



The autobiography of
Thomas Secker
Archbishop of Canterbury

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Archbishop Secker, by Sir Joshua Reynolds (*Lambeth Palace*)

The autobiography of
Thomas Seeker
Archbishop of Canterbury

EDITED BY
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&
R. W. GREAVES

LAWRENCE
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To
The Most Reverend and Right Honourable
Robert Alexander Kennedy Runcie, M.C., D.D.
Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England
I dedicate this edition
of the Autobiography of
a distinguished 18th-century predecessor

P r e f a c e

Bob Greaves was a man for whom I had great respect and affection: he had been for me fellow historian, mentor and good friend. At the time of his death the work on his edition of the autobiography of Archbishop Secker remained unfinished, and when his widow, Professor Rose Greaves, also a member of the Department of History at the University of Kansas, asked me to complete it, I agreed. As is often the case the completion has taken far longer than I ever expected.

I feel sure there were many people whose contributions Professor Greaves would have wished to acknowledge, and I hope they will recognize and accept the intention. For myself, I am particularly grateful to Mr. E.G.W. Bill, Librarian of Lambeth Palace, for his support and great patience. He and other Library staff members, especially the Deputy Librarian, Miss Melanie Barber, provided much help during my visits, and also promptly and courteously answered my queries by mail.

Mr. James Helyar, editor of the series in which this volume appears, edited and designed the complete work. I am grateful for his expert editorial advice, his attention to detail, and the large amount of time he gave to the project. It is a pleasure to record my thanks to the staff of the Kenneth Spencer Research Library for providing me with a quiet study in which to work and getting me so many of the materials that I needed. Miss Eleanor Symons, of the Reference Department in Watson Library, was both indefatigable and highly successful in her efforts to locate answers to unusual questions. Mrs. Constance Scheerer carefully read through the final text and annotations, and patiently tried to teach me copy-editing techniques and symbols, thereby preventing a number of errors. Mrs. Pam LeRow, College of Liberal Arts Word Processing Supervisor, took great pains with the many manuscript stages.

The Right Reverend Richard Grein, Bishop of Kansas, was very supportive of the writing of this book, and through the Tocher Fund of the diocese gave assistance for one of my trips to England.

One of my biggest debts is to Dr. A.E. Williams who spent a very great deal of time and effort in seeing the book through to the final stages. She has an endless patience for historical detail, and contributed in numerous ways to the editing of the text and apparatus and the checking of proofs.

JOHN S. MACAULEY

Introduction

“I have always admired Arch-Bishop Secker for his learning, his piety, his vigilance, his firmness, his mildness, his moderation, his discretion. In my conscience,” wrote Bishop Huntingford in 1828 to William Howley, translated that year from London to Canterbury, “I think you worthy to succeed a Metropolitan eminently qualified as he was.”¹

By the great body of churchmen, Secker came to be reputed one of the best of eighteenth-century bishops. For not a few he was the greatest of Hanoverian primates.² He was hardly ever to be mentioned by them except as “that excellent prelate,”³ or as “the judicious Secker.”⁴ Yet for all this, he was not a man who laboured under the woe of having all men speak well of him. Nobody was more bitterly, more virulently, more absurdly attacked than he was. For laymen of a certain type, as in an epigram ascribed to that worldling Chesterfield, “he signs his own name, when he “writes *Thomas Cant.*”⁵ In words published over the name of a convivial nobleman, “he was a true, great, and wise Churchman, of much more certain and equivocal *prudence*, than *faith*, and of more political *Churchism*, than of simple and sincere and unadulterated Christianity.”⁶ Low church controversialists, keeping the Hoadleian flag flying, loathed him, as being in their eyes an authoritarian ecclesiastic, of inquisitorial disposition, papist in temper if not profession, and animated with the spirit of those ‘bad’ men, Laud, Wake and Gibson.⁷ Venerated by some, execrated by others, his admirers and detractors were still fighting about his character half a century after he was gone.

Secker’s conformity to the Church of England,⁸ his entering at Exeter College, Oxford, his ordination at the age of thirty, his first rich benefices, his being raised to the episcopate, had all been under the

¹ L.P.L. Howley Papers: Huntingford (Bishop of Hereford, formerly of Gloucester) to Howley, 1 August 1828. I am indebted for this reference to Mr. E.W.G. Bill.

² The best account of Secker is in A.W. Rowden, *Primates of the Four Georges*, (London, 1916).

³ In an account of Archbishop Moore, Secker is praised as being like his predecessor Tillotson, “a very temperate person” [*Public Characters 1798-9* (London, 1799), pp. 115, 175, 220-21]. Secker himself greatly admired Archbishop Tenison: see Bodleian MS A269, p. 105, which reference I owe to Mr. J.R. Sharp Jr.

⁴ Richard Mant, *An Appeal to the Gospel*, 2nd ed. (Oxford, 1812), pp. 510-11.

⁵ *Gentleman’s Magazine*, LIII (1783), p. 1032 n.

⁶ *G.M.*, LIV (1784), p. 174.

⁷ Francis Blackburne, *Works* (Cambridge, 1805), I, p. xxxvi.

⁸ Blackburne dated Secker’s leaving Dissent at his entering Exeter college in 1721. Then, for matriculation, Secker would have had to subscribe the Thirty-Nine Articles. George, the archbishop’s brother, put the change when he was aged about 17. This

auspices of the Talbots, who were liberally disposed but were not always in the closest political friendship with Sir Robert Walpole. Of Sir Robert's merits, Secker was by no means easily convinced.⁹ Secker's sometimes in the Lords voting against the court (though not, as he emphasizes in the autobiography, more than some other bishops), his supposed tenderness to the Prince of Wales, his failure in the negotiations to reconcile the royal father and son, all these things put him out of favour at court. For twenty-one years, from 1737 to 1758, he was left in the bishopric of Oxford, which besides being poor in revenues had the disadvantage also of having within the diocese the University of Oxford, most of whose resident members disliked the government, and were disaffected to the bishop, if not contemptuous of him. These unfriendly dispositions were all too evident in the tempestuous Oxfordshire election of 1754.

In 1750, after seventeen years of hard if interesting labour in the exacting parish of St. James's, Westminster, there was at last plain evidence of his being received back into favour. He became Dean of St. Paul's. This had been achieved only by the hard work with the King of the Earl of Hardwicke and the Duke of Newcastle, pushed from behind by Archbishop Herring, in whose confidence the Bishop of Oxford was now well established. As late as the autumn of 1748 Herring was still regretting that objections lay in high quarters against Secker.¹⁰ Newcastle was pleased about the Deanery. "We could never oblige him cheaper, or more inoffensively, or less interfering with our Friends."¹¹ It was a good bargain indeed, to make sure of the most impressive of the great London rectors, a bishop of ability, as pastor, preacher, scholar, and administrator.¹² To have been restored by the Pelhams, was to invite the enmity of Horace Walpole, to whom no tale discreditable to Secker was unwelcome. To judge by the autobiography, Secker was remarkably well informed of what was said abroad against him.

A more enduring hostility came from an ecclesiastical party, from the "consistent Protestants," those who in Church matters thought of

would not be inconsistent with his continuing at Tewkesbury another four years, and fits his statement that he never communicated as a dissenter. The date of his confirmation is unknown.

⁹ William Coxe, *Memoirs of Horatio, Lord Walpole*, 2nd ed. (London, 1808), II, pp. 277-78, mentions a letter of Secker to Etough, 11 April 1749, which seemed to indicate that Horatio Walpole's *Letter to a Friend* about the peace preliminaries of 1748 modified some of the prejudices against Walpole of "the celebrated Dr. Secker, Bishop of Oxford."

¹⁰ For Herring's support of Secker's claims, B.L. Add. MS 32,722, fols. 108, 223; also Add. MS 35,598, fol. 349: Herring to Hardwicke, 20 September 1748.

¹¹ B.L. Add. MS 32,722, fol. 223: Newcastle to Henry Pelham, 23 August 1750.

¹² L.P.L. Secker Papers 7, ff. 91-3: Secker to Herring, 13 May 1755, dissuading Herring from pressing him for the bishopric of London.

themselves as old Whigs. The most virulent attacks came, not from the dissenters, whom he had left years ago, but almost entirely from Church of England men: men of the Hoadleian persuasion, to which he had once adhered, but now opposed. The controversy which Benjamin Hoadly, then Bishop of Bangor, had started, on the first Sunday in Lent 1717, by his sermon on *My Kingdom is not of this world*, never altogether died down. It was to be given a new turn in the next century by the Tractarians. There was no significant part of Christian practice which was not in some way made a bone of contention, for nothing could be dissociated from the basic issue of authority, the central theme of the Bangorian discourse: this seemed to get rid of any authority over the flock to be exercised by church or clergy, as “ambassadors” of Christ, and to reduce all to private judgment and sincerity. In this context, these men questioned whether the first sentence of the twentieth of the Thirty-Nine Articles¹³ were not a fraudulent interpolation by a disingenuous priest (Laud was a candidate) in the interest of sacerdotal power, or whether the statute of 13 Elizabeth “for ministers to be of sound religion” imposed all, or only some, of these Articles for subscription. Subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles had now as a religious test been so long part of the constitutional law of the realm, that to suggest change seemed to suggest revolution.

Secker as a young man had learned from Dr. Samuel Clarke to dislike nonscriptural language in liturgy and creeds. This lesson in due time he unlearned. As Lord Egmont put it, although once “in Dr. Samuel Clarke’s notions about the Trinity . . . Bishop Secker very wisely drew his neck out of that collar.”¹⁴ However radical he had been as a young man,¹⁵ by the time he was a bishop he was an ecclesiastical conservative. As Francis Blackburne observed, he did not even take his stand in defence of established arrangements on the basis of Warburton’s new justification of them in terms of utility rather than truth; he held to the older ideas of Church authority.¹⁶

In these circumstances, there was a promising controversial gambit in bringing up the bishop’s past, or his supposed past, against him. It could be used to make him look insincere and inordinately ambitious. Again and again it was repeated that he had been bred a dissenter, which he was not in the least concerned to deny, and as well, which was untrue,

¹³ “The Church hath power to decree Rites or Ceremonies, and authority in Controversies of Faith. . . .”

¹⁴ *Diary of Viscount Perceval, afterwards first earl of Egmont*, ed. R.A. Roberts (London, 1923), II, p. 476: 6 April 1738, p. 476.

¹⁵ Letters of the period 1716-1718, printed in the *Monthly Repository* XVI (1821) suggest a clever young man, whose radicalism was tinged with irreverence.

¹⁶ *Works*, I, pp. xxxv-xxxvi: Blackburne remarked shrewdly that “Warburton’s system was Hobbism trimmed and decorated.”

that he had been a candidate for the dissenting ministry, and that as such he had preached to a small village congregation at Bolsover in Derbyshire, not far from Chesterfield, where he was living. The truth that he set out to be a physician or surgeon was embroidered with statements to which the autobiography gives the lie: such as that he was trained to be a male midwife, and that his Leyden dissertation was *de partu difficili*, as if there were something discreditable in an archbishop having technical knowledge about childbirth. More serious than this, there was a tale that, as a student, he had been president of an atheists' club. The charge was made, that as he had risen in the Church, so he had of design grown cooler towards old dissenting connexions, was unwilling to do anything for dissenting ministers who conformed, and had adopted manners as far removed as he could make them from those of his dissenting days, and had become, especially towards his chaplains, pompous, distant and proud.¹⁷ Horace Walpole told everybody that at George III's accession, Archbishop Secker most improperly pushed himself forward, even in the company of the greatest nobles of the land, in the hope of getting the management of the young king, establishing church power, and making himself a great figure in the state.¹⁸

In the spring of 1766 there was published anonymously a remarkable book with a misleading title, *The Confessional*. The Archbishop, using, as it was believed by his enemies, a well organized intelligence network, such as befitted an inquisitorial enemy of liberty, soon found out that the author was Francis Blackburne, Archdeacon of Cleveland in Yorkshire. This long tract, the literary climax of the movement against subscription, was an elaborate plea for the taking away of all obligatory subscription to human formularies of faith or religion out of all Protestant churches. Formularies embodied the spirit of popery, and represented a betrayal of the reformation. Surveying the whole field of English church history since the reformation, Blackburne came down firmly on all disputed questions on the side most objectionable to such as Secker: on the Thirty-Nine Articles, on the statute 13 Elizabeth, on Archbishop Wake who was denounced as having in his negotiation with the Gallicans betrayed the principles of Protestantism, a charge from which Secker instituted serious researches to exculpate him. Secker's hope for the establishment of an episcopate in the colonies was presented by Blackburne as evidence of the nastiest kind of unprotestant eccle-

¹⁷ For these assertions and some rebuttals, see, *inter alia*, *G.M.*, XXXVIII (1768), XL (1770), LIII (1783), LIV (1784), LXVII (1797), LXVIII (1798); John Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes* VIII, John Nichols, *Literary Illustrations* IV; *Monthly Repository*, XV (1820), XVI (1821).

¹⁸ *Horace Walpole's Correspondence with George Montagu*, ed. W.S. Lewis and Ralph S. Brown Jr. (New Haven, 1941), I, p. 325: 24 November 1760.

siastical spirit.¹⁹ The English bishops altogether were accused of conniving at the spread of popery in the kingdom, and of getting every year themselves more like popish bishops. "The indignation of Archbishop Secker," at the appearance of *The Confessional*, said its author, "was excessive. The mask of moderation fell off."²⁰ The autobiography shows with what accuracy Blackburne and his friends identified the Archbishop's handiwork in the orthodox counterattack. *The Confessional* was not the only publication about this time, as the autobiography shows, which stirred Secker to activity, but it was the greatest of provocations, almost certainly, the last straw. Almost certainly, it led directly to the Archbishop's beginning, in the August immediately following its appearance, to write his autobiography. He desired, as he said, to provide for the correction of falsehoods, perhaps injurious falsehoods, and of misrepresentations.

Secker wrote his autobiography in a fairly small book of good paper, 20.5 × 18.5 cm., bound in parchment. The text occupied 97 folios. It is written throughout in the Archbishop's characteristically careful hand: regular, rounded, neat, fairly small, legible, and rarely ambiguous.²¹ He started writing only on the *recto* of each folio, leaving a blank page on the left when the book was opened, but as additional items occurred to him afterwards, he entered them opposite, on the *verso* of the previous folio, with numbers to show where they should come in a continuous reading.²²

When he began writing, in August 1766, he was already seventy-two years old. He had only two years more to live. The last entries seem to belong to a time about six weeks before he died.²³ He had for some time been unwell, and was increasingly in great pain. In the writing, he followed generally a chronological sequence, so that from the autumn of 1766, he is setting down what is going on more or less as he writes. His memory seems in general to have been good, but occasionally not exact. Once or twice it wholly failed him in a matter of detail. He had before him, amongst other things, account books, and some collections of papers he had brought together, in his tidy way, on particular topics.

¹⁹ Particularly *Works*, II, pp. 3-99, "A Critical Commentary on Archbishop Secker's Letter to the Right Honourable Horatio Walpole concerning Bishops in America," first printed 1770.

²⁰ Blackburne, *Works*, I, pp. xxxiii.

²¹ Montagu Burrows, *Worthies of All Souls* (London, 1874), p. 392, remarks that "in point of handwriting the Primates bear away the palm."

²² In the text here offered, these additions have been inserted, as Secker directed, to make a continuous narrative.

²³ The last entry in L.P.L. MS 1483, Secker's account book, fol. 275, on 30 June 1768 is a gift to a learned Scots episcopal clergyman, Norman Sievwright, of Brechin, who is not mentioned in the autobiography: a gift begun in the previous year, of £10, intended to be continued annually, while he lived.

The autobiography was the principal source for the account of his life, which was prefixed by his chaplains, Beilby Porteus and George Stinton, to their edition of his works. Their use of this document was eminently discreet.

By his will, Secker bequeathed the autobiography, along with certain other books and papers, to the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth, to be seen only by permission of the reigning archbishop. It was not, that is to say, to be a public document, but to serve as an armoury, where might be found ammunition for the use of his defenders, against misrepresentation, mistake or calumny. This purpose goes some way to explain some of its characteristics. For one thing, although Secker bore to the end of his life marks of his early puritanical upbringing, in "a shyness in his behaviour," and an "affected quaintness in the tone of his voice,"²⁴ it is not a spiritual autobiography in the puritan tradition. Nor is it a history of religious opinions, interesting though a history of Secker's opinions would be. It is the autobiography of a man of affairs, an external sort of book, highly allusive.²⁵ Many of the references which Secker made, particularly to persons to whom he made gifts, carried with them, when he was writing, and for some time after his death, and no doubt well into the next generation, connotations and connexions which, two hundred years later, are difficult to recover. Quite often, those he befriended in his last years turn out to be sons and grandsons, nephews and nieces, and friends of people he had known in Nottingham, Chesterfield, Attercliffe, Tewkesbury. A number of them seem to belong to an intricate network of interrelated families, often dissenters, mostly in those areas in which he grew up — Reyners, Raynors, Thornhills, Boddingtons, Maltbys and Milnes's.

The particular purpose of the autobiography explains why some of the greater interests of the Archbishop's life seem to take a lesser place there than might be expected. There are evidences of his struggle to improve pastoral care, but no discussion in general terms; similarly with his care for the Lambeth library, his favours to scholars, his concern for the colonies, his reactions to movements of the day. It is as if he were saying, "actions speak louder than words: here are my actions." He mentions George Whitefield, whom he did not like,²⁶ but neither John nor Charles Wesley. There is here no indication how carefully he watched the Methodist movements, or read, as he did, of the writings of

²⁴ Edward Hasted, *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent* (Canterbury, 1799), IV, pp. 759-60.

²⁵ This makes difficulties for an editor; identifications are sometimes impossible, and sometimes uncertain.

²⁶ L.P.L. MS 1123, I, pp. 24-28, 30, 38, contains a long correspondence with Whitefield arising out of Secker's S.P.G. sermon of 1741.

Church evangelicals. Nevertheless, in his careful and reserved statements he provided vindication against things spread abroad to his discredit. More than that, there is here another window onto the eighteenth century. Behind the multitude of particulars there lies a wealth of human variety, in what turn out, on investigation, to be interesting experiences of unnoticed men. On a larger scale, Secker's account exemplifies some important ways in which a lay dominated church worked in a largely aristocratic society.

The autobiography is an almost unique document. Apart from Wake's,²⁷ there has been no other from an Archbishop of Canterbury. Secker's account carries the reader over extraordinarily varied grounds: to dissenters' academies, as seen through the critical eyes of a clever youth; medical studies in London, Paris, Leyden; the hawing between Tory and Whig friends at Oxford; the scholars whom he delighted to encourage; the bluestockings, for whom he seems to have had a certain weakness; fashionable physicians at Bath and in the West End, and promoters of new cures; members of both Houses of Parliament, politely encroaching on the patronage of client bishops; the parish officers, and some difficult parishioners, in Westminster. During the first half of the century he had enjoyed the lively company of old friends, his brother-in-law Bishop Benson, and the Bishops Berkeley and Butler, and had borne gently with an ailing wife. These friends, and his wife, all died within a short period of time.²⁸ In the last fifteen years of his life, the widowed Leviathan was more with the prudent but duller company of those other elder statesmen, Hardwicke and Newcastle, with whom he did not always see eye to eye. Towards the end, he shrank from the discomfort and heat of the House of Lords, where once he had been one of the most effective episcopal speakers.

Acquainted as a boy with reverend seniors who in 1662 had been ejected ministers, and bearing tales of the dangers to dissenters, even in Nottingham, during the Monmouth rebellion, he lived long enough to see the beginnings of troubles in North America, but not long enough to see established there a republic, and bishops provided there, whether consecrated in an upstairs room at Aberdeen or in the decorous beauty of Lambeth Palace Chapel. In his own country, the old regime, of which he was an ornament, seemed secure enough. The variety of experience he brought to the Primacy of All England must have been unique. Whatever some latitudinarians of a Cambridge style might say, there were others in that place who shared his pastoral ideals, and could quote

²⁷ Norman Sykes, *William Wake*, (Cambridge, 1957), II, p. 274: the unpublished manuscript autobiography deals with Wake's life only to 1705.

²⁸ Mrs. Secker, "Kitty," died in March 1748, Benson and Butler in 1752, and Berkeley in 1753.

him with approval.²⁹ However ill he had been regarded in Oxford when he was their bishop, feelings changed there, even in Tory colleges. “Indeed it seems,” wrote an orthodox doctor from Corpus in 1760, “a happy omen for the Church, that the indisputably ablest and most well meaning of the whole Bench is at the Helm. . . .”³⁰

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²⁹ For instance, William Paley, in his Charge to the clergy of the diocese of Carlisle, “The Use and Propriety of Local and Occasional Preaching,” in *Works* (Philadelphia, 1854), p. 511.

³⁰ B.L. Add. MS 39,311, fol. 94-95: Thomas Patten to George Berkeley, 25 November 1760.

