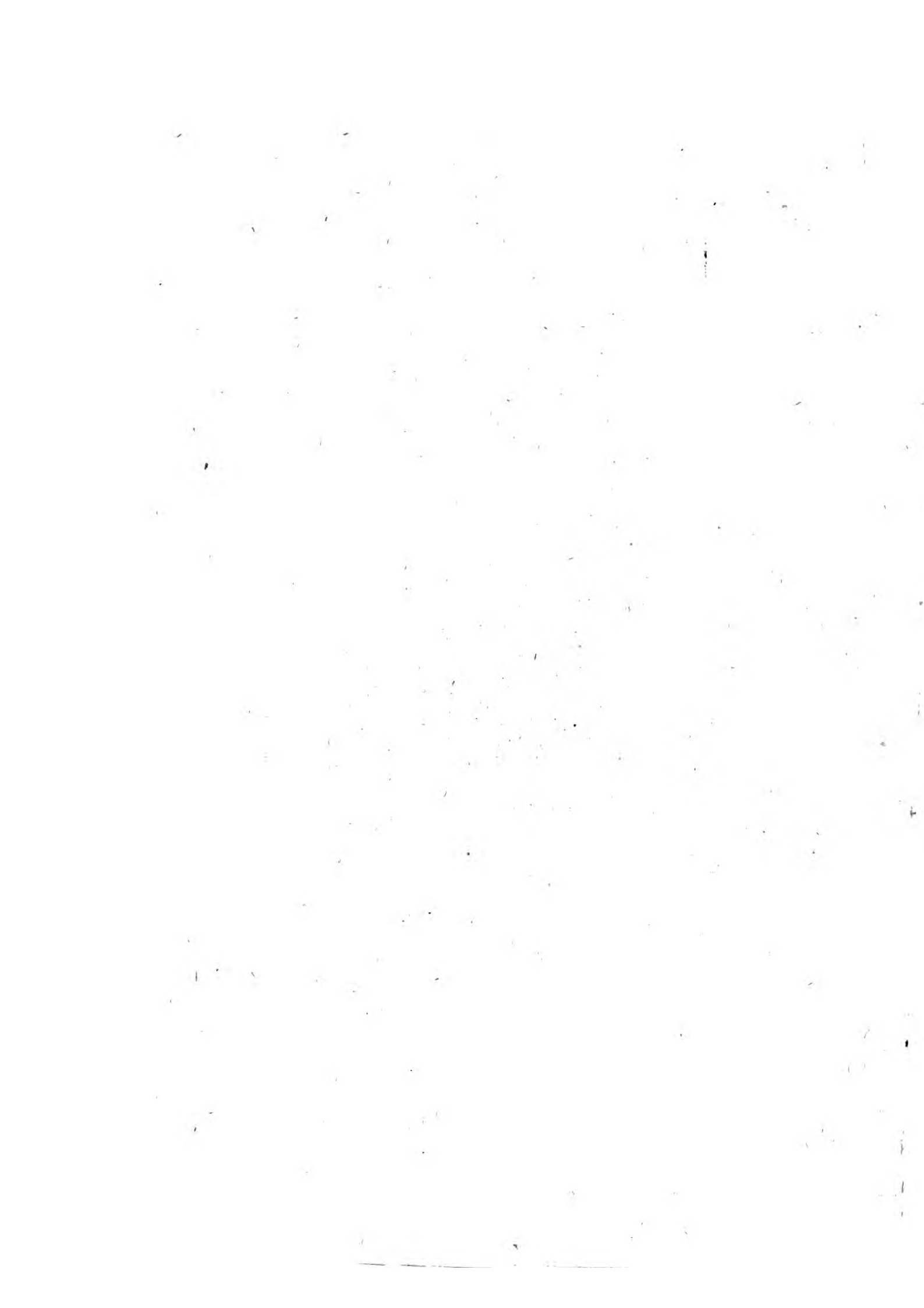
\* Was educated at St. John's, Oxford; was Scholar, Fellow, and President of the same, also Vice-Chancellor; Chaplain to the King; and, by the interest of Archbishop Laud, became Dean of Worcester, and Clerk of the Closet; was elected Bishop of Hereford, made Dean of the Chapel Royal, translated to London; made Lord High Treasurer, which office he discharged with such fidelity, that he gave universal content when the King's necessities were greatest, and the clamours of the people loudest.

scaffold; but had the happiness to see the King and church restored, to place the crown on the head of the former, and be himself the crown of the latter; being in 1660 translated from London to Canterbury, and on the 4th of June, 1663, to that place where his character may be equalled, but not excelled.