References and abbreviations

B.L.—British Library

Burke, *Landed Gentry*—Burke's *Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry*, ed. L. G. Pine, London, 1952.

C—curacy

D.A.B.—*Dictionary of American Biography*.

D.N.B.—*Dictionary of National Biography*.

Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*—Joseph Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses, 1500-1714, and 1715-1886* (reprint, 1968).

G.E.C., *Complete Baronetage*—G. E. Cokayne, *Complete Baronetage*, (Exeter, 1900-1906).

G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*—G. E. Cokayne, *The Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom*, revised edition (London, 1910-1959).

Gs—guineas

G.M.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

Hasted, *History . . . of . . . Kent*—Edward Hasted, *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent*, Canterbury, 1778-99.

H.C.J.—*Journals of the House of Commons*.

K. Wms—King William's

li—pounds sterling

L.M.—*London Magazine*.

L.P.L.—Lambeth Palace Library

Namier and Brooke, *H.C.*—Sir Lewis Namier and John Brooke, *The History of Parliament: The House of Commons 1754-1790*, London, 1964.

Nichols, *Literary Illustrations*—John Nichols, *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century*, London, 1817-1858.

Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*—John Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, London, 1812.

N.S.—New Style

O.E.D.—*Oxford English Dictionary*.

O.S.—Old Style

R—rectory

s.—shilling(s)

Sedgwick, *H.C.*—Romney Sedgwick, *The History of Parliament: The House of Commons 1715-1754*, London, 1970.

S.P.C.K.—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge

S.P.G.—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts

T.R.H.S.—*Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*.

V—vicarage

V.C.H.—*Victoria County History*.

Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*—John and J. A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, Cambridge, 1922-1954.

V.M.—Vestry Minutes.

Method of Transcription

- { } erased or deleted matter, including illegible entries and spaces left blank.
- ¹[] interpolations written on the facing page, and numbered by Secker in the order in which they should be read.
- < > Secker's interpolated corrections to the text.
- a) The very few footnotes used by Secker are indicated by a raised letter as in the original, and the note placed at the end of the folio.

Thus:

by way of Miserden
Mrs & Miss Talbot ^ to Gloucester, where we were the

beginning the beginning of
~~middle~~ ^ of July. ³In ^ September we . . .

is transcribed as:

Mrs & Miss Talbot <by way of Miserden> to Gloucester, where we were the {middle} <beginning> of July. ³[About August 22 we went from Gloucester . . .] In <the beginning of> September . . .

The Autobiography of Archbishop Thomas Secker

FOLIO 1

AUG 1766

I have determined to write down such things, relating to myself, as {seem} <appear> to me proper. For I have as much Leisure now to look into my old Papers, as I can expect ever to have. And my Memory hath seemed for some time beginning to decay: so that I might better have done it sooner; but think it is not yet too late. Some Particulars I shall set down, merely that I may not forget them, but recollect them more easily & certainly for my own Use: & some to inform my Relations & Friends of such Matters, as they may wish to know. Some Facts and Dates may prevent Falsehoods, & perhaps injurious Falsehoods, from being spread concerning me hereafter. I by no means desire any thing, which I shall write, to be unnecessarily told for my Honour: but only, if it be needful to preserve me from Misrepresentation. My good Deeds have been much fewer & less than they ought: my Faults & Failings many & great, though I have not conceived my self bound to specify them. God incline & assist me to spend the small Remainder of my Life better, than I have spent the Bulk of it.

FOLIO 2
1693

I was born Sept. 21. 1693 O.S. at Sibthorp, a small Village in the Vale of Belvoir, Nottinghamshire. My Father, Thomas Secker, was the Son of Leonard Secker (or as the name was then sometimes written, ²)[Sickar, Sicker, or] Sickers) of Marston, in Lincolnshire, Butcher. Leonard had two Daughters, whose Names, after Marriage, were Elsom & Alcock: & whose Posterity are still living; the former, at least, in low Circumstances. He had also a Son, William: who published a Sermon, intitled, The Wedding Ring fit for the Finger, & afterwards the Substance of eight more, intitled, the Non-such Professor in his meridian Splendor. He was a married Man, but died without Children, in 1681, Rector of Lee in Essex, to which he was instituted, 30 Aug. 1667.^a) Thomas Secker, ¹)[Chaplain to the Earl of Shrewsbury,] Rector of Marston with Hougham, to which by Dispensation he joined, in 1676, the Rectory of Broxholm Co. Linc.^b) was probably a Relation of my Father. And so was certainly the Grandfather of Mr John Secker, Clerk Comptroller of the Kings Kitchen: but what the Relation was I know not.

My Father, having some paternal Income, though a small one, followed no Business. He was married thrice. His first Wife died in a year or two, without a Child: & he wore

a) See Newcourts Repertorium, vol. 2.

b) See Entry Book at Lambeth No 4. p. 5. In the Entry Book No 7. p. 156 Marston is said to be worth 300^{li} a year.

FOLIO 2a Mourning for her two Years. By his second Wife, he had 1693 one Daughter, Elizabeth, who married Mr Richard Milnes of Chesterfield, & died childless before the Year 1720.

During his first & second Marriage, he lived partly at his own House at Hougham, partly as a Boarder at Nottingham. In a Book, intituled, Some remarkable Passages in the holy life & Death of Gervase Disney Esq^r, published in 12°, 1692, that Gentleman speaks, p. 56, of The good Society, which he & his Wife had with worthy Mr Secker & his Wife, who boarded in the same House with them, at Nottingham, in 1672.

After the Death of his second Wife, he spent some time with his Friend, Mr George Brough of Shelton in Nottinghamshire, a substantial Gentleman-Farmer: and married his youngest Daughter, Abigail. By her he had, besides me, a Daughter, named Abigail-Anna, born in 1690, & married first to Mr Samuel Wildboare, of Brewhouse Yard, near Nottingham, Dyer ¹⁾[who died Dec. 17, 1714, {leaving a Daughter by her, who lived but a few years;}] & afterwards to Mr John Frost of Barnston, a Gentleman-Farmer. He had also a Son, George, born in 1696, afterwards a Grocer in Coventry, Father of Dr George Secker, now Residentiary of St Pauls.

My Father having a young Family coming on, rented of the then Duke of Newcastle a Farm of 100^{li} a Year at Sibthorp before-mentioned: where, after being long afflicted

FOLIO 3 by the Gout & Stone; he died in the Summer of the Year 1699-1708 1700, aged about 70 Years, ¹⁾[and was buried in the Church Yard of Shelton.] He was a Protestant Dissenter; a pious & virtuous & sensible man. He spent much time in reading English Books; for he understood no other Language. He declined undertaking the Office of a minister amongst the Dissenters, though solicited to it: but destined me to that Employment.

A year or two after his Death, my Mother married { } Allen Junr, of Swinderby in lincolnshire: who came and continued to live with her at the Farm at Sibthorp, which she continued to keep. She had no Child by him. She died of a Consumption in the Year { } aged about 42, & was buried at Shelton.

I was sent to Chesterfield, to the House of Mr Richard Milnes above mentioned, at least a Year before my Fathers Death: & as soon as I was of sufficient Age, went to the Free School there, of which Mr Richard Brown, a Layman, of irregular life, but a good Scholar, was Master. And there I continued, excepting short visits to my Mother at Easter, ²⁾ [whilst she lived,] till the latter End of Summer 1708: when some of my Acquaintance enticing me, sometimes to drink, & sometimes to go to Church, I was sent to an Academy, kept at Attercliff near Sheffield by Mr Timothy Jolly, a Dissenting Minister. I carried with me thither a competent Knowledge

FOLIO 4 of Latin; & not only of the Greek Prose-Writers, but of
1708-11 Homer & Hesiod, Aristophanes & Sophocles. But I lost much of this Learning there, & acquired but little instead of it. For only the old Philosophy of the Schools was taught there: and that neither ably, nor diligently. The morals also of many of the young Men were bad. On the whole I spent my time there idly & ill: and after a stay of about a year & half, ³⁾[in which I became acquainted with Mr Etough, afterwards a well known Clergyman; & with Mr Matthew Leeson, afterwards a Dissenting Minister at Thame; & with Mr Joseph Sills, afterwards a Dissenting Minister at Henley;] came away, of my own Accord, to Mr Milnes's at Chesterfield.

I had formed a Scheme of going from thence to Glasgow. But being disappointed of my expected Company, & invited by Mr John Bowes, now Lord Chancellor of Ireland, with whom I became acquainted at Attercliffe, to his Fathers House in Bishop(s)gate Street, London, I went thither about Lady day 1710. And with him, who was then intended for a Dissenting Minister, I learnt Geometry & Conick Sections & Algebra of Mr John Eames, who abridged Part of the Philosophical Transactions. We studied also by our selves Lockes Essay on the Human Understanding, & several other Books ¹⁾[and I learnt French likewise there.]. Mr Isaac Watts, afterwards the well-known Dr Watts, came to lodge & board in the same House.

Having stayed there about a Year, I went ²⁾[by his Advice] to the Academy of Mr Samuel Jones, a Dissenting Layman, Part of whose Education had been at Leyden. This Academy had been lately set up at the House of Mr Wintle, a Distiller in

FOLIO 5 Gloucester. There I recovered my almost lost Knowledge of
1711-14 Greek & Latin; and added to it that of Hebrew, Chaldee & Syriack. We had also Lectures on Dionysius's Geography; a Course of Lectures, Preparatory to the Critical Study of the Bible; & a Course of Jewish Antiquities, besides Logick & Mathematicks. Here I became acquainted with Mr, afterwards Dr, Daniel Scott; who pub-

lished a new Version of St Matthew with Notes; & Mr Jeremiah Jones, who wrote on the Canon of the New Testam^t: & began a strict Friendship with Mr Joseph Butler, afterwards Bishop of Durham. I was very diligent, & so were we almost all, & our Tutor too, the two Years that we continued at Gloucester.

In Spring, or the beginning of Summer, 1713, Mr Jones removed to a House, which he took at Tewkesbury. I lent him 200^{li} towards the Expences of this Removal; which he repaid me by Degrees, in a Course of several Years. Here he began to relax of his Industry, to drink too much Ale & small Beer, & to lose his Temper. And we most of us fell off from our Application & Regularity, more or less. ²⁾[Hence I went for a few Days to the publick Act at Oxford.] Here Mr Butler wrote his Letters to Dr Clarke: which I used to carry to Gloucester, & put into the Post-Office there; and then to fetch the Answers; that the Correspondence might be kept secret. ¹⁾[Mr Butler left Mr Jones's Academy in February 1713..4.]

By this time many Doubts had risen in my mind, concerning Conformity, & many other religious matters. Mr Jones was {not yet} <but just> come to his Theological Lectures: it grew daily

FOLIO 6 more doubtful, of what Value they would be: several things
1714-15 became daily more disagreeable: Therefore, in the Summer of 1714, I first notified to him by a Letter my Design of leaving his House, which he received civilly; & soon after, <I> put it in Execution. In that Letter I represented to him, in a plain but friendly manner, several of his Faults: & let him know, that I was altogether undetermined, what Course of life I should take.

I left Tewkesbury {in May or} June <16> 1714. And I was chiefly at Mr Milnes's at Chesterfield for above a Year. In the Winter 1714..5 I was at Nottingham some months, on occasion of Mr Wildboares Illness & Death, assisting his Widow, my Sister in her Affairs. She had then one Daughter living, which died a few Years after. In this Year ³⁾[I became acquainted with Mr Hardy, first a Clergyman, at this time a Dissenting Minister at Nottingham, & some years afterwards a Conforming Clergyman again.] I studied various Theological Subjects, with various Fluctuations & Changes of Mind: particularly the Doctrine of the Trinity, in which for some time I agreed very much with Dr Clarke; the Inspiration of Scripture, on which I inclined to the Sentimens de quelques Theologiens de Holland; & Subscription to the 39 Articles, concerning which I had afterwards a long Correspondence with Mr Butler, who {left Tewkesbury before me, &} some time after ⁴⁾[his leaving Tewkesbury] went to Oriel College. ¹⁾[I read also the principal Writers on both sides on Lay & Ministerial Conformity; & much of the Scriptures, particularly the New Testament in the Original, consulting

Commentators.] Apr. 22. 1715 I saw the noble Spectacle of the total Eclipse of the Sun, at Chesterfield. The first emerging of the Rays out of the Darkness was inexpressibly reviving. In the latter End of July that year, I went to Scarborough, & was there about a fortnight, & returned to Chesterfield by way of Hull. ²⁾[Whilst I was here, a small share was given me in a Lead-Mine, the Title to which was doubtful: but it proved good. And I received from it for some Years about 40^{li} a Year, which was a great Help to me. Afterwards it gradually diminished to nothing.]

FOLIO 7 At Michaelmass 1715, I went from Chesterfield to
1715-17 London by way of Coventry, & was in no little Danger
 from Waters. In June 1716, I made a visit of some Days to
 Mr Butler at Oxford. During this Stay in London, I read the Apostolical
 Fathers, Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History, Whistons Primitive Chris-
 tianity, & many other chiefly Theological Books. I was pretty well
 satisfied of the Lawfulness of conforming to the Church of England as a
 Layman, but not equally of becoming a Minister in it. And though I was
 less inclined to some Singularities of Opinion than I had been, yet I
 continued favourable to others: nor could I be sure how soon, or indeed
 in what manner, my Judgment might fix. And therefore, I believe before
 Christmass this Year, I applied my self to the Study of Physick; yet never
 totally intermitting Divinity, ²⁾[much less doubting of the Truth of
 Religion, natural and revealed; & still less being a Disputer against
 them in Company, as a nameless Pamphlet Writer of the Year 1768 hath
 charged me: <of> whose Calumnies in this respect my Intimacies &
 Friendships alone, <continued> through the whole time of my studying
 physick, sufficiently acquit me. I was also acquainted indeed with
 several Persons, occasionally much given to irreligious Talk, as Dr
 Oldfield, Mr Cheselden & Mr Bowes, which last I have often reprov'd
 for it. And such men are very apt falsely to represent others, as of the
 same Opinions with themselves: especially if for the sake of Mirth, or of
 learning useful things of another nature from their Conversation, they
 listen to them with any seeming pleasure on subjects of this Nature, &
 perhaps are tempted now & then to throw in a word grave or humorous,
 which but seems to lean to that side of the Question. Yet of this last I
 think I never was much {blameable} guilty.] I went through some
 Courses of Anatomy with Mr Cheselden that Winter, & read the usual
 Books in the preparatory Sciences. In Spring, or Summer, 1717, I went
 into Nottinghamshire, & to Mr Milnes's at Chesterfield: whence I ¹⁾
 [made an Excursion to Buxton Wells, &] returned in Autumn to London
 with my Sister who was married on the Road at { } within a few
 miles of Chesterfield, to Mr John Frost, to whom she soon went back. I
 came first to Mr Bowes's House, as usual: but in the Winter, I do not
 remember exactly at what time, removed to the House of Mr Bakewell,

Apothecary at the Corner of Kingstreet, Cheapside, for the Advantage of acquainting my

FOLIO 8 self with Medicines, Prescriptions & Practice. Mr Richard
1717-20 Barret, who had been at the Academy of Tewkesbury, and designing to be a Physician, had at my Request {had} been admitted to lodge also at Mr Bowes's, took Lodgings now at another Apothecarys in Cheapside near me. ²⁾[Somewhat before this time I became acquainted with Mr John Hollister of Charterhouse street, who was always very friendly to me. At Mr Bakewells] {Here} I stayed till January <9> 1718..9; and then went to Paris ¹⁾[by way of Dover & Calais <& Mr Barret with me> {wh} I got thither Feb. 1. 1718..9]; & lodged au Cloitre St Benoit, rue des Mathurins, in the same House with Mr Winslow, the famous Anatomist. I attended his Lectures; and those of Botany, Materia Medica & Chymistry, at the Kings Garden; where I became acquainted with M. Vaillant; & the Operations of Surgery at the Hotel Dieu. I also learnt to dissect at the Salpetriere: & attended for some time M. Gregoire, the Accoucheur; though without any Design of ever practising that or any other Part of Surgery. Here I became acquainted with {Mr} B.S. Albinus, now Professor at Leyden. I had likewise some Acquaintance with Father Montfaucon. Dr Birch, afterwards a Physician & Man midwife in London lodged for some time in the same House with me. Mr Barret {I think} went over at the same time; {at least} <but> was there <only> part of the same time that I was. Mr Bowes & Mr Shower, Nephew to Sir Bartholemew, came over to France, & we were some time at Fontaine bleau together. At Paris was my first Knowledge of Mr Martin Benson, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester. There I was Witness, in 1719 & 1720,

FOLIO 9 to the Madness of the Mississipi Stock-Jobbers; & the
1720 infamous Practices of the French Ministry, in raising & lowering the Coyn, to bring it into the Hands of the Government, in Exchange for Bank Bills, no one being sufferd to keep any Quantity of Cash by him. For some time no larger Bill was paid in Specie, than one of ten livres. Then for a considerable time the Bank was shut up: the money was in that Interval recoyned: & the quantity of Silver, deliverd in as one Crown, was deliverd out as two: so that in July 1720 a livre weighed but about 4 1/2 Sterling.

I always kept up a Correspondence with Mr Butler, who before this time had taken Orders; & on the Recommendation of Dr Clarke, & Mr Edward Talbot, son to Bishop Talbot, was appointed by Sir Joseph Jekyl, Preacher at the Rolls. Mr Butler mentioned me to Mr Talbot, {who} without my Knowledge; who promised, that if I would go into Orders, he would engage his Father to provide for me. ¹⁾[This Offer was

made me in or before May 1720.] I had then no Thoughts of changing my Way of life: much less had I signified any such thing to Mr Butler. But I had come to a soberer way of thinking about Theological Matters: & I seemed to foresee Difficulties & Dangers in the Profession of Physick; especially as my Fortune was too small, to bear any considerable Expence for any long time. Therefore I resolved ²⁾[about the beginning of July,] to accept the unexpected Offer; &

FOLIO 10 came through Normandy to Diepe & Rye, at the latter End 1720 of July, or beginning of August, 1720. South Sea Stock was then at its Height. My Aunt, widow of Mr George Brough of Cheapside, was nominally a considerable Gainer in it, & lived at Brentford. Along with her lived Mr Baker, a Dissenting Minister, who had married her eldest Daughter; & a maiden Daughter, named Ann. They had all been very obliging to me for a year or two before I went to Paris: & Mr Bowes had visited them when he returned from Paris, on the Footing of his Acquaintance with me; &, on the Rise of S Sea Stock, was engaged to marry Miss Nanny. I went thither on my coming back, & was much with them. But the Fall of Stock soon broke the Match, & entangled them afterwards in a Law-Suit about Money-Matters.

Mr Butler introduced me to Mr Talbot, whom I saw pretty often in the remainder of that Year: ¹⁾[& they two brought me acquainted with Dr Hulse.] But in December {he} <Mr Talbot> fell ill of the small pox, & died; having first desired his Friends about him to recommend me & Mr Butler, & I know not whether one or two Persons besides, to his Father. This was a grievous Stroke, & staggerd my Resolution. But having Reason given me to think, that the Bishop would take Notice of me, I determined to proceed. In this Case an Academical Degree in one of our Universities might probably be of great Use to me, and as I and my Friends apprehended that the Degree of Dr in Physick at Leyden would help to

FOLIO 11 procure me a Degree at Oxford; I went just before 1720-21 Christmass from London to Rotterdam, & thence to Leyden; suffering very few persons to know, with what particular view I did it. There I began an Acquaintance with Mr Samuel Rolleston, afterwards Archdeacon of Sarum, & increased my Acquaintance with Mr, afterwards Dr, Robert Nesbitt. There also I composed a Dissertation de Medicina Statica, & printed it, as part of the Exercise for my Degree, which I took {in the Beginning of} March <17.N.S.> 1720..1. ¹⁾[Gorter de perspiratione insensibili 4° LB 1736 hath made a short, but respectful mention of this Dissertation in his Preface.] {&} <I> then, after a short Visit to Amsterdam, returned by Way of Helvoetsluys & Harwich to London: & on the first of April 1721 enter'd my self

a Gentleman-Commoner of Exeter College, by the Advice of Dr Rundle, Chaplain to Bishop Talbot, who had been of that College.

He recommended me to Mr John Conybeare, afterwards Bp of Bristol, who became my nominal Tutor: & Mr Butler, to Mr John Evans of Oriel College. I was also Recommended by Mr Sherard, the great Botanist, whom I knew by the means of Vaillant & Boerhaave, to Dr Delaune, President of St Johns; & Dr Charlett, Master of University. I soon found, that the Whigs could procure me no Academical Favour; & therefore cultivated the Tories: particularly Dr Delaune, & Mr Haviland, Subrector of Exeter College. I was also much acquainted with Mr Samuel Jebb, then a nonjuring Minister, afterwards a Physician, of whom I had some knowledge when a Boy, & with Mr Carte

FOLIO 12 the Historian. Another of the Company was Sir John St
1721 Aubyn of Exeter College, & for some time Dr King of Cambridge, Editor of some Tragedies of Euripides. With these I often drank the Duke of Ormonds Health; but never the Pretenders; nor ever heard them propose it. Yet their meaning seemed intelligible. Mr, afterwards Sir Thomas, Robinson of Rookby was at this College at the same time. I stayed little more at College, than was necessary to keep Terms; but went to Brentford & London. In a Years time, or less, to the best of my remembrance, a Proposal was made by my Friends, that I should have the Chancellors Letter to the Convocation for the Degree of a Batchelor of Arts, in Consideration of my Leyden Degree. Some proposed a Masters Degree: but I was afraid to attempt it. Before the Chancellors Letter was brought into the Convocation, I acquainted Dr Delaune & Mr Haviland, that my Intention was not to practise Physick; but to take Orders, in Expectation of Preferment from Bishop Talbot. They commended my Frankness: but desired me to say nothing to any one else; & promised me the Continuance of their Friendship. My Degree was granted without any Opposition. ¹⁾[I took it as a Grand Compounder.] After this, I divided my time as before, going frequently to Bishop Talbots, when in Town; & to Mrs Talbots, widow of Mr Edward Talbot, by whom she had a Daughter five months after his Death. With her lived Mrs Catherine Benson,

FOLIO 13 Sister to Mr Benson.

(1721-24 From these two Ladies, & from Mrs Catherine Talbot the Bishops Daughter, I learnt that Mr Talbot had begun to suspect Mr Rundle, whom he had introduced into the Bishops family, as a selfish man: that Mr Rundle had been jealous of Mr Butler, & was visibly rejoyced at Mr Talbots Death, and would probably be no friend to me. However Bishop Talbot, being promoted to the See of Durham in November 1721, ordained me Deacon & Priest in St James's

Church, 1722..3. And I preached my first Sermon there, Thursday, March 28, 1723. ¹[I had never officiated as a Minister, or Proposed myself as a Candidate for the Ministry, or received the Sacrament, amongst the Dissenters. And I had constantly gone to church after my Return from France in 1720. The Bishop immediately appointed me to read Prayers in his Family, when Dr Rundle was absent: &] {And he} took {me} <us both> down with him to Durham, as his Chaplains, in July 1723. I lay one Night, in going down, at my Sister Frosts at Barnston. And we all stayed abt three Days with Archbishop Dawes at Bishopsthorp. This Year I preached the Assize Sermon at Newcastle before Tracy & Price, Judges of Assize: which, with proper Changes, I have lately printed, as an Accession Sermon. This was my second. The Bishop returning through Nottingham, Mr Milnes of Chesterfield came to see me there upon the Road. ²[Somewhat before I went into Orders, I became acquainted with Dr Clarke of St James's, & with Dean Berkeley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne.]

In 1723..4 Sir George Wheler died, who was Prebendary of Durham, & Rector of Houghton le Spring. Bp Talbot gave thed Prebend to Mr Benson, & the Rectory to me. But I first went to Oxford, & took a Master of Arts Degree Feb. 4. then was instituted Feb. 12. After this Mr Benson & I went down in

FOLIO 14 the Stage Coach together: & I was inducted, Feb. 25.
1724-25 1723..4. After a short Stay there, I returned to London, & attended the Bishop: not lodging in his House, but officiating & dining & supping there.

I had for some Years had a very troublesome Cough in the Winter: & felt a Weakness & Pain in my Breast, on speaking much or loud. On this Account, by Dr Hulses Advice, I went to the Hot Well at Bristol in July 1724, with Mr Shower, & Stayed there till after Michaelmass: & then returned to attend on the Bishop. ²[But the only Prescription, that did me considerable Service, was that of an Issue in my Arm. The same thing had relieved me at School from an obstinate Scorbutick Emption. And now finding Benefit from the Repetition of it, I have kept it open to the present Time.] In the Winter or Spring 1724..5, Miss Talbot was inoculated by Mr Maitland; & I attended her, & abstained all the time from going to the Bishops, his Lady not having had that Distemper. In April 1725 I made a Proposal of Marriage to Mrs Benson, which was accepted: & I went down with her & Mrs & Miss Talbot to Worcester, to visit Mrs Benson the Mother, who had a Consumption, & died whilst I was there. ¹[About this time, a Breach of Friendship & Acquaintance happened, between the Family of Mrs Brough of Brentford & me: partly because of my Testimony in their Lawsuit with Mr Bowes had not been to favourable to them, as they unjustly thought it should have been;

partly because they were disappointed in their Expectations of my marrying Miss Brough, in Consequences of the Advances, which she made to me, during the Time that preserving my Intimacy there was necessary on account of money lent me, on my Brothers Security & my own. From Worcester] {Then} I went by way of Coventry &c to Durham: & was sometimes at Houghton, & sometimes with the Bishop. I went his Visitation with him, & preached the Visitation Sermon at Berwick, Monday, Aug. 16 <not> having had Notice to preach, till the Thursday preceding, just before we set out. On Monday in the Afternoon, I rode to Aymouth in Scotland. We returned to London soon after Michaelmass: & I was married, Oct. 28, by Bishop Talbot, at Kingstreet Chapel. Mrs Talbot agreed to live with us: & we had Lodgings in Dover street. ³⁾[Mrs Talbot & my wife brought me acquainted with the Countess Dowager of Portland, & her Daughters.]

FOLIO 15 Before this time, Dr Rundle had brought about a
1725-26 match between Dr Exton Sayer, & the Bishops Daughter: on which Occasion she changed her manner of treating Dr Rundle very much. The Bishop & his Lady were often, on several Accounts, very angry with them all: & I was in high Favour. At these times I could have done them great Disservice: but I never attempted to do them any, but the contrary.

Before I had Houghton, the Bishop gave the Rectory of Haughton near Darlington to Mr Butler. There was a Necessity of rebuilding a great Part of the House: & Mr Butler had neither Money nor Talents for that Work. Therefore I persuaded the Bishop, in or before 1725, to give him, instead of Haughton, the Rectory of Stanhope, which was of much greater Value, & without any such Incumbrance. And his Lordship did it on my Request solely. In the Winter 1725..6 he published the first Edition of his Sermons. I took much Pains in making his meaning easier to be apprehended. Yet they were called obscure. But Dr Clarke said rightly, that they were only hard, like Euclid. I gave him the like Assistance in the Preface, which he put before the second Edition.

In the {Beginning of Summer} <latter end of June 1726,> I went down with my Wife & Mrs & Miss Talbot to Houghton. Mr Benson accompanied us in the Journey. We were all at first much pleased with the Place. The Parish hath ten or a dozen Villages, in which as many Coaches were kept. And the People appeared well satis-

FOLIO 16 fied with their Minister. Mr Shower, already mentioned, &
1726 Mr Howe, who went to Tewkesbury soon after I left it, & gradually became an Acquaintance, & lastly an intimate Friend of mine & Mr Butlers, made us a visit from London, & we all pent {some time} <a fortnight in the latter part of August> very

happily together at Stanhope. On their return {in} <abt the 8th of> October, I accompanied them as far as Nottinghamshire, & went to examine into the Affairs of my Brother in Law, Mr Frost, which were grown very bad through his Negligence; & through the same Fault grew continually worse, notwithstanding all the Advice & Assistance which I could give him. The latter was very expensive to me in his life time. And after his Death, little being left to maintain my Sister, her two Sons & Daughters, the last of which died in a few Years, the Burthen fell almost wholly upon me.

On my Return to <Durham &> Houghton <in the beginning of November,> I found my Wifes Health, which for some time had not being very good, growing worse. And the Dampness ¹ [& Gloominess] of the Situation was apprehended to be the Cause. Therefore I was desirous to exchange it for some other Preferment. And Dr Finney, Prebendary of Durham & Rector of Ryton, being old & sick, Mr Benson applied to the Bishop by Dr Rundle, that I might succeed him & give up Houghton: which as I was the Bishops Chaplain, & had his Daughter in Law & Granddaughter in my Family, was no unreasonable Request. But Dr Rundle was very unfriendly on the Occasion. And the

FOLIO 17 Bishop was advised to give Ryton to Mr Dennis Payne, a
1726-28 Worcestershire Clergyman. To prevent this, good Mr Benson, without the Knowledge of any of us, offerd to give his Prebend of Sarum, worth 70^{li} a Year, to Mr Payne; which with his present Prefermt would be more agreeable to him, than Ryton. I refused to strip Mr Benson thus: & some angry Letters passed between me & Rundle. But he was not to be moved: & being with the Bishop, he governed him. So at last I was forced to submit. And Ryton being procured for me by the Prebend of Sarum, I really exchanged with the Bishop, Houghton, which was worth at least 550^{li} a Year for a Prebend of Durham worth but 350^{li}. Dr Stonhewer, Son to the old Steward, who had been Chaplain to Ld Crewe, from whom he had a Living of 250^{li} a Year, & was now Chaplain to Bp Talbot, succeeded me at Houghton, & lives there still ⁴ [I coverd the Chancell there with new Lead & improved the House.]

I came up to London, & was instituted to Ryton & the third Prebend, June 3.1727. Soon after the Accession of Geo. 2. I returned to Durham, ⁵ [and some time after, I was made a Justice of Peace for the County of Durham: but I never took out my Dedimus.] My wife continuing ill, I carried her & Mrs & Miss Talbot to London ² [in <the beginning of> August, after attending some time on the Bishop at Auckland;] & from thence to Bath in the <End of August,> where I {was in the beginning of September, &} stayed there till {Spring} <Apr.8.1728>. There I became acquainted with Mr Ralph Allen,

afterwards so noted; & with Dean Stanhope, by whose Bedside I stood at his Death, in March 1727..⁸ ³⁾[& with Mr, afterwards Sir John, James; & with Mr Dalton; who, with Dean Berkeley, were here a considerable Part of the Winter.] From Bath, I returned <with my family> to London, my wife being much recoverd: & thence to Durham in June 1728, ¹⁾[where I preached the Assize Sermon at the Cathedral that Summer.] Bp Talbot & his Lady came down

FOLIO 18 thither the same Summer: & we were with them the latter
1728-30 part of the time <to Oct. 2> at Auckland, & never saw them afterwards. I went frequently to Ryton on Saturdays, to preach on Sunday; & returned that Evening, or Monday morning. Our Abode was at Durham till Dec. 1730, about two Years & a half. In {Spring} <March> 1728..⁹ I went for a little while into Nottinghamshire, about Mr Frosts Affairs, to very little Purpose. ²⁾[And we were from Aug 19 to Sept 12 at Stanhope.] About the beginning of Nov. 1729, Dr Barrett drowned himself in the Thames, probably on some Failure of Success in Business. His Brother had destroyed himself before. In the Winter of 1728 or 1729, Mr Benson & I took a great deal of Pains in putting part of the ancient Deeds & Writings of the Church of Durham in Order. These two Winters my Breast was very weak, & I sometimes spit Blood: particularly in February 1729..³⁰; & I had a Pain & Soreness in my Breast; on which Account I seldom went out of the House, & spoke very little & low. But I grew {ing} better as the Spring came on; & found Reason to think, that the Blood, & a little Pus, which I brought up sometimes, came rather from the Parts about the Throat, than from the Lungs. In May 1730, I went with my Family to Ryton, and stayed there about three Months. ¹⁾[In <part of August &> September 1730 we were all at Stanhope.] Bishop Talbot died Oct. 10. 1730. I directed him to be prayed for in the Cathedral, as soon as I heard that his Illness was dangerous; & had it put in Mourning on his Death, & preached a Funeral Sermon for him there, {the Sunday after the news of it came} <Oct. 18. 1730>. His Lady outlived him about six weeks. ³⁾[The Archdeacon of Durham died some time before him. And Mrs Talbot wrote to him, without my Knowledge, to desire that he would give me that Archdeaconry. But he refused her, & gave it to Dr George Sayer, who was on that account, to give up his Prebend, of almost equal Value, to Dr Sharpe.]

FOLIO 19 About the middle of Dec. 1730, we came in 11 Days from
1730-32 Durham to London. In the Beginning of Apr. 1731 we went to Bath: ¹⁾[in the Beginning of July] {about Midsummer} to Mrs Sandys's at Miserden in Gloucestershire: ²⁾[& stayed there till after July 18:] thence to the Hot Well at Bristol: thence to Bath again

by Sept. 1. & thence to London in <the first part of> November. There we stayed the Winter. ⁴⁾[In the beginning of January 1731..2 my Wife & I went to Mr Showers at Mickleham for a few days.] In May <1732> we were some time at Dr Hulses at Edmonton. In {June} <May 30> by his Advice, we went to Tunbridge Wells on my Wifes Account: & stayed there till after the beginning of July, but were at Durham before the {23d} <18th>. On the 28th, I was appointed, by the Duke of Grafton, Chaplain to the King. This Favour was procured for me by Dr Sherlock, then Bishop of Bangor, with whom I became acquainted at Bath in 1731. Dr Bland also, Dean of Durham, had recommended me to Sir Robert Walpole. Along with me were appointed Mr Inett at Worcester, & Dr Shuckford in Norfolk: & our Month was August. I was in Residence: but set out Aug. 14, the Day that it ended, in the Stage Coach, & got to London Aug. 19. & read Prayers & preached to the younger part of the Royal Family <at Kensington> the next day. But the Hurry threw me into a Fever, which confined me till Thursday the 24th. But I finished my Sermon in the Remainder of the Week, & preached on Sunday the 27th before the Queen, the King being abroad. A few Days after, she sent for me, & entered into a long & gracious Conversation with me. ³⁾[I took an Opportunity in it of mentioning Mr Butler to her. She said, she thought he was dead. I assured her he was not. Yet she afterwards asked ABp Blackburne, if he was not dead. His answer was, No, Madam: but he is buried. Dr Benson went to Spa in Germany this Autumn, & stayed there all the Winter.]

FOLIO 20 I returned to Durham {in} <by the 14th of> Sept. 1732: & **1732-33** stayed there, going often to Ryton, where I always kept a resident Curate, till I was appointed to preach in St James's Chapel in Lent 1732..3. The Day before I set out for that Purpose <which was Feb. 5> I had the offer of the Rectory of St James, Westminster. Dr Tyrwhit, who succeeded Dr Clarke there in 1729, found that Preaching in so large a Church hurt his Lungs. And therefore Bp Gibson, his Father in Law, proposed to the Crown, that he should exchange it for a Residentiaryship of St Pauls, & that I should succeed him. But Dr Tyrwhit, having come in soon after Easter, kept it till after Easter. After preaching at Court, I returned to Durham <abt March 12:> brought up my Family to St James's in <the beginning of> May, & was instituted Rector the 18th of that month. ¹⁾[I gave an Entertainment, <which cost above 15^{li},> to the lower Part of the Vestry & Parish Officers on the 19th, the Day of my Induction. But I never went to any Entertainment made by them. And Mr Ludbey, who was the first Senior Churchwarden chosen in my time, refused, in Concert with me, to spend any Parish Money in Treats, which had been shamefully done

before. And we put the Accounts of all the several Officers in a regular Order: & made Rules for them for the future, which were directed to be read at the passing of every Churchwardens (yearly) Account.] Thence, in the beginning of July, after a short Fit of Sickness, I went to Oxford to take a Degree of Dr of Law; not being of standing for that of Divinity, but having obtained the Favour that my Degree of Master of Arts should be accepted, as if I had been Batchelor of Law. ²⁾[My Journey & Degree, including 20^{li} to Exeter College Library, cost me about 130^{li}.] {There,} By the appointment of Dr Holmes, the Vicechancellor, I preached the Act Sermon, July 8, 1733, in the Afternoon: & at the Request of the Heads of Houses, printed it. The first Edition, which was in 4^o, had several Errors of the Press, through the Neglect of Dr Conybeare, to whom I committed the Care of it; & several Inaccuracies of Expression, through my own Neglect. These were corrected in the 8^{vo} Editions. ³⁾[Dr Webster printed some verses in his weekly Miscellany, censuring me for not quoting Texts of Scripture in it. But he found me afterwards for several Years one of his most liberal Supporters.]

About this time my Family went to Tunbridge: & soon after my Return, I went to Hampton Court, & waited there as

FOLIO 21 Chaplain, the first Part of August, with Dr Waterland. The
1733-34 Chaplains Lodgings there had been the Grooms, & were so close to the Stables, that I could hear the Horses move & eat, as I lay in Bed. The King & Queen dined in publick, I think only one Day in the Week: & the Chaplain said Grace. Her Majesty sent for me, & said some obliging things of my printed Sermon &c. In the latter End of the Month, I went to my Family at Tunbridge; where we stayed {I believe} till after Michaelmass, & then returned to St James's.

1)[In the latter End of this Year, Mr Talbot was made a Peer & Lord Chancellor. Mrs Talbot & my Wife, with my Approbation desired Mrs Sayer, his Sister, to recommend Mr Butler to him for his Chaplain. He accepted him, & sent for him. Dr Rundle took this very ill, having another person in his view. Mr Charles Talbot, eldest Son of the Chancellor, was then alive, but died soon after. His next Brother, William, now Earl Talbot, was also angry at what we had done. And they, not daring to quarrel with Mrs Sayer about it, vented their Resentment upon us, & treated us very {ill} harshly for interfering.]

In November 1733 I changed my Month of waiting at Court for February. But instead of that Month, by Exchange with Dr Alured Clarke, I waited in the beginning of January 1733. ⁴⁾[This Spring my good Friend Mr Howe died of an Inflammation in his Bowels, after two Days Illness. Mr Shower died before, I think above a Year, of a Rheumatick Fever.] In Summer 1734, I went down alone to Durham

{and we were in} <began> Residence there {in} <15th> June: 2) [preached at Houghton & Ryton;] & returned by way of Nottingham to St James's about the middle of August. In September, I was with my Family at Worcester, on a visit to Mrs Martin, my Wifes Aunt. <Before> The {21st} <18th> of that Month, we got to Bath. There I left my Family, {I believe in} <at the End of> October, & returned to St James's. On Thursday, Dec. 19, I had a very unexpected notice by Letter from Bp Gibson, that the King had pitched on me for Bishop of Bristol. I had made no Application for it to any Person; as indeed I never did for any thing, either before or afterwards. The Bishoprick of Gloucester had been vacant, by Bishop Sydals Death, ever since Dec. 1733. Dr Rundle had been proposed for it by the Lord Chancellor: but Bp Gibson had op-

FOLIO 22 posed him, on Account of some improper Discourse on 1734-36 Abraham offering his Son; with which Mr Venn charged him. The Chancellor was desired to name any one else: but would not. The Bishoprick was offered first to Dr Benson, who declined it, and declared against taking any: then to Dr Mawson, who seemed willing at first, but afterwards refused. Then Bp Gibson, fearing that some Person would be put in, whom he disliked, insisted, after I had been named, that Dr Benson should take it: & he at last complied. ³⁾[But he first wrote a Letter to the Chancellor, to know, if he had any Objection. He answered with great Civility, but refused to say any thing, which might seem in Favour of Dr Rundles Adversary: meaning Bp Gibson. Dec. 24 my Family returned from Bath, & Dr Benson accepted.] But because Gloucester had been offerd to him, before Bristol was to me, it was thought proper, & I readily consented, that he should be my Senior. Dr Fleming was about the same time, or somewhat before, chosen Bishop of Carlisle: & we were all consecrated at Lambeth, Jan. 19. 1734..5, & paid each of us 20^{li} for the Dinner, as well as each 20^{li} for Servants Fees. ⁴⁾[I paid Mr Powlett, Secretary to the Bp of London 538-7-6, being his Bill for Instrumts & Fees for this Bishoprick; I believe after making some Deductions from it. I recd abt 40^{li} Dilapidations at Bristol: laid out abt 50: my Successor demanded none, nor did his Successor, Dr Butler, though he laid out a great deal on the House afterwards.] Dr Thomas, now Bishop of Winchester, preached the Consecration Sermon, on Promise that he should not be asked to print it, having printed one before. ABp Wake was not at Chapel, but at Dinner; & scarce spoke a Word. ²⁾[About this time, I do not remember exactly when, on Lord Chancellors mentioning Dr Butler to the Queen for one of the Kings Chaplains, she desired he might be her Clerk of the Closet. It was perhaps about the same time, that,] ⁵⁾[on his telling me & my Wife & Mrs Talbot, how well he was in the

Chancellors Family, we told him how much we had suffered on account of our getting him into it; & that we had concealed it from him, to prevent his being uneasy. But we never could get him, in several Conversations which we had with him on the Subject, <to say> either that he was obliged to us, or that he was sorry for us: but he rather appeared to slight us, & take the Part of Dr Rundle & Mr William Talbot against us. I know not, whether it was before or after this, but it was in the former Part of 1736, that he printed his Analogy. I was somewhat serviceable to him in the Method & Thoughts of this Book; but very much in making the Language of it more accurate & intelligible, which cost me a great deal of time & pains.]