He was of a sweet temper, of admirable parts, but of wonderful modesty and humility; exercising that most distinguishing mark of christianity, forgiveness of enemies; insomuch that he was the delight of his times, and extorted a reverence from those very persons who had destroyed and ruined his order.

*Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.*

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*adamsc*

L<sup>d</sup> KINGSTON

*Pub Jun 1794 by Herbert Pitt Mall*

## EARL OF KINGSTON,\*

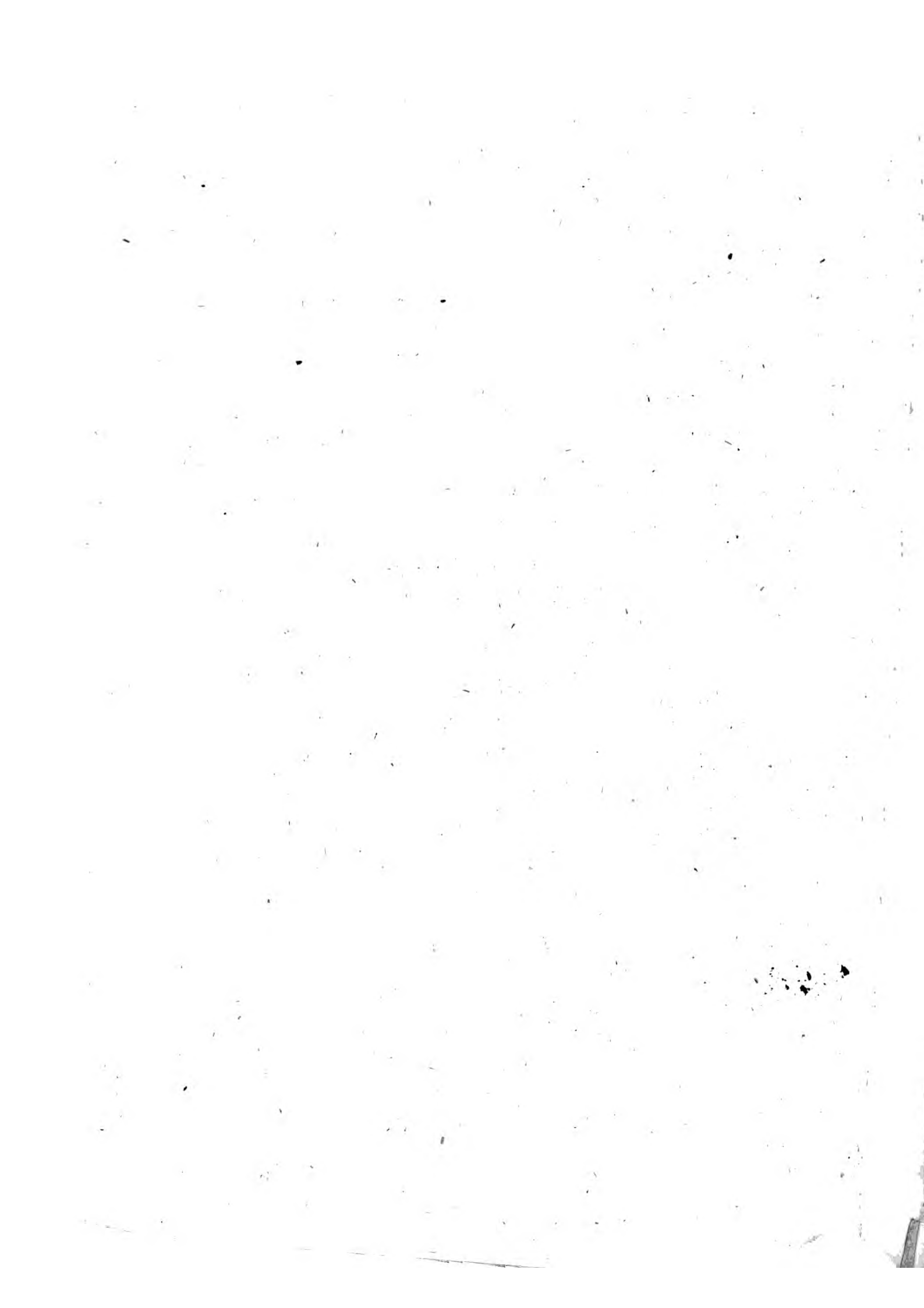
**W**AS Lieutenant-General of the King's forces within the counties of Lincoln, Rutland, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk; was in the royal commission for the treaty of Uxbridge, and lost his life in the King's service, July 30, 1643. He brought to his Majesty four thousand men; and having the care of the county, he vigorously supported the legitimate commission of array, (to the bye-blow of the militia) till unhappily surprized near Gainsborough, by the forces of Lord Willoughby of Parham;