17 {in} {After} June {8} 1735 I {was} <went> with my Family {at} <to> Tunbridge And having obtained a Royal Dispensation to excuse me from Residence on my Prebend of Durham; <the 8th of> {in} August I ¹⁾[left Tunbridge, & about Aug. 20] took them to Salisbury, where Bp Sherlock then was: from whence, after two or three Days stay, they went to Bath; and I into Dorsetshire to visit my Diocese. I began at Shaftesbury, went thence to the House of Mr Walker at Spetisbury, near Blandford, where I stayed several Days, making Excursions to different Towns; & confirmed in about 15

FOLIO 23 Places, the last of which was Sherborn. <I gave 20 Guineas 1735-36 towards rebuilding Blandford Church {D}.> Mr Walker accompanied me all the way, & to Shepton-Mallet in Somersetshire; & gave me Informations, out of which principally I laid the Foundation of a Parochial Account of the Diocese for the Use of my Successors. Amongst other printed Papers, which I sent to the Clergy before the Visitation, I sent Inquiries concerning Papists & Dissenters. On this the Dissenters raised a Clamour through the Nation, as if I intended to ground some Proceedings against them on this Inquiry; than which nothing was further from my Thoughts. I went on to Bristol, <& got thither abt Sept 10>: where I finished my Visitation, & continued some time, preaching in several of the Churches, ¹⁾[not uncommonly twice in the same Day.] I also entertained the Clergy, though I was but a Lodger in the Palace with Dr Carew Reynell, the Chancellor of the Diocese, whom I found in Possession of it. ⁴⁾{&} I gave 20 Guineas towards erecting K. Wms Statue in Queens Square.]

<Abt a week> After Michaelmass 1735 I went to Bath, where also I often preached, & returned to St James's the very beginning of December {where}, ³⁾[This Winter came into Parliament the Quakers Bill, which was rejected in the House of Lords; & the Mortmain Act, which passed there without a Division. The Bishops met to consider about the former. Some were for amending it in Concert with the Ministry, & yielding to it. Bp Potter opposed this earnestly. Then it was

agreed to send circular Letters to the Clergy to desire they might be heard by Counsel against it: which I did. And the Contributions of the Bishops towards the Expence <which were abt {140^{li}} 170^{li},> some giving 10 Guineas, the rest 5, <& some repeating theyr Paymts,> were put into my Hands, as Junior. Bp Sherlock spoke against it: but the Speeches of Ld Chancellor Talbot & Ld Hardwicke were the chief Causes of its Rejection. The Queen favoured it: & complained of me to Dr Butler, as particularly zealous in Discourse against it; & said she would talk with me, but said afterwards, that she was not sufficiently acquainted with me. On this occasion Bp Gibson broke with Sr Robt Walpole: & Bp Potter came into Favour; the Ministry being some way persuaded, that his Opposition had not been very vehement.] ⁵⁾[I wrote an Answer to the accusations of the Quakers, so far as the Diocese of Oxford was concerned. For their Book was published, a good while after their Bill was rejected, when I was become Bp of Oxford. The Answer for my Diocese & Gloucester, & I think Carlisle, were printed together. The Quakers replied, & I prepared a Refutation of their Reply. But the World being grown weary of the Controversy, it was not printed.]

I stayed <at St James's> till after the first Sunday in June 1736. And then my Wife being extremely ill, I took her to Bath, Bp Benson going along with us. We were on the Road on Whitsunday. She had taken privately great Quantities of Opiates; of which I knew nothing till now. Dr Oliver found it necessary, on Account of Pains & Spasms, to increase them; till at last she took in one Day 50 Grains of Opium, & near 1000 Drops of Laudanum. Dr Cheyne & Dr Harrington were called in, & Dr Mead was consulted; ²⁾[and two Surgeons, Middleton & Pye, of Note in female Cases, were fetched from Bristol.] At last on writing to Mrs Kennon, she advised Opiate

FOLIO 24 Clysters: which, in a much less Quantity than had been
1736-37 taken by the Mouth, had a much greater Effect, soon removing the Pains & Spasms. But they surprisingly weakened the Memory, which had not been hurt before. It returned however, on lessening the Quantity gradually, & she began to grow better slowly before the End of August. All this time, I had scarcely stirred out, even to Church on Sundays. But from the middle of September till after the middle of October I went over to Bristol and preached on Sundays, usually twice. I returned to St James's before Christmass 1736, but I believe only a few Days. Mrs Sandys was so kind as to come over from Miserden, when I came away, to assist Miss Talbot in the Care of my Wife: whose Unwillingness to diminish the Quantity of Opiates &c was overcome with great Difficulty. But they were at length intirely left off. ¹⁾[In abt a Years time I paid above 200^{li} to Physicians & Apothecaries on my wifes account.

Whilst I was Bishop of Bristol, I gave the living of Newchurch in the Isle of Wight to Mr, afterwards Dr Brakenridge. When I was made Rector of St James's, Dr Sykes, morning Preacher at Kingstreet Chapel, recommended him to me as an ingenious Man, a good Mathematician & extremely poor, with a Wife & Family, for Reader & Schoolmaster there. I complied: but his manner of reading was so bad, & his aversion to teaching School so great, that I was glad to take the first Opportunity of removing him.]

In the Winter 1736..7, I think in February, Archbishop Wake died. Bp Potter was made Archbishop: & Oxford was offerd to me, that Dr Gooch, who was a Cambridge man, might have Bristol. I refused it, because the Difference of the Income would not answer the Expence of the Change. It was then offerd to Dr Lisle, who seemed at first to accept it: but afterwards, on some Difficulty raised about Commendams, declined it. Just then Lord Chancellor Talbot died.

FOLIO 25 And by his Death, a Life became vacant in the Lease of
1737-38 Hook-Norton, belonging to the Bishoprick of Oxford: from the Renewal of which might be expected a Fine of 500^{li}.

⁵[Mr John Talbot, with whom I renewed it, told me of his own Accord, that it was worth so much. But I took from him only 400^{li}.] Bp Sherlock, zealous for the Promotion of his Brother in Law, Dr Gooch, urged this to me as a Reason, why I might afford to take Oxford: & so earnestly begged me to do it, that I consented, about March 16. In May I was confirmed. ²) [My translation cost 512^{li}.] In Whitsun-Week I went to Oxford, & ordained there on Trinity Sunday, 1737. Thence I went to Bath, & got thither abt June 10, & brought my Wife & Mrs & Miss Talbot <by way of Miserden> to Gloucester, where we were the {middle} <beginning> of July. ³) [About Aug. 22 we went from Gloucester to Lord Talbots at Barrington for 2 or 3 Nights, thence to the Deanery of Christ Church; &] In <the beginning of> September we {were at} <came to> St James's: but I ordained again at Oxford before Michaelmass, ¹) [Dr Daniel Burton being then my Chaplain, & examining the Candidates for me, as he did always afterwards.] ⁴) [In the beginning of October we all made a Visit to Lady Mary Grey & Miss Campbel, now Marchioness Grey, at Wrest in Bedfordshire, the Duke & Duchess of Kent being then at Bath; & returned the 17th to] {In the beginning of November was at} St James's. On <Sunday, November> the 20th, Queen Caroline died: & the next Sunday I preached a Sermon, at St James's Church, on that Occasion; which the Princesses desired to see, & shewed it to the King, who read it. I have lately printed it.

In the beginning of January, 1737..8, I ordained again at Christ-Church. And I constantly ordained there three times in a Year excepting

that, some few Years, Bishop Benson did it once ⟨a year⟩ for me. On Easter Monday, 1738, I preached the Spital Sermon; & as usual, printed it. In it I gave just Praises to the Lord Mayor, Sir John Barnard, who often voted against the Ministry. Sir R. Walpole was offended at this: & Dr Butler complained to me, that I had hurt him, as being a Friend

FOLIO 26 of mine, with Sir Robert. On Wednesday, May 24, as I was
1738-39 about to set out for Oxford, the Prince of Wales sent for me to Norfolk House, ⟨in St. James's Square,⟩ the Princess being in Labour. There is an Account of this whole Matter, written by me at the time; & therefore I add no more concerning it here. I set out the next Day, & ordained at Christ-Church on Trinity Sunday, May 28; & returned & completed the Office of Baptism of the young Prince. ²⁾ [He gave me an Easter Offering of 21^{li} yearly. And on this Occasion he gave me a gold Snuff Box, with his Picture in it, which I have. I baptized all his Children except the eldest Daughter, whom ABp Potter baptized at St James's House, & the youngest, born after her Fathers Death, whom I believe Bishop Hayter baptized, when I was in Oxfordshire, 1751. But I had no other Present from him, than the above-mentioned. When he removed into St Annes Parish, & sent for me thither to baptize a child, I insisted, that the Rectors Leave should be asked. When he left off coming to St James's Church, which I think he did at this time, he gave Crimson Velvet Furniture for the Communion Table & the Pulpit.] Soon after July 9, I carried my Family to Oxford, where Dr Barton, Canon of Christ-Church, lent me his Lodgings. Thence I went to confirm, & visit my Diocese; giving the same Charge, in Substance, which I had given in the Diocese of Bristol. And I printed it at the Request of the Clergy. ¹⁾[I confirmed also at other Places besides those of Visitation. At Bloxham particularly I confirmed 6 Hours without ceasing. The numbers I know not, as I had not then begun to use Tickets.] During my Stay here I invited all the Heads of Houses, & all the Clergy of the Diocese who resided in Oxford, to dine with me. I returned from Oxford to St James's before the End of October.

In February 1738..9 Bishop Benson & I voted agst the Court in the Question about an Address in Favour of the Convention with Spain. The Prince of Wales did so too. In the question about the Prince of Wales's Allowance, which preceded this, but I do not remember in what Year, we voted with the Court. And so we did in other Divisions much oftener than otherwise: & sometimes, when other Bishops, as Litchfield, Hereford & Lincoln, voted against it. ³⁾[In 1739 Mr Upton published his Edition of Arrians Epictetus. I sent him several Criticisms for the Emendation of the Text, which he acknowledges in one of his Notes.]

FOLIO 27 <May 29, 1739, I preached before the House of Lords:
1739-40 and> About the middle of June 1739 we went down to Cuddesden. The Duchess of Kent was at Cuddesden in July. I confirmed at several Places, as I did almost every Year, & usually on Sundays ³⁾[when I also preached.] I returned to St James's the latter End of October. Lady Mary Grey ⁴⁾[& her Niece, Miss Campbel, were] {was} with us part of that Summer. ¹⁾[This Year I brought an Ejectment against a man, who had taken possession of a House & some Land, belonging to the Lease of Stow-Wood, which the Bishop of Oxford holds of the Crown: & the Cause coming to be tried at the Oxford Assizes, I was non-suited for want of proving in the best manner possible, a Fact which every body owned to be true. And this cost me about 65^{li}. I afterwards gave the man 50^{li} to quit his Pretensions and thus I secured to the Bishoprick about 5^{li} a Year.]

The Winter 1739..40 was an extremely severe one. I had 639-13-0 put into my Hands, without applying to any Person, for the Relief of the poor Inhabitants of St James's Parish; 200^{li} of it from the Duke of Marlborough. I made an exact Account of the Manner in which I distributed it, & left it in the Hands of my Successor: & I presume it is still preserved. I employed almost the whole of every morning, for a long time, in this Distribution, which was mostly made with the Assistance, & in the Presence, of the Parish Officers, in the Vestry Room. And I gave Mr Rustat the Vestry Clerk 10 Guineas of my own for his Help. ²⁾ [About this time I gave 66^{li} towards the Augmentation of the Vicarage of Minsterworth in Glocestershire, the great Tithes of which belong to the Bishoprick of Bristol, & had produced me a Fine of about 300^{li} And Mr Draper, the Vicar, pretending, after I was ABp, that he had expended 30^{li} in making Inquiries after that Estate, though he could not say that I had employed him, I gave him that Sum, rather than give his Son Preferment, which he asked.] In the End of May 1740, I went to Cuddesden. My usual time was Wednesday in Whitsun-Week.

I had a little before this married, at the Duke of Kents Lodgings at Knightsbridge, Mr Yorke, now Lord Hardwicke, to Miss Campbell, now Marchioness Grey. This Match I proposed, by the Duke of Kents Direction, to Lord Hardwicke the Father. And on the Completion of it, he made me a Pre-

FOLIO 28 sent of a Diamond Ring, which cost him 300^{li}; & which I
1740-41 sold again, with his Approbation, for 280^{li}, with which I bought several pieces of Silver Furniture. And the Duke of Kent gave me 3 dozen of Silver Plates, worth, I believe, 200^{li}. The Duke dying in about a fortnight after the Marriage, & leaving me one of his Executors, with a Legacy of 300^{li} I came from Cuddesden to St James's

about June 10, and after assisting there the other Executors, returned about the 27th. Mr Yorke & Lady Grey made us a Visit of some Days this Summer at Cuddesden. In August I had some symptoms of Stone & by Dr Hartleys Advice took Mrs Stephen's Medicines, which were then in a liquid Form, the soap & the lime separate, & very nauseous, the latter especially. This Year my Nephew (John) Frost, to whom I had given the Profits of my Secretarys Place, as Bishop of Oxford, & 20^{li} more towards his Maintenance at Chesterfield School, was entred at Exeter College. I went to St James's in the End of October, 1740.

Feb. 13. 1740..1 Bp Benson & I voted against the Proposal in the House of Lords to Address the King to remove Sir Robert Walpole from his Presence & Counsels for ever. But we voted also against the Proposal for censuring this Proposal. The House rose at one in the Morning. We voted also

FOLIO 29 on the 26th of the same month, for committing the Place-
1741-42 Bill ¹⁾[and March 19, for committing the Pension Bill.] But on several other Divisions we voted with the Court. I went to Cuddesden May 20, 1741: & visited my Diocese on horseback. this Year. I visited it every 3d Year, whilst I was Bishop. ³⁾[About the End of August this Year, I had the Gout for the first time; but could walk about in a large shoe. It was in my left Foot.] I returned to St James's, as usual, the latter End of October.

In January 1741..2 my Windows in Pickadilly were broken by the Mob, between 2 and 3 in the morning, under Pretence, that they were not illuminated on Admiral Vernons taking Porto Bello. The Damage was about 50 s. The real Reason was, that I had favoured the Court Candidates for Westminster. In the End of that Month, I voted for a Censure of the Neglect of keeping a proper Number of Officers in the Garrison of Minorca.

Somewhat before this time, I was sent by the Kings Direction with a Message to the Prince of Wales, of which see a separate Account. ²⁾ [Lord Hardwicke sent for me upon it; & I told him frankly all that passed. I took that Occasion to ask him, whether in forming a new Ministry it would not be well to admit some of the better Tories. He did not much object then: but earnestly some time afterwards.] The King thought I might have done more with the Prince than I did: & for that Reason, & for my voting sometimes against the Court, would not speak to me for a Number of Years. But indeed I had no Influence with the Prince. I consulted Sir Robert Walpole, whether I should visit him, when he came into St James's Parish, as I did every other Person of Rank. And by Sir Roberts Advice I did not; since Persons who went to the Kings Court, were forbidden going to His.

FOLIO 30 Dr Ayscough pressed me much to come to it, probably by
1741 the Princes Direction: but I refused. And I never went, but
 on Account of the Birth or Christening of some of his
 Children: excepting once, when I received a Letter, pretending to
 discover a Design against his Life, to be suddenly executed. The King
 was abroad; & none of the Regency in Town, so I carried the Letter to
 him at Carlton House, excusing my self for troubling him with it,
 because of the Importance of his Life. He justly despised it, as only a
 Trick to get money: & it was with some Difficulty, that I persuaded him
 to keep it, in order to reconsider it. I used to bow to him at Church,
 when I came up into the Pulpit, & went down. I altered the Hour of
 Morning Prayer for his Convenience from half an Hour past ten to
 eleven. He always sent Notice of his Coming, though sometimes not till
 the Sunday morning: & we always waited till he came. The first time that
 he came, Mr Bonney, the Clerk in Orders, inadvertently began with his
 usual Text of Scripture, I will arise & go to my Father &c. This raised
 much Talk, & an Addition was made to it, that I preached on the 5th
 Commandment: which was so positively asserted, that Bishop Sherlock
 said, I must then have been in a Course of Sermons on the Command-
 ments, & could not avoid preaching upon that in its turn. But the Truth
 is, that my Text was The Lord is good to all &c and

FOLIO 31 the whole Sermon was on that Subject.

1741-42 Dr Butler was before this time become Bishop of
 Bristol. As my Favour with the Court & Ministry declined,
 his Friendship did. He said to me, at the End of the first Session, in
 which he sat in the House of Lords, that the ministers were both wicked
 Men & wicked Ministers. Yet he not only always voted with them, but
 expressed Contempt & Dislike of me for doing otherwise: & never, that I
 could hear, spoke a Word by way of Apology for me to any other Person.
 He was a serious, & in Matters of Money a generous Man: but in other
 respects too selfish; expecting every one to befriend & serve Him; but
 seldom thinking himself qualified or obliged to serve others. And that
 selfish Disregard increased in him greatly from his time of frequenting
 the Court. This Coldness of his produced a considerable Degree of it in
 me also towards Him.

In February 1741..2, the Ministry was changed. Sir Robert Walpole
 & Mr Pulteney were made Earls. Lord Carteret, who had been in the
 Opposition, was made Secretary of State. Bp Benson & I went to visit
 him. He dissuaded us in a jocular manner from unnecessary Opposi-
 tion. And at the first meeting of Lords at his House to hear the Kings
 Speech, he asked me, if I would associate with him. I told him, I had a
 Favour to beg of him. He said, That's right: what is it? To introduce me

to Lord Tweedale, who is become my Parishioner. He shook his Head, & did it. March 26. 1742.

FOLIO 32 I was one of 5 Bishops who voted for the Pension Bill: Lord
1742 Carteret against it. Apr. 6 I voted for the Place Bill. May
 25. I did not vote on the 2d reading of the Bill for indemnifying Persons, who should make Discoveries concerning the Earl of Orfords Conduct. Bp Benson voted for it. In this Session there was an Inquiry made, by a Committee of the House of Commons, into the Conduct of the Select Vestries of the Parishes in Westminster. The Report from St Martins, St Annes & St James's, was read in the House: that from St Georges was postponed. A motion to regulate all these Vestries was rejected without a Division. A motion for a Bill to regulate all Select Vestries was rejected by 60 against 132. I went about the 10th of June to Cuddesden. Mrs Sandys came from Miserden thither, & stayed some time with us. On the 9th of November I went up to St James's, I know not whether to christen one of the Princes Children, & returned to Cuddesden the 23d. About this time I took Mrs Stephen's Medicines in the solid Form, by Dr Hartleys Advice, in a great Quantity, & continued the use of them a good While. About the end of this Month, my good Friend Mr Hollister died. ¹⁾[Dr Wishart, Provost of Edinburgh College wrote me a Letter dated Nov. 17, 1743 recommending to me his brother & Mr Wallace Deputies from the established Clergy of Scotland to promote a Bill in Parliamt for providing a maintenance for their widows & Chil-* which many of them fancied the Bishops wd oppose. I paid him all the Civility & did them all the Service I could. No Bp opposed their Bill publicly or privately. And we took Care that a Bp shd be present at each of its 3 readings in the House of Lords.]

In December I presented the Son of my Cousin Brough to the Vicarage of Orton: which I had given some Years before to a Nephew of Bishop Butler. But the Bishop being now Dean of St Pauls, had the Disposal of a living in London:

FOLIO 33 for which not thinking his Nephew fit, he was desirous to
1742-43 give it to Mr Brakenridge of Newchurch, which was in his Gift as Bishop, & to give Newchurch to his Nephew. But he concealed his Inclination, & took great Pains, in a courtly manner, to induce me to ask or accept the promotion of Brakenridge, as a Favour done to my self. But when I had repeatedly assured him, that I had not the least Desire of his doing it, he did it for the Reason abovementioned.

On the 21st of December we left Cuddesden for St James's, & brought with us Lady Mary Grey, who had been with us several months.

* As in MS.

She afterwards married Dr Gregory of Christ-Church, whom she often saw at my House, but I had not the least Knowledge or Suspicion, that it was intended by either of them, till after they were actually married. The Duke of Kent, thinking her unlikely to marry, on account of the Disagreeableness of her Person, would have left her only an Annuity for Life. But the Duchess & I persuaded him to give her a Fortune at her own Disposal: which, if I remember right, was 20,000^{li}.

In February 1742..3 I made a Speech agst the Gin Bill, (the Substance of) which see in 4^o Parliamt Debates. Bp Sherlock also spoke agst it. And all the Bishops present voted against it. When it passed, I entred my Dissent: but did not sign the Reasons.

FOLIO 34 Mr Sandys was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, & this 1743-44 was his Bill. Yet soon after, on the Death of Bp Hough, he endeavoured, without my knowing it, to get me made Bishop of Worcester, as I learnt some time afterwards. In the end of May (1743) I went down to Cuddesden: & from thence June 11 to Gloucester, where we stayed till July 30: & (I) went in the beginning of November to St James's, leaving my Family at Cuddesden. In this Month I bought my first pair of Spectacles, which I use still. In the beginning of December I went back to Cuddesden, & returned on Christmass Eve. And {I believe} my Family ¹[with Lady Mary Grey, not yet married] came up to me the {End} (middle) of next month.

At the End of January 1743..4 I voted in Favour of the Hanover Troops: Bp Benson against them. On Feb. 15 the King sent a message, that the Pretenders Son was coming from France to invade us. On Sunday, Feb. 26, I preached at St James's Church the Sermon, which I preached again Oct. 6. 1745 somewhat improved, & then published it. Apr. 24. 1744 a motion was made for a Bill to attain the Pretenders Sons. It was opposed. I made an extempore Speech for it, which see in 4^o Parl. Debates. About May 17 we went down to Cuddesden. About the middle of October the Duchess Dowager of Marlborough died. I went up to London on that Account, being one of her Executors, & returned to Cuddesden

FOLIO 35 Nov.1. & buried her at Blenheim Nov. (2 or) 3. On my 1744 being made Bishop of Oxford, she sent me Venison; & by Lord Cornbury desired to see me. When I had visited her a few times, she desired me to be one of her Executors; & read me the Clause of her Will relating to them, in which she had given each of them 2000^{li}, & indemnified them from any Mistakes, which they might honestly make. Before I accepted that Trust, I consulted Lord Hardwicke, who advised me to it. After this, I visited her a few times each Winter. She never asked me, how I intended to vote on any Occasion,

nor gave me any Hint how she wished I should vote, nor took any notice to me of the Manner in which I had voted. I always spoke my mind very freely to her on whatever she said, how much soever I might differ from hers; & she always bore with me. I blamed her for leaving so much of her Estate to Persons not related to her: & particularly for leaving any thing to me; & told her I was as rich as she was, & that leaving an Estate to a Clergyman would cause Reflexions both on Her & me. She did not seem to take this well: & never said anything more to me about her Will. Therefore I imagined, that she had struck me out from being one of her Executors. But it proved otherwise. She gave each of us an additional 500^{li}. None of her Money came into my Hands on any Account in her Life Time. But I have Cause to think,

FOLIO 36 from what she & others have told me, that she gave
1744-45 Charities to the Amount of several thousands of Pounds every Year. She was reasonable & easy in doing Business with Persons, of whom she thought well: but much otherwise, when she entertained Suspicions of them; & apprehending, that they meant to be unjust to her, would sometimes be unjust to them. On other Occasions, she was in general equitable, though on some Occasions very frugal. Her Executors paid several Debts of hers, which in Passion & Distrust she had so long refused to pay, that they could not now have been legally demanded. She had printed, & given to some few Persons, an account of her Quarrels with her Descendants, particularly the late Duke of Marlborough. We endeavoured to get back all the Copies, & sealed them up with all our Seals. What is become of that Packet, I know not, I received none of the money of the Executorship, besides the two Legacies abovementioned. But I signed Receipts as Occasion required, always taking Care, that Lord Marchmont should sign them first. Dr Stephens kept the Account, as I suppose Mr Hargrave doth now.

About Nov.24.1744 I returned to St James's: came again to Cuddesden about Dec.10; & went back Dec. 23, leaving my Family at Cuddesden: who came up to me, I believe in February 1744.5. About this time I gave 10 Guineas to release from Prison Mr Wake, a very imprudent, if not bad man; who had been chosen Reader at Berwick street Chapel: which I

FOLIO 37 mention only because I understand, that he hath repaid it
1745-47 by speaking ill of me.

²⁾[In May 1745, after near 4 Years Interval I had the Gout a 2d time in my left Foot: but could walk in a large Shoe.]

In September 1745 the Rebellion broke out. I sent a circular printed Letter to my Clergy upon it immediately, & went up (to St James's) the 4th of October, & preached the before mentioned Sermon at my Church

& both my Chapels; & left it to be printed; & went on the 14th to Oxford to a County Meeting on the Occasion, & back to St James's the 17th; & presented my Sermon to the King, who did not vouchsafe to speak to me on my doing it. ¹)[I also procured an Address from my Clergy which I drew up, and presented to the King: which he received, with the same Silence.] In the End of the Month I {subscribed} <gave> 10 Guineas as first Payment of my Subscription to the Association at St James's Vestry. Nov. 26 I went down to Cuddesden, & returned alone Dec. 23 to St James's. When my Family came to me, I find not.

{In} <About 21> May 1746 I went to Cuddesden with my Family, & ³)[in July, after more than a Years Interval, I had the Gout a 3d time in my left Foot, which inflamed & swelled, & was not quite well in more than 3 weeks. I] returned to St James's alone Oct 7, 8. I returned to Cuddesden abt Nov. 25. & went back alone to St. James's Dec. 23.

In Jan. 1746..7 I paid 10 Guineas towards Prosecutions to discourage clandestine marriages. The whole Sum, collected for that Purpose, was thrown away to no Purpose by the Mismanagement of Dr Trebeck, Rector of St Georges. In the End of that Month I went down to Cuddesden, & brought up my Family towards the latter End of February. To this time, if not later, I took Mrs Stephens's Medicines. June 10,11.1747 we all went to Cuddesden. Oct.29,30 I returned to St James's: came

FOLIO 38 back to my Family at Cuddesden, Dec.1: returned alone to
1747-48 St James's Dec. 23,24: went again to Cuddesden, Feb.1,2
 1747..8 and brought up my Family to St James's, Feb.
 12,13. Soon after this my Wife had an Attack of the Gout in her Hand. She had never had any thing of it before, unless it were a Pain & Stiffness & Weakness in her Knees, at Bath, in the Winter 1727.. 8. It now soon fell into her Stomach: & the warmest Cordials Medicines were of no Service. She sunk under them, & died quite worn out, 13 March 1747..8, not long after I returned into the House from preaching at my Church, it being Sunday. Her Friends, Mrs & Miss Talbot, ¹)[to whom I gave every thing, which had belonged to her,] were so good as to continue with me. For some time after our Marriage, Mrs Talbot paid a share, I believe two fifths, of our Family Expences, for her self & Daughter & two Servants. But before it was long, we reduced it to 100^{li} a Year for every thing. And from the time of my becoming single, I refused to take any thing. I had made some Provision for my Wife, by paying four or five hundred pounds into the Mercers Company for her Benefit, if it had pleased God not to take her from me, but me from her.

In 1748 a Bill came into the House of Lords, which is now the Act 21 Geo.2.c.34. In this, §.13 all Letters of Orders to Scotch Episcopal Ministers, not granted by a Bishop of the Church of England & Ireland,

are disallowed from Mich. 1748 whether dated before that time or after. I thought this a great Hardship, & spoke largely against it in the House, on or about May 10.

FOLIO 39 See separate Papers. ¹⁾[In the Committee the majority was
1748 against it, of which all the Bishops <present> made part: & we all went afterwards and dined with the Duke of Newcastle at nine o'Clock, on a previous Invitation.] Bishop Thomas of Lincoln also spoke against it upon the Report: but there we were outvoted. Whether I entrd my Dissent, I do not remember. Mr Wishart, Provost of Edinburgh College, told me afterwards that the Bill, he thought, was too hard on the Episcopal ministers, & that the Bishops had done right.

²⁾[In the beginning of 1748, Dr Bentham published, without his name, & without my Knowledge, A Letter to a young Gentleman, by a Tutor & Fellow of a College at Oxford. It relates to the political notions & Disturbances there. I sent him Corrections & Improvements, which he used in a 2d & 3d Edition, {tow} to which his name was put. Towards the End of that Year he published, with his Name, A Letter to a Fellow of a College, which I saw in manuscript, & corrected & enlarged very much. And from this time forwards I recommended him for a Canonry of Christ Church.

Many Persons in that University having given just Offence to the Governmt, & an Address from thence having been drawn up, which appeared unsatisfactory: a Meeting was held at the Duke of Newcastles, at which I was, to consider, whether the King shd be advised to receive it. Bp Sherlocks Opinion principally produced a Resolution, that he shd not. I was also at meetings there to consider abt a Visitation of the University: & probably a Bill wd have been brought into Parliamt for that Purpose, if there had not been some Movements of the Prince of Wales's Friends to form an opposite Party. [Go on to the next p. but one] [From the last page but one]* While these things were in Agitation, Dr Randolph, President of Corpus, wrote me a Letter to say, that the University in general did not approve the Behaviour of the discontented Part. Dr King was amongst the Principal of these. I shewed this Letter to several of the Kings Ministers. When I went down to Cuddesden, Dr King wrote to me to desire a Copy of this Letter, because Dr Randolph refused him one. I answered, that he had given me the strongest Reason for refusing it also. On this I was much abused, in Talk & Satirical Verses, by that Party.]

Before this time, Lord Hardwicke had made a Proposal to me, that when the Deanery of St Pauls should become vacant, I should have it,

* Both these directions are in Secker's original manuscript.

instead of St James's and my Prebend of Durham. He answered my Speech just mentioned, but with great Civility: & the Part, which I took, made no Impression on him, to my Disadvantage. I had accepted his kind Offer: but told him, that I should never remind him of it; which I never did. The Reasons of my Acceptance were, that I found the Burthen of Parochial Business grow heavy upon me; & Part of the Parishioners ungrateful for the Pains, which I sincerely took to serve them in all respects. The busiest of these was Mr Henry Fane: linked in close Friendship with Mr Thomas Bonney, whom I had made Clerk in Orders, a Place worth at least about 200^{li} a Year; & who almost immediately returned that Favour by giving me all the Disquiet he could, not only where his Interest was concerned, in which I gave Way to his immoderate Selfishness in every thing; except that I would not excuse him from reading daily Prayers,

FOLIO 40 which he had promised under his Hand to do after the 1748-50 Example of his Predecessors, but wherever else he had an Opportunity.

He endeavoured by humble Submissions, after I was made Dean of St Pauls, & especially after I was made Archbishop, to regain my good Opinion. But I knew him too well, to allow him any further Acquaintance with me. ¹⁾[In the winter of 1747..8 <or the preceding winter> his Father in Law Mr Keys, Mr Fane & some others, on occasion of my Willingness to part with some Ground belonging to the Rectory, on a proper yearly Rent, for the Increase of the Church Yard, raised a Report, that I intended to cheat the Parish in the Quantity, & presented a Petition against the Bill, which the Vestry & I had agreed to bring into Parliamt concerning that matter. As I had done nothing blameable or clandestine, their Efforts to hurt my Character were fruitless. I acquiesced readily, in a smaller Rent for my self, than the Ground was worth, endeavouring to get a larger for my Successors; but could not obtain it. The Act took place from Lady Day 1748. I got some other Provisions made in it for the Good of the Parish.]

In the beginning of June 1748 we went down to Cuddesden. I gave this Year to Christ Church Library 50^{li}. At the End of October we returned to St James's. In December, I abated to Mr John Talbot 100^{li} in his Fine for Hooknorton on Condition that he should give it to Miss Talbot: & I gave her at the same time 100^{li} more. In the {End} <middle> of that Month we went down for a few Days to my Ordination at Christ-Church. Lady B. Spelman left me a Legacy of 21^{li}, which I gave to the Poor.

About the middle of May 1749 we went to Cuddesden. June 9 we went to Mr Bowes's at Binfield, & stayed 5 Days with the three Brothers. They came to us in July, & we went together to see several Places in

Oxfordshire. Towards the End of October we returned to St James's. ¹⁾
[Some time in this Month my Sister died at Nottingham.]

We went to Dover & back May 7-12, 1750. On renewing the Lease of Cropredy, I gave 25^{li} towards adorning the Chancel, & 25^{li} to the Poor of the Parish. I do not understand my Account Book in relation to Journeys between St James's & Cuddesden in May & June. But I certainly baptized Prince Frederick in one of those months, & ordained at Christ Church June the

FOLIO 41 10th, which was Trinity Sunday. We returned to St James's
1750-51 Oct. 25, 26.

In August this year, if not before, Dr Butler was nominated to the Bishoprick of Durham, vacant by the Death of Dr Chandler. And Lord Hardwicke wrote a Letter to the Duke of Newcastle, then at Hanover with the King, to recommend me for the Deanery of St Pauls, as beforementioned. His Majesty consented. I wrote Him a Letter of Thanks, (which see). The Deanery might have been vacated before Michaelmass, but was not. I was installed Dec. 11. My Installation Dinner cost 34-10-0. Other Fees 204^{li}. I resigned my Prebend of Durham the same Day: and preached my Farewell Sermon at St James's Dec. 30, which I have now printed; & resigned, I think the next Day. Fees of Resignation 1-17-6 I kept it till after Christmass, to do the Vestry Business of that Season. ¹⁾[The Parsonage House was not in bad Order, when I first had it. But I laid out above 500^{li}, whilst I was there, in repairing & improving it, & the Houses belonging to the Rectory. I usually preached 3 Sundays at the Church, & the 4th twice at one of the Chapels, or once at each. Besides the Lecture on the Catechism once on Week-Days, which I continued through Lent, though former Rectors did not, & so went through the whole, being 39 Lectures, 8 times; I went through them also on Sunday Evenings 4 times at St James's Church & twice at Kingstreet Chapel. None of my Predecessors gave this Sunday Evening Lecture. After I was Bishop, I had yearly Confirmations, & examined & instructed the Candidates a month or 6 weeks beforehand, once a week in the Vestry, & gave them religious Tracts. God forgive me for not doing more, especially in Private Visits. I paid 24^{li} a Year for reading early & late Prayers, which had been used to be paid out of the Offertory Money. I gave my Curates besides their Salary, the Money which was given them for themselves; & which they were to pay me by old Rule & personal Agreement: but I did not tell them, on what Account I gave them that Money from time to time. I paid the Person who preached for me in my Absence, about a Guinea & a half each Sermon. I directed my self to be taxed to every Parish Rate, even to that of my own Preacher Assistant, to avoid Calumny. In 1735 I prevented an Opposition to the Watch Act of St James's Parish, by convincing Mr

Archibald Hutchinson, who was employed by the Court of Burgesses to oppose it in the House of Commons, that it was a right one.] I kept my first Residence at St Pauls in February 1750..1 going every Morning from St James's, & carrying gradually my Books along with me, & dining at the Deanery, where Dr Butler continued. I had 150^{li} from him for Dilapidations, he having scarce laid out any thing there. I believe I removed to St Pauls about Lady Day or Easter: & Mrs & Miss Talbot went then to Cuddesden, for which Place I set out May 15. 1751. My Nephew Thomas Frost being about to marry Miss Abson, I made her a Present of 50^{li}. About Oct 10. we returned to St Pauls: & obtained for Dr Daniel Burton <from the Chapter> the Rectory of St Peters Poor. I had never been able to give him any thing

FOLIO 42 before, but the Chancellorship of the Diocese of Oxford, 1750-52 worth about 70^{li} a Year, if so much. Having myself no Prospect of better Preferment, I had pressed him to become Chaplain to some other Bishop: & had prevailed on him to offer his Service to Dr Fanshaw, for whom a Bishoprick was designed, but who refused it. Repairs of the Deanery this Year cost me near 650^{li} besides 20^{li} to the Superintendent of the Workmen.

¹)[In 1750 & 1751 Dr Church published his first & second Vindication of <the> Miraculous Powers &c against Dr Middleton. I gave him a good deal of Assistance in both.

In 1751 also Dr Sharps Controversy with the followers of Mr Hutchinson began, & was carried on to 1755. The Subjects were, The Meaning of the Words Elohim & Berith, The Antiquity of the Hebrew Language & Character, The Exposition of the Word Cherubim. These Pieces make together 3 volumes in 8^{vo}. I read all his Papers before they were printed: & corrected & improved them throughout.]

In the beginning of 1752 Mr Hollis gave me 21^{li} to buy a Ring in Memory of Mrs Hollister. I gave it to her poor Relations. We went to Cuddesden Apr. 17 & returned to St Pauls June 5,6. I gave to Sir Luke Schaub for French Protestants 20^{li} & allowed the Committee for them to meet at the Deanery, till they could find a fitter Place. I gave to my old Chamber-fellow Dr Daniel Scott 20^{li}. I bought a small Piece of Ground at Cuddesden adjoining to the Garden, for my self & my Successors: for which I was obliged to pay 100^{li} besides near 5^{li} for the Purchase Deeds. The 10th of July we went to Mr Henry Talbots at the Vineyard, now called Chart Park, near Dorking; stayed there till the 20th, & then went cross the Country to Cuddesden.

This Summer <June 16> Bishop Butler died at Bath. ²)[He went first to Bristol: & finding no Benefit there, went to Bath, I think June 4.] He was with me at Cuddesden two Nights in his way thither, & thought himself not very ill. Mr Hook, Author of the Roman History, with

whom he was acquainted, offerd to go with him: but he prudently & happily declined it. For this would have given

FOLIO 43 Strength to the Calumny raised afterwards, that he died a
1752 Papist. He was indeed apt to speak of Papists & of Popery with Tenderness: & he had in his Study at Stanhope, amongst other bustes, one intended for Jesus Christ. And these things brought on him sometimes Raillery from his Friends. I have been told also, that in fitting up his Chapel at Bristol, a plain white Cross upon black Marble, or black upon white, was the Altar-Piece: & ²⁾[which I have since learned to be false,] that Bishop Conybeare, who succeeded him, took away the Cross, or put it out of Sight. But neither these nor any thing afford the least Ground for the Imputation. He was attended in his Sickness, & at his Death, by Dr N. Forster his Chaplain: who gave me so large an Account of what passed then, that had there been any thing of this Nature, he could not have failed to mention it. Nor, I believe, did any one else see him, excepting Dr Hartley, his Physician (& Bp Benson). Nor do I hear, that any one hath pretended to have had any Evidence in Favour of this wicked Rumour. See Dr Forsters & Bp Bensons Letters to me, June 1752.

Bishop Benson ¹⁾[ordained at Christ-Church May 24 for me, (I) having the Gout: which, after almost 6 Years Interval, seized my left Foot the 4th time. It was a pretty severe Fit, with Pain & Momentary Convulsions in my Stomach for two or three Days. The Pain in my Foot returned twice or thrice, & did not wholly go off in less than a Month: & that Foot chiefly, but the other also a little, swelled for a long time. After this Attack I was almost intirely free from Head Ach, which had afflicted me much & often for several Years. In June, Bp Benson,] at my request, who was then in Residence in London, rode from Gloucester to Bath, to visit Bishop Butler; & found him almost dying. He was obliged, I think after only one days stay, to ride a very long Days Journey to the Northern Extremity of his Diocese, to confirm. He was lifted off his Horse, being unable to dismount himself and though he went through the Business of the next Day, & the following Day rode home; yet he grew gradually worse; with some

FOLIO 44 Symptoms of Palsy, but more of inward Inflammation. His
1752 brother was with him for some time before he died. He would not suffer me to come. Dr { } of Gloucester attended him from the first. I consulted Dr Frewin continually on the Accounts sent me of his Complaints & Medicines. His Illness ended in a Mortification of the Bowels & Bladder, of which he died Aug { }. He made me & his Brother his Executors & left each of us 300^l. I refused to take any Part of it. He left also his Horses to be divided between us. I

had two: & keep one of them still. ¹⁾[The Bishop of Cloyne, Dr Berkeley, came to Oxford this Summer, before his Friend Bishop Bensons Death; but I think not before he went through Oxfordshire to Gloucester. So that he did not see him.]

In the End of September 1752 we returned to St Pauls. In the beginning of November, we went to the Duchess of Somersets at Percy Lodge for a few Days, & thence to Cuddesden. I had before this time given my Nephew John Frost the Vicarage of Sibertoft: where the Repairs of the Vicarage House & Chancel cost me above 50^{li}. On his quitting the Curacy of Hooknorton, which he had held for some Years, Lady Susan Keck desired me to give it to Mr Mountsteven of Exeter College. I excused my self. Not long after, Mr George Talbot, son to the Chancellor, asked it for a Friend of his. I excused my self again, having another Person in View. But that Design not taking Effect, I offered it afterwards to Mr Talbot for his Friend, if he was one disposed to favour the New Interest in the approaching Oxfordshire Election. On this he wrote me a very angry & contemptuous Letter. I returned him one calculated to mollifie him. He answered it by a worse.

FOLIO 45 So I gave the Curacy to Mr Mountsteven, & have had no
1752-53 Intercourse with Mr Talbot since. He did once make a visit at the Deanery of St Pauls. Whether he asked for me, or only for his Aunt & Cousin, I know not. He saw them; but saith nothing to them on what had passed between him & me. I was in the House, but did not go to him. I think reading the Letters will shew that I ought not, without some Excuse made to me for them. Bishop Talbot indeed had conferred great Favours upon me, in return for the faithful Service which I did him. And I made my Acknowledgements for them in the best Manner, that I could, by shewing Kindness to that Part of his Family, which needed & deserved it; & through the means of which I had been made known to him. Chancellor Talbot was always civil to me: & I believe wished me well. But neither he, nor any of his Sons, had either done or attempted to do me any further Favour. And the Person, whom Mr George Talbot recommended to me, proved to be very obnoxious to the Party, which I approved in that Election. And therefore I hope that I cannot be justly blamed on this Occasion.