\* The ancestors of Robert Lord Pierrepont, Viscount Newark, and Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull, came in with the Conqueror, to settle the monarchy of this kingdom, and they went out of the world maintaining it.

ham; who, (because he was a person of high quality, and great concern to the King's affairs) the more effectually to secure him, embarked him for Hull in a pinnace; whereupon Colonel Cavendish, justly sensible of his worth, and the loss of him, with a party pursued the pinnace to a shallow, which she could not pass, demanding the return of the Earl, and the surrender of the said pinnace; both which the rebels refused, and placed the Earl upon the deck, hoping thereby to deter the royalists from firing; but a drake was discharged, which unfortunately took away the lives of the said noble Earl and one of his servants; whereupon they immediately struck, and yielded.

CLARENDON AND LLOYD.

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*Harding sc<sup>o</sup>*

**L<sup>d</sup> LITCHEFIELD**

*Printed by J. Herbert, 29, Russell St., Bloomsbury*

## EARL OF LITCHFIELD,\*

WAS honoured with the command of his Majesty's own troop, consisting of an hundred and twenty persons of quality, which he led with the greatest valour and conduct; as was manifested first near the city of Litchfield; secondly before Marlborough, where he won three posts from the rebels; thirdly in Newbury second fight, when the Earl of Essex's horse pressed so hard upon the King's, that they gave way in disorder, until this noble Earl came to the relief of Colonel Legg, &c.; and fourthly at Rawstone-Heath, near Chester. When the King was overpowered by Pointz  
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\* Created Earl of Litchfield in consideration of his eminent services to the Crown near that city, was the youngest brother of five that served his Majesty.

and Jones, this Earl managed his retreat, to the amazement of all who saw him; in which fatal action (among many other gentlemen and officers of name) fell this brave and very faultless young nobleman. He was of a most gentle and affable nature, and of a spirit and courage invincible; whose loss the King bore with extraordinary grief.

CLARENDON AND LLOYD.

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MARQUIS OF MONTROSE,\*

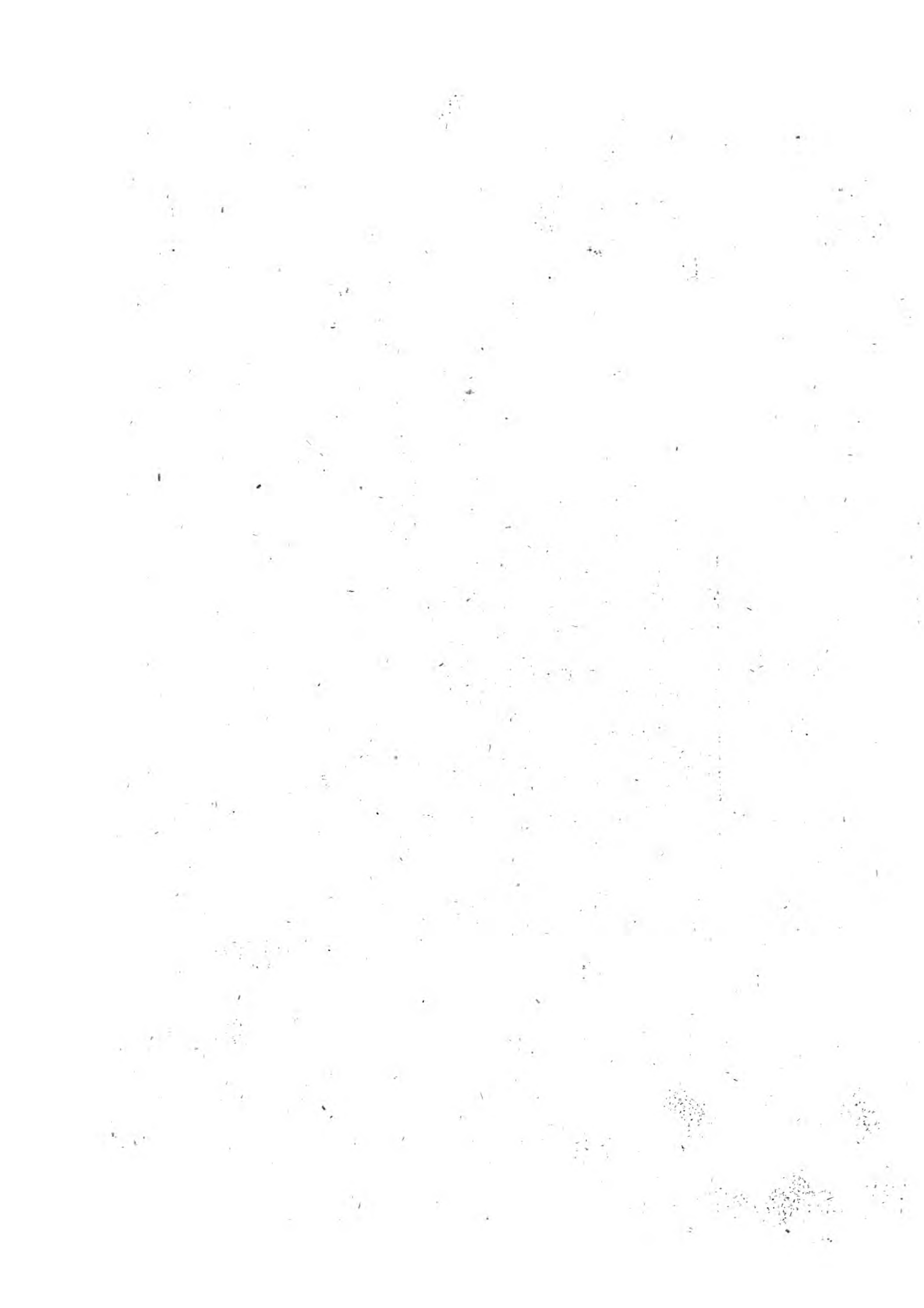
WAS a gentleman of very ancient extraction, many of whose ancestors had exercised