Dec. 22, 23 we returned from Cuddesden to St Pauls.

In the beginning of 1753 I gave my Nephew & Niece Secker 500^{li}. ¹⁾[They were then newly married by me in St Pauls Church: & lived with me some time at the Deanery.]

This Spring the Marriage Act passed. I had no Concern in it, till it was printed & read a 2d time. Then I declared my Desire of its passing, but with many Amendmts, which I specified. Ld Bath said, I ought to have reserved them for the Committee. The D. of Argyll said, I did well

to propose them now for Consideration, agst the time of the Committee. The Bill was referred back to the Judges, who had drawn it. Ld. Ch. Justice Lee desired, that I would give them the Heads of my Remarks; which I did: & the Bill was brought back by them, considerably alterd. After this, I do not remember, that I spoke much concerning it in the House: but see the Papers relative to it. It went down to the House of Commons, who made many Amendments: & the Lords, though not approving them all, agreed to them all, that the Bill might pass.

This Year Dr Lowths Book de Poesi Habraeorum was published. He sent me a Present of it. I returned him with my Thanks a good many little Remarks: of which he made in his next Edition some use, & a more obliging mention, than they deserved.]

June 8,9 we went to Cuddesden. I gave this year another present of 20^{li} to Dr Daniel Scott. My good Friend Bishop Berkeley dying at Oxford in January, his Widow & Son & Daughter spent the Summer with me, ²⁾[and I gave his Son, after I was made ABp, the Chancelorship of Brecknock, the Vicarage of Bray, & the Rectory of Acton, 3 of my options.] I gave Dr Kennicott the Vicarage of

FOLIO 46 Culham, & paid the Fees of his Admission. On the first of 1753-54 October we left Cuddesden for St Pauls. This Summer

Mrs & Miss Talbot going (in my coach) to Chipping-Norton Races, where was a great meeting of the New Interest; & Mr Knollys of Thame, who was of the Old Interest, going with them upon the Course; it was reported, that I was there in a laced Coat. In the beginning, we were for some Days at the Duchess of Somersets at Percy Lodge.

¹⁾[[In the Beginning of this Year, the Jew Bill had passed, with little or no Opposition. But a great Outcry against it being made, it was thought advisable, that the Duke of Newcastle should move for the Repeal of it, on the first Day of the Session the next Winter. And he desirous to be seconded by a Bishop, the Bishops met, & pitched upon me. Accordingly I seconded him in a Speech, which had the good Fortune to be remarkably well received: though Ld Westmorland said, he thought I spoke against the Repeal: for I had said more in Favour of the Bill than he had ever heard before. I spoke afterwards for a Clause to disable Jews from being Patrons of Livings; which some think they may. But the Desire of the House for the simple Repeal prevailed: & I was advised not to divide it on the Occasion. I also defended Bp Sherlock against some rude Attacks of Lord Temple in relation to this Bill, ²⁾[for which I had the Bishops Thanks: & Lord Temple afterwards made an apology for what he had said.] See my Papers. The monthly magazines pretended to print my Speeches on this & other Occasions; one under the Name of the Bishop of Odfrox, the other under that of T. Octacilius Crassus. But neither of them had almost ever any one thing that I said.]]

About 25,000^{li} of the money raised for building St Pauls remained after it was built, & was kept for a Fund for Repairs &c, under the Direction of the ABp, Bp of London & Lord Mayor. This was put out in the Stocks in the name of Mr Valens Comyn, who lived in the Chapter House. The Interest was applied to so many things, & so little Care was taken what was paid for them, that the Principal was considerably diminished. And besides, Mr Comyn had taken it out, & applied it in Shares of Privateers, or what he thought fit. And had there not been a rich Prize taken, & that on a trial adjudged to be a good Prize, a considerable further Loss had followed. I took this Year very great Pains in examining the Accounts, & reducing Payments, & making a proper Division of Expencc between the Dean & Chapter on one side, & the three Trustees on the other, & getting {Bp} ABp Herring, & especially Bishop Sherlock, to agree to that Division: as may be seen by my Papers on that Subject. However at Length, I got Matters put on such a footing, that the Fund hath increased

FOLIO 47 since not a little; & I hope will be long, if not for ever,
1753-54 sufficient. In a following Year I had another very troublesome Piece of Work in making an Agreement with the Inhabitants of St Faiths Parish, concerning their Share of St Pauls Church Yard, as may be seen also from the Papers relative to it: I procured, by the Advice & Assistance of our good Friend Alderman Dickenson, the old Writings belonging to the Church to be put in Order, & an Index made to them. I collated a Copy of the old Statute Book, as it is called, with that which is used as the original; & corrected Multitudes of Mistakes in that Transcript. I also examined all the Registers & Books in the Chapter House, & extracted out of them what seemed material, and left these Extracts in the Hands of my Successor. But these things were done in different Years. ²⁾[During the whole time, that I was at St Pauls, I went to Church twice every Day, unless something extraordinary prevented me, whether I was in Residence or not. And I engaged the three other Residentiaries to agree, that we would ordinarily preach our Afternoon Turns our selves, or exchange with one another: which was pretty exactly observed, excepting whilst Dr Terricks Health did not permit him to Preach.

In the latter end of 1753 I first started the Proposal that Dr Salter shd be chosen Preacher at the Charterhouse in the room of Dr Bearcroft, & contributed not a little to his Success by Applications to Sevl of the Governors.]

In 1754 ¹⁾[[in Lent a Motion was made for putting off the time, when the Marriage Act should take place: & the Duke of Bedford spoke much of the Dangers likely to arise from putting it in Execution. I answered him extempore: & in the Opinion of most Persons satisfac-

torily. ³⁾[In the beginning of March 1754 Mrs Lane, mother to Lady Macclesfield died & left the Bp of Rochester & me her Executors, with a Legacy of 100^{li} to each.] This Year] Ld Hardwicke, as Chancellor, gave my Nephew John Frost the Rectory of Lillingston Lovel in Oxfordshire (to be held with Sibbertoft, if I mistake not) for which I promised him one of equal Value, & afterwards gave Fringford, which lapsed to me, to Mr Greenhill on his Recommendation. He also, I am not sure in what Year, gave a Living in Friday street to my Nephew Secker, for which I gave Sandon to a Person recommended by his Lordship. Before that, my Nephew held Yardley which the Dean & Chapter gave him before his Marriage, with Sandon, which I gave him.

This Year I gave to Dr Chandler for the Germans in Pennsylvania 20^{li}.

FOLIO 48 June 5,6. 1754 we went from St Pauls to Cuddesden.
1754-58 Nov. 8,9 we returned to St Pauls. (This Summer I lent Dr N. Forster 150^{li} wch he repaid me.)

In March 1755 I gave Dr Scott a 3d 20^{li}. I gave also 100^{li} to augment Wheatly Chapel. ⁷⁾[In Apr. Dr Salter preached for the Sons of the Clergy. His Sermon wd have offended greatly, if I had not corrected it after preaching.] May 9,10 we went to Cuddesden ⁵⁾[where, after 3 Years Interval, I had a 5th Fit of the Gout, but now for the first time in my right Foot. In following Years it returned more frequently: but affected my left Foot oftener & more than my right.I] I* gave Mr Tucker, now Dean of Gloucester, a Present of 20^{li} ⁶⁾[and I wrote at different times, at his Request, Remarks on Pieces wch he printed, but I think hath not published, on various political & commercial Subjects.] I came up to St Pauls Nov. 7,8 I know not on what Account, & went back 17,18. We all returned thither the 30th. ⁴⁾[This Year Dr Churches Analysis of Ld Bolingbrokes Works was published. I made some Corrections in it, & Additions to it.] In 1755 {I preserved Ld Newnham from popery: &} I recommended Ld Fitzmaurice, now Shelburne, to Dr Benthams Care at Oxford.

In the End of April 1756 we went to Cuddesden: in the End of July returned to St Pauls. ¹⁾[June 5 I lent Bp Hume 400^{li} on his Bond: which he repaid me before Christmass 1757 with 20^{li} Interest. I gave Mrs Sainsbury a Clergymans widow 10 Gs & so every Year afterwards.] Sept. 2-10 we went to Yardley, Wimple, Cambridge: Sept 14,15 to Cuddesden. Nov. 29,30 to St Pauls.

²⁾[This Year Bp Conybeare died. I procured from the Duke of Newcastle a Pension of 140^{li} a Year for his Son & Daughter, which was renewed to them on the Accession of the present King. I was promised

* The "I" is repeated in the text.

200: but others intervening, it was reduced to this. I also solicited Subscriptions for his posthumous Sermons, & got a very great Number.]

In May 1757 I put into Mr Paynes Hands 100^{li} for the Vicarage of Welford. June 1,2 we went to Cuddesden: & returned Nov. 11,12 to St Pauls.

³)[In the End of this Year, or the beginning of the next, Mrs Carters Translation of Arrians Epictetus was published. I put her at first into a right manner of translating, which else would have been loose & spiritless. Then I corrected, with great Labour, every Page, as she wrote it, & transmitted it to me: I suggested many Notes, & wrote a considerable Part of the Preface, & supervised the whole. And lastly, I begged, without Shame, Subscriptions for her from every body every where. I procured her Assistance in some Parts from Dr Taylor of St Pauls: but it did not prove to be much. <In 1757 I preserved Ld Newnham from Popery on Mrs Poyntzs Recommendation.>]

In 1758 Bills for Work at the Deanery <for new floors &c> 109^{li}. {3} ABp Hutton died of a Mortification in his Bowels on Sunday March 19, after an Illness of 2 or 3 Days. I made no Application to any one, directly or indirectly. Lord Hardwicke, as I was told afterwards, wrote on the Occasion to the Duke of Newcastle. The Duke sent me Word, on Monday just before Dinner, that he had proposed me to the King, who said he would consider of it. I returned him a short Note of Thanks, with Wishes that his Majesty might pitch on a fitter Person. And I neither heard nor said any more of the Matter, till the Duke

FOLIO 49 sent for me <on Tuesday> to come to him on Wednesday 1758 morning, & told me the King had consented, that I should be ABp. He said he began with describing to the King, what sort of a Person should be appointed. The King said, I know whom you mean, your Friend the Bishop of St Asaph, ¹)[Dr Drummond.] The Duke said, No, Sir, I mean the Bishop of Oxford. The King asked Hath not he been connected with Leicester House? The Duke answerd, I have made all possible Inquiry, & am fully satisfied, that he never was. And in this he spoke very true. ²)[Excepting the times already mentioned, I never was in private with the Prince of Wales, but twice: once when meeting Bishop Benson at a Christening, he bid him send me to him at Carlton House the next Morning, where I walked with him in the Garden a good while: & once on the Birth of one of his Children: when he bid me inquire for him, when I came next to ask how the Princess did. This last was a very short Conversation. He said nothing material in either of them: & both were after the Reconciliation. Nor was there even any Intercourse between us through a third Hand, excepting in relation to his coming to St James's Church, or the Birth or Baptism of his Children. Nor did either of us ever write to the other.] I believe the

Duke advised previously with Bp Trevor & Bp Drummond about this matter. For he directed me to visit them both, as soon as I could: which I did. Several Days past, before I was directed to kiss the Kings Hand. When I had done it on (March 28), I desired, after the Levee, an Audience of him in his Closet. What passed there, see in a separate Paper. I should have observed before, that after I was made Dean of St Pauls, the King used to speak to me at the Levee occasionally, though never with any Mark of Distinction: ³⁾[and that the beginning of this Year I published a volume of Sermons, which I had preached on occasion of the preceding War & the Rebellion.] I was confirmed at Bow Church Apr. 21.

Whilst I was at Cuddesden, I preached constantly on Sunday Mornings, & read Lectures on the Catechism, till the Days grew too short, in the Afternoon. I had a publick Dinner every Thursday. Wherever I confirmed, I sent religious Tracts for the Ministers of each Parish within the District to distribute: & after a while, Confirmation Tickets also, finding no other way (effective) to keep the

FOLIO 50 People orderly. These, from the Society for Promoting
1758 Christian Knowledge cost me about 3^{li} a thousand. I laid out about 660^{li} on the House & Gardens at Cuddesden, & 180^{li} on the Chancel, & near 30^{li} on the Chancel of Wheatley Chapel, ¹⁾ [& 20^{li} more towards a Purchase for it.] I had no Dilapidations from ABp Potter. Nor did he give me any Account of the Value of the Estates, or of the Fines which he had taken: but only promised me to do it, when I had Occasion. Nor did he set down above two or three things in Writing, for the Use of his Successor in the See, during the whole time that he held it. I left to mine a large 4^o Parochial Book, & all the Notices, relative to the Temporalities & Spiritualities, that I could procure.

I received for Dilapidations 1800^{li}. ABp Hutton had asked 2400: but had abated of his Demand. ABp Herrings Executors had offerd 1600: & the Treaty between them was not quite concluded. ABp Hutton had laid out almost nothing in the year, that he was ABp. The Furniture at Lambeth & Croydon cost me near 566^{li}: the State Coach cost ABp Hutton 75^{li}, & me 60^{li}. Pearsons Bill of Fees &c came to near 775^{li}: I believe, exclusive of 50^{li} to Drs Commons Library. ²⁾[Bp Hume paid me for Goods at St Pauls 178^{li}; at Cuddesden, 192^{li}. I paid him Dilapidations at St Pauls 28^{li} chiefly for Painting, & at Cuddesden 40^{li}.]

Before I could sit in the House, as Archbishop, a Bill was passed there for ascertaining the Tithe of Madder. I got Lord Hardwicke to make a Speech discouraging such Bills in general, & to propose a Limitation of time for this: which was inserted. The time hath been enlarged since: the Bishops in

FOLIO 51 general thinking, that Opposition would be unsafe, as
1758 some other Church Bills were then depending: else I would
 have opposed it. ¹⁾[[Soon after I was made Archbishop, Sir
 George Lee, Dean of the Arches, died. I appointed Dr Simpson to
 succeed him, on the strong Recommendation of the Duke of Newcastle
 & Lord Hardwicke: having then never heard any thing to the Disadvan-
 tage of his Character. I heard too much afterwards. ³⁾July 7. I wrote a
 strong Letter to the Duke of Newcastle in Favour of the University of
 Oxford, which see.]]

July 10 I set out upon my Visitation: & July {26} <27> returned to
 reside at Lambeth. The King expressed great Satisfaction in both. In
 those 18 Days I confirmed about 15 times. Bp Yonge, then of Bristol was
 so kind as to assist me. The Expences of my Visitation were near 488^{li}:
 of which abt 90^{li} was for religious Tracts given away; & about 86^{li}
 Charity to different Parishes & Persons. Procurations recd {then} in all
 were {78-8-6} <101-6-10>. ABp Herring had not resided at Lambeth
 for several of the last Years of his Life: ABp Hutton, not at all. An
 absurd & hurtful Custom had obtained, of giving Ale to all Servants,
 who came to the Gate on any Message. After so long an Intermission,
 this might have been left off: but was continued long before I knew, that
 any such Custom had ever been. And so the Opportunity was lost.

All the Drains, & the Canal from the East End of the Gallery, & the
 Ditch from the Back-Gate, were nearly choaked up. And cleaning them,
 which should have been made part of the Dilapidations, but was not,
 cost a great Deal. Whilst this noisome Work was doing, in the month of
 August, we went to Lord Roystons in St James's Square; where I had a
 regular & moderate Fit of the Gout.

²⁾[Some time this Summer, the University of Oxford presented an
 Address to the King. I took great personal Pains with him to persuade
 him to receive it kindly. I could not prevail on him to speak to the
 Persons, who presented it. But he read it afterwards: & then directed me
 to return the University Thanks for it from him; which I did by a Letter
 to the Vice-Chancellor.]

On the Duke of Newcastles Recommendation, I took for my Oxford
 Chaplain, very willingly, Dr Hall, who had been

FOLIO 52 Chaplain to ABp Hutton; Dr Burton, for whom I was
1758-1764 instrumental in procuring a Canonry of Christ-Church,
 having a Wife & Family, & the Care of a Church in Town.
³⁾[To him I gave in Apr. 1760 All Hallows Breadstreet, worth 170^{li} a
 year and in Oct. 1761 Bocking R. worth 450^{li}, wch being above 30 miles
 from London, though Dr Walker had held it with a London Living, I
 would not give a Dispensation, though All Hallows thus fell to the
 Church of Canterbury. In 1764 I added to Dr Hall South-Church R.

worth 150^{li}. The Vicarage of Hernhill, wch was void by his taking All-Hallows, I gave in 1760 to Mr Hebbes, Lecturer of Kensington, recommended by Princess Amelia.] Dr Plumptre, son of my good Friend Mr Plumptre, had been my nominal Chaplain some Years, to enable him to hold two Livings, one of which at least was given him by Lord Hardwicke, with whose Sons he was very intimate. Therefore I thought my self bound to make him the Offer of being my Cambridge Chaplain. He accepted it, contrary to my Expectation, & his own Inclination, as I understood afterwards, by the Advice of Mr Charles Yorke; but grew weary of the Attendance; & complained that I had slighted him, in taking Dr Hall, instead of him, to attend me in my Visitation, & when I went afterwards to confirm in the City, & in some other imaginary Articles. So he left me the next Summer. I gave him, Nov. 10. 1763, the Sine-Cure Rectory of Orpington, worth 40^{li} a year, besides 1)[the Profits of Renewals,] and I took in his Stead Mr, afterwards Dr, Wray, who had been ABp Huttons Cambridge Chaplain, but was left without a sufficient Provision. 2)[To him I gave in 1760 the Rectory of Ruckinge, worth 150^{li} a Year, to hold with Great Chart, wch ABp Hutton had given him: & in 1761, Witresham R. worth 220^{li} a year, instead of Ruckinge: & in 1762, the Vicarage of Rachdale, by wch both the former became vacant.]

Finding on my Visitation, that Ash, a Curacy of small Value, which therefore had Service but once a Sunday, was a large Parish, I have added to the Curates Salary 25^{li} a Year ever since, that the Service might be twice.

In the beginning of 1759 4)[Application was made by the D. of Newcastle for my Opinion, whether the Son of the famous Mr Gideon, might properly be made a Baronet. His Father was a Jew, his Mother a Christian: he had been baptized in his Infancy, instructed in Christian Principles, & was then at School under the Care of a Clergyman. I advised, that as he was of a proper Age, he shd be first confirmed. He was brought to me for that Purpose: but I was ill of the Gout. So he was made a Baronet first; & confirmed afterwards, I think by the Bp of Rochester. The King had refused to make the Father a Baronet, because he was a Jew. In the Beginning of this Year also I applied to the D. of Newcastle, at the Request of Mr <Fr.> Wollaston, for a change in the Lease of the Rectory of E. Dereham. The Duke promised it immediately, & often after, but did it not in more than a Year. Now also] I paid Mr Leadbetter, on Account, 905^{li}, chiefly, & I believe almost wholly, for Repairs. But what I have paid on that Account in following Years, must be found

FOLIO 53 in the great general Book of Accounts, kept between 1758-59 Tegetmeyer & Mrs Talbot; to whom I paid money as she called for it, leaving the Disposal of it to her, & settling the

Balance once a year in her Book, but not entring the Particulars in my own. ²⁾[But I always gave him 20^{li} a Year my self for superintending the works.]

In January this Year, I sent a Present of 100^{li} to Dr Milnes, (a Physician) of Chesterfield, son by a second Wife to Mr Richard Milnes, whose first Wife my half-Sister had been. His Business was yet but moderate, & his Paternal Income not sufficient. He was inclined to go into Orders: but I could not, then at least, encourage him to it.

In the End of 1758, & beginning of 1759 Miss Talbot was dangerously ill of what seemed a Consumption. On her Account, in the End of January, we removed to Lodgings at Kensington: whence in March Mrs Talbot & she went to Bristol: & I returned to Lambeth. There, in a few Days, a nervous Fever seized me, followed by the Gout, after a fainting Fit. Sir Edw. Wilmot attended me. I was able however to preach at the Kings Chapel on Palm Sunday, which I have continued to do as often as I was able. ⁴⁾[In or abt Apr. 1759 I gave the Wardenship of Merton College to Mr Barton, the Senior, & in my Opinion the fittest, of the 3 presented to me.] ³⁾[In June 1759, I gave my good Curate at Cuddesden, Mr Forster, the Rectory of Chartham, worth 250^{li} a Year, I afterwards got him St Georges Canterbury; & in 1763 made him one of the 6 preachers. He died in Sept. 1764. In Oct. 1769 I gave High Halden R. 100^{li}, to Mr Burridge, bec. he had been an excellent Curate there 30 Years.

This Year I made great Corrections in a Prayer composed for the Magdalen House, which I suppose is used there still.