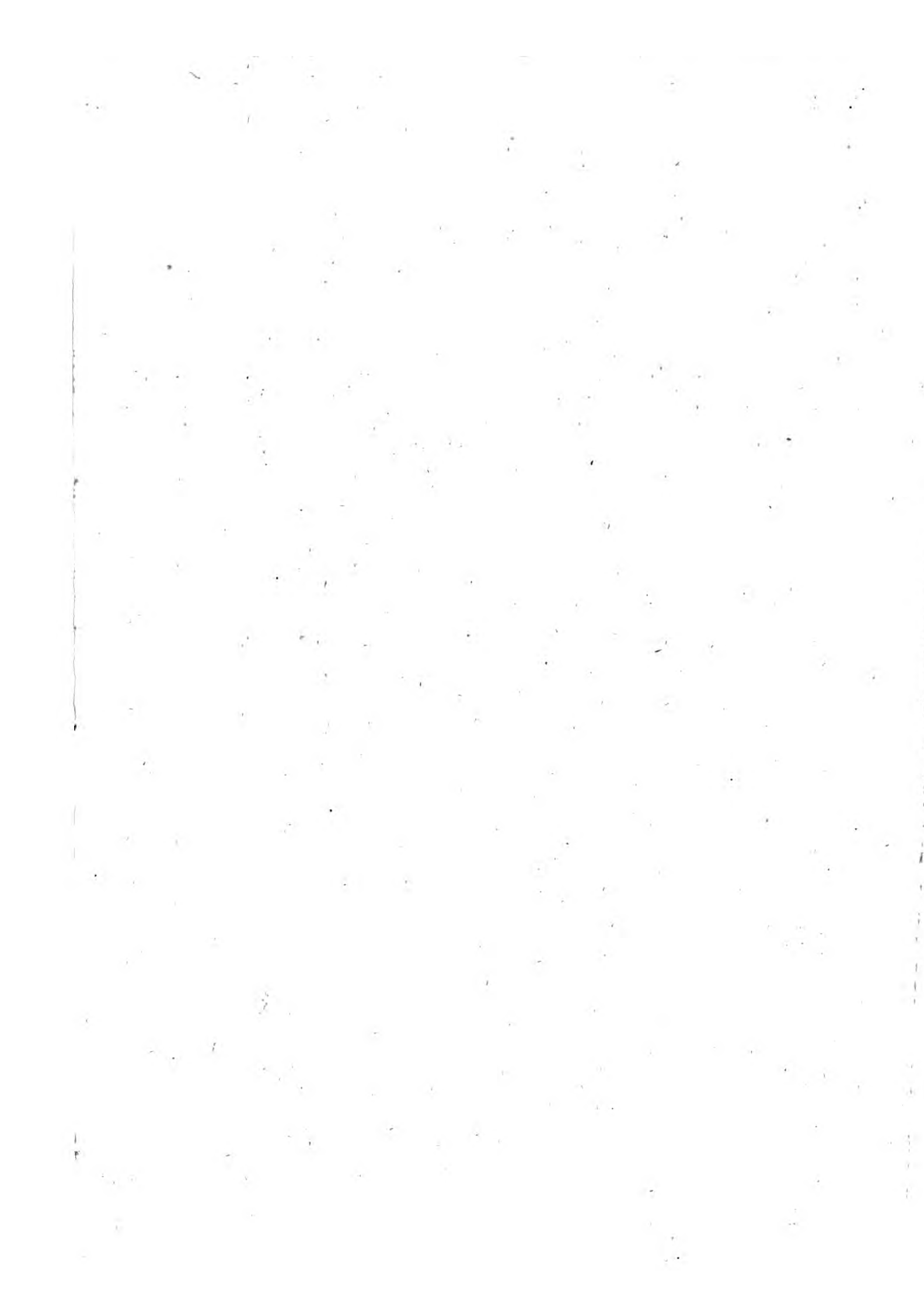
\* Executed at Edinburgh 1650. An account of him will also be given in the "*Portraits of Illustrious Persons of Scotland, with biographical Notices, by Mr. PINKERTON,*" now publishing in numbers, by I. Herbert, bookfeller, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.



*MARQUIS of MONTROSE*

*Pub May 1 1794 by J Herbert Pall Mall*







*Vandyke pinx.*

*W. I. Taylor sculp.*

*The Earl of Lindsey.*

*Pub<sup>d</sup> March 1. 1794 by I. Herbert N<sup>o</sup> 6 Pall Mall.*

exercised the highest charges under the King in Scotland, and had been allied to the Crown itself. In the beginning of the King's troubles he was a zealous covenanter; but discovering the vile designs of these men, he left them, and bravely engaged in the King's cause, headed the royalists in Scotland, and in a few months gained three remarkable battles, at Perth, Aberdeen, and Innerloch, and prevailed in so many attempts, that in effect he made himself master of that kingdom.

CLARENDON.

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EARL OF LYNDSEY.

THIS loyal Earl was a person of very noble extraction, and great honour. He spent his youth, and the vigour of his age,

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in military actions and commands abroad; always preserving a very good reputation with all men, and a very good interest in his country, as appeared by the supplies he and his son brought to the King's army; the several companies of his own regiments of foot being commanded by the principal knights and gentlemen of Lincolnshire, who engaged in the service chiefly out of their personal affection to him. He was of a very generous nature, and punctual in what he undertook.

In the action at Edge-hill, being wounded, he was carried out of the field to the next village; and if he could then have procured surgeons, it was thought his wound would not have proved mortal. He had very many friends, and very few enemies; and died generally lamented.

CLARENDON.





L<sup>d</sup> FAULKLAND .

*Publ / 1794, by J. Herbert, 29, Russell St., Bloomsbury.*

## LORD VISCOUNT FAULKLAND.

WAS wonderfully beloved by all who knew him, as a man of excellent parts, of a wit so sharp, and a nature so sincere, that nothing could be more lively. In the morning before the battle of *Newbury* he was very chearful, and called for a clean shirt, saying, if he should be slain, they should not find him in foul linen. He was shot in the lower part of the belly, dropped immediately from his horse, and his body was not found till the next morning. Thus fell that incomparable young man, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

His stature was low, and smaller than most men's; his motion not graceful; of a keen courage, and fearless nature.