On the Death of Ld Arran, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the D. of Newcastle wd have had me proposed. But the Bp of Durham, by the Advice, I believe, of Dr Dickens, got himself proposed, without consulting the Duke or me. I believe the Duke spoke very strongly to him on the Occasion: for he made his Excuses to me with Tears in his Eyes. I did not in the least wish to be proposed, or resent his Behaviour, but directed my Friends to vote for him. Ld Westmorland was chosen.]

In my Sickness I gave Dr Ducarel the Place of Commissary of Canterbury. I also paid him in January & April, besides his Salary of 30^{li} a Year as Librarian, ¹⁾[which ABp Hutton had made him,] 81-18-0, his Clerks wages for a Year for writing the Indexes of the Registers, an useful work, but begun very injudiciously, before my time, & continued in the same manner, almost of necessity afterwards.

FOLIO 54 I paid him also near 18^{li} for binding of Books in the ABps
1759-65 Library. ¹⁾[In December, the same year, I paid him for his Clerk at 1-11-6 a week 59-17-0 Bookbinders Bill 13-13-0 other things 2-18-0. In June 1760 besides his Salary, to his Clerk 18-18-0

Gazettes 10-9-0 Binding &c 17-5-0 Again in Jan 1761 I pd him for his Clerk 58-5-6 for other things 6-4-0 In June 1762 for help in digesting the Court Rolls 16-2-0 Binding books &c 15-17-6. In 1763 9-11-6 In 1764 4-16-6 In 1765 6^{li} 1766 3-4-6.] ³⁾[In all I have pd 337^{li} on account of the manuscript Library besides 30^{li} a Year Salary to the Librarian. I gave him also 10 Guineas to pay for printing his Endowmt of the Diocese of Canterbury.] ⁵⁾[I gave Mr John Benson, Nephew to Bp Benson, the Vicarage of Sibbertswold, worth abt 90^{li} a year, & made him one of the six Preachers, abt 30^{li}. <{In 1761 I gave}> 176{2}<1> I gave him {Great Chart, for 210^{li}} <Ruckinge 150^{li} a Year with> Sibbertswold: in 1762 I gave him {Ruckin} Great Chart, 210^{li}, for Sibbertswold: & in 1764 Harbledown for Ruckinge, abt the same value, that he might live at Canterbury. Apr. 7. 1759 I gave at Ld Hardwickes Request, St Marys in the Marsh R. 90^{li} to Mr Marsh. This was the first Prefermt that fell to me as ABp.]

In September, I think, Mrs Talbot brought back her Daughter from Bristol, much recovered. They had a Coach & a pair of Horses there at my Expence. And in my Account with Mrs Talbot for this Year I made her a Present of 200^{li}, & of 100^{li} every Year since.

In October I paid, through Mr Leadbetters Hands, 195^{li}, for surveying my Woods in Kent, by his Advice, & by Persons whom he recommended to me. ²⁾[And I paid afterwards 29-7-0 more on the same Account.] A book of the Survey was made, which he assured me would be of great Use. But I think little or none hath been made of it. But Thomas Carter, whom, by his Advice also, I sent into Kent to take Care of the Woods &c, with a Salary of 80^{li} a Year, hath sold the Under-Wood, & I believe the Timber, very much better than Mr Denne did, & hath prevented great Frauds & Abuses committed by Mr Denne, under Colour of his own Patent for some Part, & Mr Herrings Patents for other Parts. On Dennes Death, I granted no new Patent. Mr Herrings Patent subsists: & unreasonable Demands are made in Virtue of it, to which I must submit. He is Rector of Mongeham, & I believe an honest man: but believes whatever Mr Denne, & his Sons still living, tell him.

In 1760 ⁴⁾[I gave Dr Head, my very faithful & useful Archdeacon, the Rectory of Ickham, abt 330^{li} a Year. This voided St Georges Canterbury (wch he procured <from the Dean & Chapter> for Mr Forster to hold with Chartham) & Pluckley, <worth 220^{li}>, wch I gave my Nephew John Frost, and Bishopsbourn, worth 330^{li}, which I gave him also.

This Year I gave my Nephew Geo. Secker the Sine-Cure Rectory of Eynesford, consisting of an Estate leased out at 40^{li} a year, & worth 200. He resigned it in 1763. Now also] my Subscription of 10-10-0 to Dr Kennicott began: and

FOLIO 55 {I think} <my Payment> of the same Sum to Mr Revill. 2)
1760 [I gave this Winter 20^{li} towards clothing our Soldiers, &
 {2}10^{li} to the French Prisoners. I gave also the Curacy of
 Leeds, to Mr Denny Martin, recom. by Mr Fairfax.]

In June this Summer, I visited & confirmed at Sevenoak, & confirmed at Croydon & Wrotham <& Harrow>. I confirmed also {I believe} in {July} March & May at Newington & Putney. Expences {63-17-0} 71-14-0 of which 19-19-0 was Charity {&} Tracts & Books from Society for last Year & this 61^{li}.

1)[This Year I received 1100^{li} from Ld Chesterfield for a Fine on the Renewal of St Gregorys Priory. I would have abated largely of it, if he would have consented, that the Pensions, reserved in the Lease to Vicars & Curates, should be paid without deducting the Land-Tax. He pleaded, that his Tenure of the Estate was such, that he could do nothing which would lessen the value of it, which increasing the reserved Payments would. Therefore I have ever since paid the Land-Tax {abt 31^{li} a year,} for these Clergymen. And in the Renewal of every other Lease, I have obliged the Lessees to pay these Pensions Tax- free: which for the most Part they ought to have done before, but did not. Now their Obligation is clearly expressed. Mr Parry saith now, that Ld Ch. ought not to deduct this Tax.

To the Peculiars in London I have sent no Tracts. I have followed the Custom of Confirming one Year at Bow Church, & the next at one of the others: but have altered the Hour from that of Evening to that of Morning Prayer: & have directed the Inhabitants of Newington to come to London to be confirmed; instead of going to Croydon, as they did before, or at least were bid to do.]

Oct. 25. 1760 King George 2 died. For what passed on that Occasion, see Court <& other> separate Papers. From the time that I was made Archbishop, he was always very gracious to me: & once very particularly assured me, that he was perfectly satisfied with the whole of my Conduct <in that Station.> Some Years before I was ABp {perhaps} <probably> before I was Dean of St Pauls, on my saying <to Sir M. Decker,> that I was apprehensive, <that> the King considered me as one, who had been listed in Opposition to his Ministers, or in the Prince of Wales's Party, which was not true; he said, he had a Method, by which he could get that represented to the King, if I would give him Leave. I told him, I would. He told me afterwards, that it had been done, & well taken. But what his Method was, I never knew. I have suspected since, whether it might be by Lady Yarmouth. But I never heard, that he was acquainted with her: & rather imagine, it was by some German Man about the King. At least, I never had knowingly the least Intercourse with her, directly or indirectly, beyond one Bow at Court, to which Lady Sandys forced me, by calling to speak to me, when they were both together. What passed between the

FOLIO 56 late King & me in relation to the Oxford Address in 1758 1760-61 or 1759, I think I have written down elsewhere. ²[Soon after the new Kings Accession, all Persons, except the Royal Family, were forbidden to go through St James's Park in their Coaches. Leave was restored to several by Degrees; & at length, in Aug. 1764, to me, without asking it. See an Account of this Matter in Papers designed to be left for the Use of my Successors.]

In the beginning of 1761, I paid the Vicar of Ryver an old Pension of 2-13-4, which had been long-intormitted. I did the like thing afterwards to the Vicar of Kennington. This Year I was chosen President of the Governors of Bath Hospital, & gave 100^{li} to the Hospital on that Account.

I greatly increased the Fines of Blackburn & Whalley: but at a great Expençe for Injuries &c I think at least 50^{li} each.

I gave this Year to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge 100^{li}, & another 100^{li} {before or afterwards} <in 1763> because I had had great Numbers of their Tracts, as other Members have what Numbers they chuse, at a low Price. I gave also to Mr Gloster Ridley 27 ^{li}, to pay for the printing of his Latin work on the Syriack Testament. Also to Mr Dell of Bethersden, whom I had known 50 years before, 20^{li} in 1760 & 20^{li} this Year, ¹[& 20^{li} in 1762 & 20^{li} in 1764. I also gave 25^{li} to Mr Thompson, Vicar of Reculver, who had been a Missionary in America & Africa, & afterwards removed him to the Vicarage of Elham, worth 120^{li} a Year.

In {the beginning of April} this Year the King was pleased to give my Nephew Secker a Prebend of Canterbury, on the Recommendation of the Duke of Newcastle, with the Concurrence of Ld Bute. He laid out, I believe, 700^{li} upon the House.

This Year I gave the Living of St Alphage in Canterbury, worth abt 90^{li} a Year, to Mr Hearne, a very exemplary Curate of a neighbouring Parish: & in 1764 I made him one of the 6 Preachers.

Also Barsted V. 60 or 70^{li} to Mr Dugard recom. by the D. of Newcastle.

Also All Hallows the great R. {300^{li}} to my Nephew Secker, (instead of the City Living wch Ld Hardwicke gave him) to hold with Yardley wch St Pauls Church gave him. But in 1763 I gave him Brasted R. 300^{li}, wch vacated Yardley.]

³[June 27 1761 I wrote a very strong Letter, which see, to the D. of Newcastle to recommend Mr Hanway for a Place. The Duke promised & intended, but as usual, delayed it, till Ld Bute came in his Place, who did it at once.] In July I visited & confirmed at Cliffe in Sussex, & confirmed at Buckstead: & visited & confirmed at Bocking & confirmed at Hadleigh. Expences 117^{li}, besides Tracts sent.

I chose to visit as many, as I could conveniently, of my Peculiars, because scarce any memory was left, that any ABp had visited them

personally: none indeed, excepting that one man at Bocking said, he remembered ABp Tenisons visitation there. Nor could I find, that any ABp had confirmed in his Peculiars, excepting in London & at Croydon. I left the Procurations

FOLIO 57 to be taken by my Officers for themselves, as if I had not
1761-62 been there. In the Diocese of Rochester, I confirmed the Bishops people, whomsoever he sent, as well as my own.

Dr Potter having visited for me parochially my peculiars in the Diocese of Rochester, I made him a present of a Tea Kettle & Lamp, which cost 44^{li}, & of Millars Gardeners Dictionary, which cost I think 3-8-0.

This Year I bought, for the Use of my Successors, as well as my own, a Coronation Cope, which cost me 52^{li}, & a Fire Engine, which cost me 54^{li} besides the old one.

²⁾[<Concerning my Part in the Kings Wedding & Coronation see Court Papers>

I had a severe & dangerous Fit of the Stone from Nov. 4 to 22: when I voided a Stone. I was bled 3 times in 26 Hours: & it was with great Difficulty that Purges & Clysters made any thing pass through me. See the Particulars. In following Years I had several smaller Fits & voided Stones. The last was in Summer 1764. After this I took Soap Pills by Dr Addingtons Advice; & have been free, God be thanked, above 2 Years. I had voided a Bit in 1757; & another in 1759.]

⁴⁾[At the End of this Year a weekly paper called the Free Inquirer was published by Peter Annett. I endeavoured to get the Publication stopped: but had no Concern in the Prosecution of the Writer. See separate Papers on that Head.]

In 1762 ³⁾[In February, at Drs. Commons, I heard, assisted by Mr Justice Wilmot & Dr Hay, an appeal {from} <against> All Souls Coll. in which nothing was contested, but whether the Right of Founders Kindred subsisted still. They were both clearly of Opinion that it did: & so was I. Dr Hay had formerly been Counsel on the other side. I did not condemn the College in Costs, because much might be said plausibly on their side. And I understood afterwards that both sides were well satisfied. I put in Mr Spencer for one of the Fellows, on the Recommendation of Mr George Onslow: & have now Reason to think I did amiss.] I gave 60^{li} to the Colleges of New York & Philadelphia. <See the next page.> [[From p. 57] And I procured for those two Colleges a Brief for a Collection throughout England, notwithstanding the vehement Opposition of Ld Granville, President of the Council, who would have excluded New York. And I procured for them 300^{li} from the King, by the Favour of Lord Bute. And I promoted the Success of their Collection in several respects. I also recommended their Agents, Dr Smith of Philadelphia &

Sir James Jay of New York, to the Primate of Ireland. But he amused them with vain Hopes, & neither got any thing for them, nor gave them any thing. So the only Benefaction, which they received in that Country, after a tedious & expensive stay there, was 10 Guineas from Bp Bernard of Derry.]]

I began giving to the Bp of Mann 10 Guineas a Year towards printing good Books in the Manks Language. I gave 25^{li} towds rebuilding Acrington Chapel in Whalley Parish.

¹)[This Summer, on Dr Wrays going to Rachdale, I took Mr Beilby Porteus for my <Cambridge> Chaplain: & gave him Wittresham R. wch Dr Wray quitted: & in 1764 Ruckinge R. wch Mr John Benson quitted: & a Prebend of Peterborough, my Option on Bp Lamb. In 1765 he exchanged Wittresham for Hunton. In Feb. this year I gave Headcorn V. <70^{li}> to Mr Hardy, Schoolmaster of Town Sutton, recommended by Sir T. Ryder.

I gave also this Year the Curacy of St James's Dover, 40^{li}, & Hougham V. 40^{li} to Mr Tho. Tournay. And I gave Sibbertswold, 90^{li}, to Mr Hollingbery of the Charterhouse at Ld Hardwikes Recommendation.]

This Year I had prepared to visit my Diocese, with Bp Green of Lincoln to assist me; but the Gout seizing my right Hand a few Days before I was to set out, only he & the Vicar General went. I was unable to use that Hand for {more than a} <two> Months; & when it grew better, had some Gout in my left Hand. This Visitation cost me 105-4-7 1/2 in Tracts & Tickets, 46-10-0 to the Poor of Canterbury, 40^{li} in lieu of an Entertainment to the Dean & Chapter, 188^{li} <6-9> other Expences: In all 380^{li}. The Dean & Chapter had been used to give an Entertainment to the ABp, on the Day when he visited them: which cost from

FOLIO 58 40 to 70^{li}. And the ABp gave them one in return, which **1762-63** was very inconvenient, as he hath no House at Canterbury.

And all this was money thrown away. Therefore we agreed to give each 40^{li}, to be laid out in some Improvement of the Church. The 80^{li} of this Visitation was laid out upon the Clock.

Mrs Rook of Kent having unjustly demanded part of the Dues belonging to the Vicarage of St Paul, united with the Rectory of St Martin in Canterbury, & the {Vica} Minister being unable to contest the Matter, I persuaded the Dean & Chapter, who are the Patrons of St Paul, to join with me, who am Patron of St Martins, concerning which last there was no Dispute, to bear the Ministers Charges. Our first Payment was this Year, each of us 35-10-10. I shall set down the rest on the other side. ¹)[in 1764 35-6-10; in 1765, 105-19-6: in all near 177^{li}. Having cast her, we are to receive Costs: but none have been paid yet,] ³)[nor will be paid to me, Mr Holford our Attorney dying insolvent.]

This Year I gave to Dr John Burton 50^{li} towards building a School at his Living of Maplederham, & some Years afterwds 50^{li} more: his Expençe upon it being greater than he expected.

Not having been able to give my Charge to the Clergy in person, I printed it: & without publishing it, sent a Copy to each of them. This with other Visitation Papers cost me 12-12-0.

I gave this Year 50^{li} to St Pauls Library, & 50^{li} towds cleaning & gilding their Communion Plate.

I gave also to Mr Costard of Oxford 20^{li}: which I have continued every Year since.

²[I gave to Mr Stretch, who had been a Dissenting Minister, the Vicarage of Leysdown in the Isle of {Than} Shepey. And afterwards I gave him 10^{li} towds the Repair of the Vicarage House. I intended, that he should reside there: but found it necessary to excuse him. Leysdown became vacant by me removing Mr Lamb to Keston near Croydon, at which last place he is Schoolmaster. I gave Reculver V. 80^{li} to Mr Lukyn, a relation of Mrs Smythe of Cuddesden, & made him one of the poor Vicars.]

FOLIO 59 This Year also I made my 3d Paymt <of 10-10-0> to Mr 1763-65 Hanways Marine Society, which I continue yearly.

The Winter of 1763 being very severe, I gave to the poor of Lambeth 71^{li}, of Croydon 21^{li}, of Canterbury 50^{li}, & of the two Hospitals there 15^{li}: in all 157^{li}.

Dr Hind, being in strait Circumstances, proposed to print by Subscription a volume of Sermons. I subscribed & paid 20^{li}. He afterwds changed his Purpose, & being in the way of Prefermt, offered to return it: but I refused to take it.

Exeter College having been at great Expençe in defending their Rights, agst a Bill, which Sir Edw. Turner brought into Parliamt, I gave them 100^{li}.

This Year I lent Mrs Carter, to whom I believe I had given about 50^{li} before, 150^{li} more upon her Note, without Interest. And I do not intend, that she shall repay it me.

I gave also the Society for Reformation of Manners, this year, 20^{li}, besides 10 Guineas, which I gave them yearly. The Reason was, that they had been at great Expençe in a Lawsuit, which was given against them unjustly.

Dr Dumaresq having had a great Loss in Books coming from Russia, I gave him 50^{li}.

Mr Moor of Charterhouse Square having been hardly used on a Trial abt the Cock Lane Ghost, I gave him 20^{li}.

I gave to the Sufferers by a great Storm near Maidstone 100^{li} Also to the Charity Girls of St James's Parish 200^{li}.

1)[This Year I confirmed a 2d time at Croydon & at Putney. At the former Place I gave 5 Guineas to the Poor & 5 to the Parish Officers: & sent Tracts to both Places. I gave also to the Sufferers by Fire at Shadwell 20 Guineas. Also to Mr Lewis Vicar of Patching & Tarring, 20 li: whose Son was afterwrds condemned for a Robbery on the High way; & I endeavoured in vain to save his Life. This year likewise I gave Dr Fowell of Exeter Coll. whom I took for my Chaplain, because he missed an University Living, though a worthy man, for being called a Whig, the Rectory of Hunton, worth at least 200^{li} a year. In 1764 I gave him Eynesford R. wch my Nephew resigned, & Chartham R vacant by Mr Forsters Death: & in 1765 Bishopsbourn, vacant by my Nephew Frosts Death, on which Hunton became void. I gave Old Romney, 154^{li} to the Dean & Ch. of Canterbury for Mr Freeman, their Minor Canon, to get from them Tenterden V 120^{li}, a Parish of importance, for Mr Wallace, who was a most prudent Curate there. Also Snargate R. 80^{li} to Mr Wentworth, recommended by Mr Brockman. And I made Mr Ayerst of St Cross, Son to the Prebendary, one of the six Preachers. {And I gave Margate V. 80^{li}, to Mr Harrison the Curate in 1764, at the Request of the Parishioners} and I gave Meopham V. 120^{li}, to Mr Sandys at the Request of Ld Sandys.]

FOLIO 60 I gave also to Mr Majendie for Mr Gibert & his Congregation, who came from France to settle in America, 52-10-0.

He came over during the war, in the present Kings Reign, I think the first Year, from the Protestants in France, to desire that a Toleration might be stipulated for them, when a Peace shd be made: or, if that could not be, that the King wd furnish them with money to come over into England. By the Advice of the Kings Ministers, I spoke to him about them. His Answer was, that he could do nothing for them, till they were in his Dominions: & then Provision shd be made for them. On this, as soon as the Peace was made, Mr Gibert came over with some hundreds, & more were coming. But as they were all poor; not being allowed in France to sell any part of their real or even personal Estate, Mr Grenville was afraid of the Expençe, for which there was no Fund. But on debating the matter with him before the King in his Closet, I obtained 500^{li} for them from the Crown, & they were sent into America. They grew dissatisfied with Mr Gibert, & he came back from them.

This Year I gave Mr John Benson 30^{li} towards repairing the Parsonage of Ruckinge. I gave him 50^{li} a few Years before when he was in Straits. 1)[I also gave 20^{li} to Mr* Keet, (daughter of Mr Maltby, my first Cousin, &) widow of Mr Keet Rector of Hatfield, wch I have continued every year since.] 3)[This Summer I sent to Mr Merrick at

*An error for "Mrs".

Reading a considerable Number of Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Psalms: giving him Permission to use as his own so many of them as he approved. I lent him also some Books to assist him in his intended Commentary. He hath both the Papers & Books still.

In the End of this Year & beginning of next, on occasion of Ld Hardwicks Illness & Death, I did all that I could to promote his Sons Election to his Fathers Office of Steward of the University of Cambridge; & rejected, but civilly, Ld Sandwiches Personal Application to me for himself.

Also in the End of this Year I wrote An Answer to Dr Mayhews Observations on the Charter & Conduct of the Society for Propagating the Gospel: which answer was printed for Rivington, & reprinted in America, I think at New York. And Dr Mayhew having published Remarks on it, they were answered by Mr Aphorp, in a Pamphlet, intituled, A Review of Dr Mayhews Remarks, printed also for Rivington. I corrected it & added largely to it. See a Copy, in which my share is marked. The Dr declared on reading it, that he did not design to answer it: & he died the next year.]