## SIR BEVILL GRENVILLE.

HIS death\* would have clouded any victory, and made the loss of others less spoken of. He was indeed an excellent person, whose activity, interest, and reputation, were the foundation of what had been done in Cornwall; and his temper and affections so public, that no accident which happened could make any impression on him; and his example kept others from taking any thing ill, or at least seeming to do so.

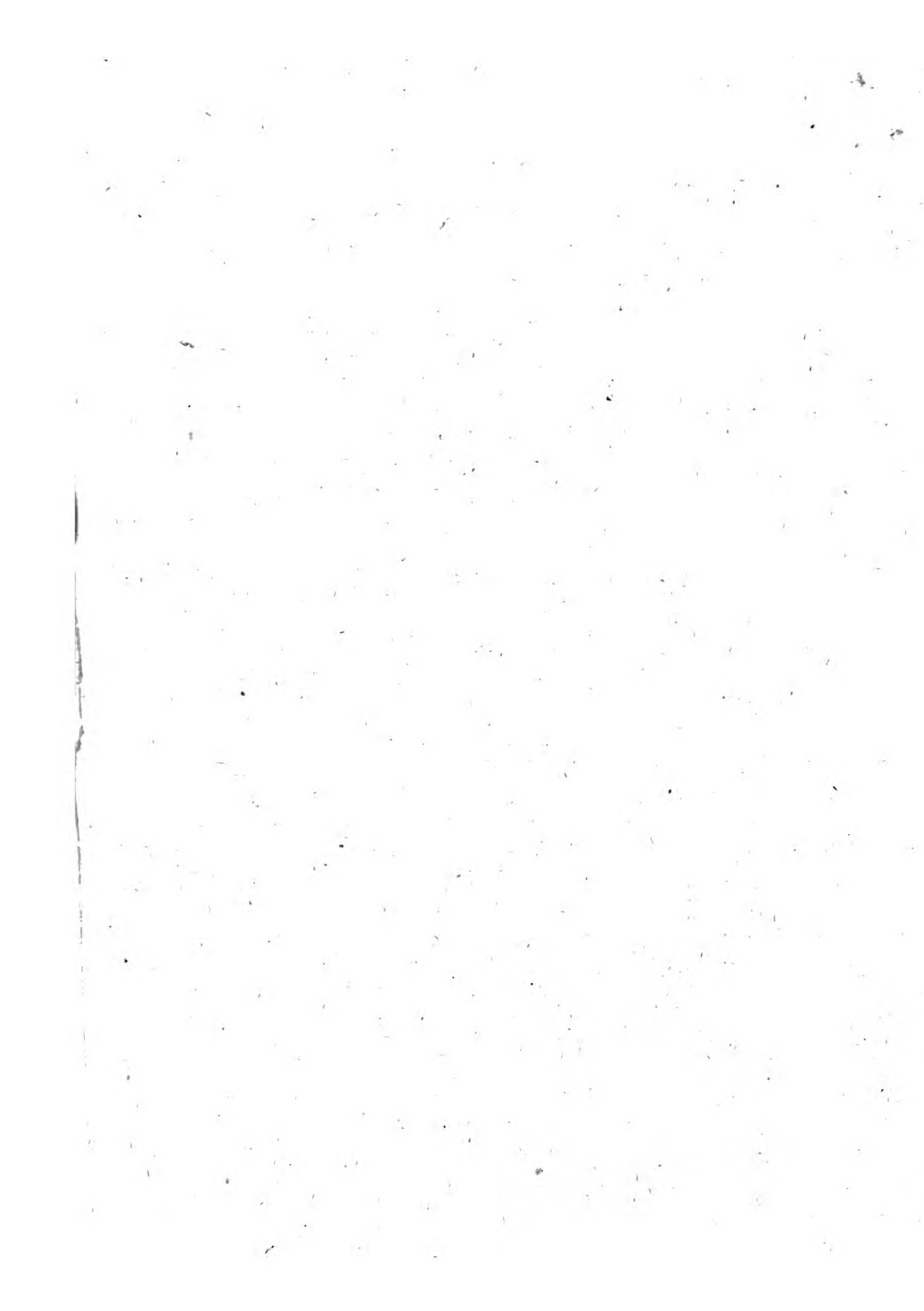
CLARENDON.

\* Killed at the battle of Lansdown, 1643.





S B GRANVILLE ..



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