In January 1764 I paid for altering the Corner Wall of the Palace at Canterbury, wch was very inconvenient for Carriages on the great Road 29-2-6.

2)[I also gave Tilmaston V. 60^{li} to Mr Egerton, at his Uncle the Archdeacons Recommendation. He proves a worthless man. And I gave Margate V. 80^{li} to Mr Harrison the Curate, at the Request of the Parishioners.]

In the latter End of that Month, I went to Canterbury & deprived Sir S. Bickley of his Vicarage, who had been condemned at the Assizes of Sodomitical Practises, & set twice in the

FOLIO 61 Pillory. I gave him however 10^{li} for his present Support. I
1764 had some Feeling of the Gout, when I set out. The next Day at Canterbury at the latter End of Dinner I had a fainting Fit. I went the next morning to the Church to pronounce the Sentence. I had intended to return the next Day: but was detained by the Gout about a Month. Mrs & Miss Talbot came down to me. I was at my Nephews House all the time.

Here I gave to Mr Baker of Frinsted, on the Recommendation of Sir Geo. Oxenden, first 20^{li}, & afterwards the Vicarage of Debtling, more for his Poverty than his Merit.

Soon after my Return I gave 20^{li} to Mr Lloyd of Westminster School, towards publishing a volume of Sermons. I gave also this Year 10 Guineas to Mr Andrews, a Clergyman recommended to me by Mr Dalton, as I had done some years before, & every Year since. Also 20^{li} to Nectarius a Greek Priest from Amsterdam, to whom I have since given 5 Guineas more.

I gave also this Spring 135^{li} to augment the Curacy of Oure, jointly with 65^{li} of ABp Wakes money: who had given a Reversion of 300^{li} Stock, for augmenting Livings in the Diocese; which Reversion now fell in.

I had given Mrs Fielding & Mrs Collier for some Years 5 Guineas each. From the Year before this, I gave them 10 Guineas each.

¹)[I have now given Dr Leland at different times 50^{li} and to Capt. Maltby 40 Guineas at least.]

I also gave Mr Seeds Widow 20^{li}. I had given her 10 Gs before ³)[and after Michaelmass 1766 I gave her 20^{li} more.] Also to Mr Harris of Brasted 20^{li}; & 10 Gs the year after. ²)[This Summer I gave Mr Robt. Greenall, recommended by Ld Guilford, the Curacy of Nonington, to hold with his other Kentish Preferment.]

FOLIO 62 I gave Mr Ford the Surgeon a Drs Degree, & paid Fees
1764-65 for it.

I paid Mr Reynolds 50 Guineas for my Picture, to be left in the Gallery at Lambeth. I had paid <for former Pictures> to Vanderbank, & to Ramsay <for Ld Bowes> I think 20 Guineas each: & to Hudson for that which is in St James's Vestry 24 Guineas.

Mr Clarke, Residentiary of Chichester, having made a Parochial Visitation for me of my Sussex Peculiars, I sent to his Son, Chaplain at Minorca, a parcel of religious Books & Tracts for the Use of the Garrison, which cost me near 22^{li}.

⁴)[This Summer I gave the Curacy of Thanington 40^{li} to Mr John Tucker.]

One Smith a Popish Priest, & lately Chaplain in Ld Montacutes Family, having a good Character, & appearing to be a sincere Convert, I admitted him into the Church of England this Year in Lambeth Chapel; & have given him at different times, near 90^{li}, & a Rectory without a Church, worth 20^{li} a Year: ¹)[for which I paid abt 8 Guineas Fees] & he is Curate to Dr Fowell at Chartham.

²)[This Year I gave to Mr Jones, a Northamptonshire Curate, <to whom I had before given 10 Gs> the Vicarage of Bethersden, worth above 100^{li} a year, & paid above 11 Guineas, Fees of his Collation: & the next Year I gave him, instead of it, the Rectory of Pluckley, worth above 200^{li} a Year.]

The Chevalier Oliveyra being recommended to me by Mr Majendie, as a real Convert from Popery, & <a> good Man, I gave him, for some Years, 5 Guineas a year, & this & the following Years 10 Guineas. I also recommended him to the King, but without Effect.

⁵)[In the End of 1764 & beginning of 1765 I had a long Fit of the Gout attacking every Limb of me successively.]

In 1765, being unwilling, that my Servants should take Vails of Persons who came to dine with me, &c I agreed to give them stated

Payments in lieu of those Profits: which Payments amount to about 80^{li} a Year. ⁶⁾[I had given them, I believe almost from the beginning of my Housekeeping, half a years wages extraordinary at the End of the first four years & of every 3 years afterwards; & paid the Expences of their Sicknesses. And of late I have pd for nursing the children of two of my Men & their wives, who continue in my Family.]

³⁾[May 8, I opposed the Repeal of the Marriage Act, & the passing of a new Marriage Bill, by a Speech in the House of Lords, which see. I communicated the Principal Heads of my speech beforehand to Mr Charles Yorke, for his Use in the House of Commons, where he was an Opposer, but without Success. He thanked me in a very obliging Letter, which see.]

Dr Bentham having this Year begun a Course of Theological Lectures gratis at Oxford, I gave him 20^{li} for books, to distribute

FOLIO 63 amongst the poorer part of his Audience: & have since
1765 given him 21^{li} for 1766. I gave him also 10 Guineas a year for a Grandson of Mr Brown Willis at Oxford. And I give likewise 10 Guineas a Year to Mr Bird of Pembroke.

¹⁾[John Stringer having been condemned, as I had Cause to think, unjustly, as having murdered his Wife, I procured his Pardon, & paid above 11 Guineas for it.

On the Change of the Ministry this Year, when the Duke of Newcastle came in; the King, I believe on the Dukes Proposal, directed him to consult me abt Persons fit to be preferred in the Church. And in acquainting me with this, the King said to me, Take Care of Oxford, for the Duke will take Care of Cambridge. The Duke had often asked me about Persons, whilst I was Bp of Oxford, & still more after I was ABp, & paid some Regard to what I said: but upon the whole took his own way. After his first Resignation in the Kings Reign, I was neither asked nor told any thing by the King, or any of his Ministers; excepting that Mr Grenville once told me, Dr Terrick was intended for Bp of London, & that he hoped I approved of it. I said I did: but thought they shd consult some Clergyman of Figure & Character about Promotions; but that I did not desire to be that Clergyman. For I believe neither Ld Bute, nor Mr Grenville consulted any Clergyman. And in their time the King never said any thing {more} to me about any promotion; excepting that in 1761 he told me in the morning, that he wd make Dr Squire Bp of St Davids, which every body knew in the Afternoon. After all, the Duke of N. gave way Livings, without knowing my Opinion of the Persons. And I often reprovd him for his Regard to Recommendations of great men & members of Parliamt &c. No Bp hath hitherto been made on my Recommendation, unless Dr Lowth is to be excepted. On this change of Ministers, I pressed Mr Ch. Yorke much, at the earnest

Desire of the new ones, to become Att. Genl again, & to acquiesce in Ld Ch. Justice Prats being made a Peer. The D. of Grafton & Ld Rockingham begged me to advise the King to ennoble him: but I declined it. I asked Ld R. to give my Nephew Frost a place, but could get no answer. See my Paper. I named it to him sevl times.]

Mr Sellon having printed a Book or large Pamphlet agst an Arian Exposition of the New Testamt, I sent him 10 Guineas, without acquainting him whence it came.

This Year I made the last Payment for serving the Cure of Whitstable, during the Inability of Mr Patten. That cost me above 76^{li} besides 63-00-0 given him towds his Support.

I also made a Present of 20^{li} to Mr Waterhouse, vicar of Hollingbourn.

I began also, this year or last, to give 10 Guineas yearly to the Protestant College of Debritzen in Hungary.

The Vestry Clerk of St James's being killed by a Fall of a House, I gave 20^{li} to his Family, & design to add to it.

I gave likewise this Year 500^{li} towards building a Chapel in Lambeth Parish, which is now building at Stockwell.

This Year I married Mr Henry Talbots Daughter to Capt Cornwall in Lambeth Chapel, & paid 14 Guineas for the Fees of a Special Licence.

In April this Year died my Nephew John Frost: to whom I had given at different times 650^{li} or more, besides Preferment. I also gave my sister, his Mother, in all at least 500^{li}. And to my Nephew Thomas Frost 2300^{li}. In all 3450^{li}. I have given my Nephew George Secker & his Wife, on & since their marriage, above 1260^{li}.

FOLIO 64 I gave the Vicarage of Croydon this Summer to Mr
1765-66 Apthorpe.

I gave Mr Peters of Philadelphia for the Germans in Pennsylvania, this Year, 20 Guineas.

I made Dr Ford a Present of a Silver Bread Basket, which cost near 16 Guineas.

I sent to Mr Price, a Clergyman at Lowestoft, formerly a Dissenting Minister, 20^{li}: & to Dr Lind, once my Curate, 20^{li}.

I gave Mrs Duplan, widow of an Agent for the French Protestants, 20^{li}.

And to Mr Lye, towds publishing his Saxon Dictionary, 50^{li}.

¹⁾I gave also this Year to Mr Beauvoir for copying MSS relating to Harbledown 20 Guineas. And towds the repair of Littlebourn Church in Kent 50^{li}. I also gave the Vicarage of Bethersden to Mr Kent of Merton Coll. bec. I had nominated a Person not of that College to Elham, for want of due Information abt the Equity of the Case. See the Papers. I

gave also Horton R. to Mr Fausset, bec. the Income was sunk so, that no body cared to take it; & he being a man of Substance, was most likely to raise it. Also Newchurch R & V {to} 120^{li}, to Mr Robt Tournay, recommended by the D. of Newcastle. Dr Fowell marrying & leaving me this Year, I took Mr, now Dr, Stinton of Exeter Coll. for my Chaplain & gave him Wittrisham R. 220^{li} in August. I gave Mr Gurney Whitstable C abt 40^{li}. In the End of this Year & beginning of 1766 I had a long Fit of the Gout, like that of the preceding Year. I engaged Mr Ridley to write his Review of Phillips's Life of Card. Pole, & assisted him greatly in it, revising the whole in MS. And I gave him my Option-Prebend of Sarum, worth communibus annis near 200^{li}. I knew not beforehand of Dr Neves Design to write on the same Subject. I also encouraged Mr Bell, whom I had before recommended to Princess Amelia for her Chaplain, to write a Defence of Revelation, agst the pretended Rational Christian. After he had written it once over, I induced him to throw it into a new Form, suggested to him innumerable Corrections, Additions, & Improvements, & wrote the last Chapter almost intirely.

The King having expressed to me his Desire in 1765 that I would publish a volume of Sermons, I did so in the Beginning of 1766. I paid Mr Rivington for some Copies of the former volume, which I gave away, besides those which he allowed me: but not now: How many I had each time, I do not remember.]

In the beginning of 1766 I gave to Dr Uri a Hungarian, now at Oxford, 10 Guineas, wch I must continue yearly.

I gave also towards the Repair of Sittingbourn Church, 50^{li}. And I had written before & printed & sent about at my own Expencc, a Letter, recommending the Brief for it, throughout my own Dioceses: which greatly increased the Collection. It amounted to 600^{li} or more.

I gave also to the Fire at Montreal in Canada, 30^{li}.

And to Mrs Thornhill, formerly Reyner, a relation of Mr Hollister, I gave this year 20^{li}. I had given her 70^{li} before. I have also given to Mrs Judith Boddington, a neighbour & Friend of his, at different times, 80^{li}.

I joined with Ld Radnor in paying the Expences of a Bill for securing the Church & Harbour of Folkestone. Each half was 84^{li}. On this Occasion I was not well used by Ld Radnor. See the Letters relative to it.

FOLIO 65 I gave Mr Raycroft, Son in Law to Dr Stonehewer my
1766 Fellow-Chaplain, the Livings of Patching & Terring, worth each abt 80^{li} a Year. And the Houses being in bad Condition, I gave him 100^{li} towards Building & Repairs.

This Year I have paid the last of Burkitts Expences for keeping Terms & taking his Batchelors Degree at Oxford; which have been above 125^{li}, & 3^{li} since & above 6^{li} more.

⁴)[During my Visitation I recd a Letter from Bp Warburton, complaining of Dr Lowths Treatment of him. I tried by two Letters to the former, which see, to procure a Reconciliation between them: but had no answer to the last of them. Dr Lowth was well disposed. I believe neither of them hath since taken any Notice of the other.]

I gave the Widow of Dr Brakenridge 20^{li} towds the Expences of her journey to Scotland. ¹)[I had subscribed before 10 Guineas to her husbands Sermons.]

Expences of my Visitation this year were 547-14-0: or deducting 83-13-0 {for} Procurations, 464-1-0. Of this 106-1-5 for religious Tracts: 40^{li} towds ornamts of Cathedral in lieu of a Dinner, ²)[which, with 40^{li} of the Dean & Chapter, was spent in beautifying the Font:] 46-10-0 as usual, to the poor of Canterbury: 71-11-0 by me to other Poor.

Expences of Confirmation at Croydon {Trab} Tracts 5-15-0. Poor 5-5-0 Parish Officers for an Entertainment 5-5-0 Ringers 1-1-0 Mr Apthorps Servts 1-1-0.

Tracts for Putney Confirmation 5-16-0.

³)[This Year I gave the Vice Chancellor of Oxford the best Information & Advice that I could towards a correct Edition of the English Bible & Prayer Book.]

Zebedee Elsom, I think of Spalding, being the Grandson of my Fathers Sister, of a good Character, & in low Circumstances, I have given him 5 Guineas a Year ever since I first heard of him, which was some Years ago, & the last {two} Years, ten Guineas {each}.

I have now paid Dr Kennicott 7 Years Subscription to his Edition of the Hebrew Bible, at 10 Guineas a Year.

Mr Arnald, writer of the Commentary on the Apocryphal

FOLIO 66 Books, in which I gave him considerable Assistance, 1766 {bein} dying in low Circumstances, I have given 10 Guineas a Year towds the Education of his Son, {at least} for {7} <10> Years past. I have also given to Mrs Sainsbery, widow of a Clergyman in Dorsetshire, at whose House I lay one Night, the same Sum yearly for {the same time at least} ten Years last.

¹)[In April this Year, on the Death of Dr Taylor, Residentiary of St Pauls, the Duke of Newcastle intending to remove some inferior Prebendary thither, & the Bp of Lincoln kindly undertaking to remind him, that my Nephew Secker was Prebendary of Canterbury, the Duke of his own Accord proposed the Exchange, first to me, then to the King who granted it in a most gracious Letter, written with his own Hand, of wch see the Copy. In June I gave the Wardenship of All Souls Coll. to Dr Tracey, who was universally esteemed the fitter of the two that were presented to me.]

On the Change of the Ministry this {Year} <summer> when Ld Chatham came in, the King gave him, so far as I could learn from what they both said, the same Directions about consulting me which he gave to the Duke of Newcastle. The Duke said he would advise the King, before or when he resigned to do this. But the King had done it before the Duke had an Opportunity; & I told the Duke, that the King had done it.

This Summer I gave to Mr Giraud Preston V. adjoining to his School of Feversham, in Exchange for Westwell V. 100^{li} a Year wch I gave to Mr Waterhouse of Hollingbourn.

I gave to Mr D'Aeth, brother to Sir Narborough D'Aeth, 10 Guineas a Year, till I can mend his Preferment.

This Year I made Mr Derby, Rector of Norton, recom. by the D. of Newcastle & Bp Pearce; & Mr Duncombe of St Andrews, Cant. two of the six Preachers.

I gave Tunstall R. 110^{li}, to Mr Pennington, who married Miss Carters Sister; he quitting Sutton by Dover, 24^{li}.

I gave Ramsgate V. 120^{li} to Mr Harvey, a Curate, first at Lambeth, then in Kent: who must build a new House, to which I must contribute. I have given him 100^{li} towards it.

FOLIO 67 I have given my Options as follows.

1766 Bray <V.> from Bp Hume of Oxford, to Mr Berkeley, son of my good Friend Bp Berkeley.

Standish V. from Bp Warburton, of Gloucester, to Dr James Benson, Nephew of Bp Benson.

Prebend of Llanbister, with the Chancellorship of the Church of Breknock, to Mr Berkeley before said, from Bp Squire of St Davids.

Prebend, I think of Caïre, from Bp Ewer of Landaff, to Mr Hoare, whom Bp Benson intended to prefer.

Prebend, I think of Teynton, in the Church of Sarum, from Bp Thomas of Sarum, to Mr Gloster Ridley, as already mentioned.

Archdeaconry of Dorset, from Bp Newton of Bristol, to Mr Walker of Spetisbury.

Sine-Cure of { } from Bp Newcome of St Asaph, to Mr Jefferies, rec. by Ld Royston, now Ld Hardwicke.

Rectory of Acton, from Bp Osbaldiston of London, to Mr Berkeley before said.

Rectory of Smallborough from Bp Yonge of Norwich, to Mr Humphreys, who married the Daughter of my Cousin Maltby

Prebend of Peterborough, from Bp Lamb of Peterborough, to Mr Porteus my Chaplain.

Hitherto I have preached in Lambeth Church the first Sunday in every month, when I was able: & when I was

FOLIO 68 not, one of my Chaplains hath. I believe the Parish made
1766 on this Account a coverd Way from my Garden Door to the
 Church Door, contrary to my earnest Request. On other
 Sundays, when able, I have preached in the Morning in my Chapel And
 every Sunday in the afternoon, for above half the Year, I read a Lecture
 on the Catechism in my Chapel.

Whilst I was Rector of St James's, I could preach no where, but in
 my Parish, on Sundays. When I was at St Pauls, I preached Charity
 Sermons. I have preached in all about 56 in & near London. But about
 the Year 1760, I grew unable to bear the Heat of large crowded
 Churches: & therefore declined making more Promises; & gave 5
 Guineas to every Parish, which called upon me for the Performance of
 Promises already made.

In Sept. 1766 I gave a 2d present of 20^{li} to Mr Seeds Widow & 20^{li} to
 Dr Lelands Widow: & 31-10-0 to the Sufferers by Fire at Barbadoes; &
 to Mrs Arnald of Leicester 20^{li}.

About this time at the Request of Ld Hardwicke & Mr Ch. Yorke, I
 desired Mr Rivington to cancell a Leaf of Ld Chancellor Hardwikes
 Life in the Biographia Britannica, there being in it a note injurious to
 him & other mistakes: which Mr Rivington did very willingly. See
 Letters about it

I have given the Curacy of Sutton by Dover 24^{li} a year to Mr Shove
 to hold with some other Curacy.

In Oct 1766 I gave Dr Bentham 21^{li} for Students in Divinity 10 Gs
 for Mr Willis 10 Gs for Mr Bird. I gave also 20^{li} to Mr Herbert

FOLIO 69 Beavor of Oxford, & 20^{li} to Judith Boddington.

1766 About this time my Cousin Brough Rector of Stanton
 died for whom I had intended the Chancellorship of
 Lincoln, my Option, which fell about a Week after his Death.

I joined with the Bishop of London at the Request of Mr Nelson the
 Lord Mayor, in making Mr Mylne, who is the Architect of the New
 Bridge, Surveyor of St Pauls Church, in the Room of Mr Leadbetter
 deceased.

Nov.5.1766 a Fit of the Gout seized me, & proved like those of the
 two preceding Years. It attacked my right hand about the middle of the
 month: & now Dec. 28 I can barely write. (Jan.6.1767 the Bps dined
 with me. Jan.8 I went to Court.)

I have given the Chancellorship of Lincoln, worth about 350^{li} a year,
 to Dr Stinton.

On Dean Freinds Death, I applied by Ld Lichfield to Ld Chatham to
 recommend to the King Dr Potter for Dean & Dr Durell for Dr Potters
 Prebend. He immediately promised to speak for both: & hath spoken
 with success for Dr Potter, who was willing on this occasion to resign his

Archdeaconry of Oxford, worth abt 80li a year, in Favour of Dr Randolph. Dr Durell is also made Prebend of Canterbury.

FOLIO 70 Jan. 18. 1767 I felt a Pain in the right Side of my Back
1767 & Belly, which both I & Dr Addington apprehended to proceed from a stone in the Kidney. ¹⁾[But I voided nothing but red Sand, as I had often done, I took Daucus-Tea, Lime-Water, & other medicines, by the Drs Directions: but nothing seemed to have any Effect. Gradually, God be thanked, the Pain became less. After it began to lessen I took a powder of 5 or 6 Grains, once a fortnight, recommended to me by Mr Plumptre: of which I can only say, that I continued to grow better after it. And upon the whole I know not whether this Complaint proceeded from a stone which now lies quiet again, or from loose Sand, or whether it was Rheumatick.]

Feb. 3. I gave Birkett my Train-bearer, who had been ordained Deacon & Priest by Bp Greene of Lincoln the two preceding Days, the Vicarage of Monkton, worth 120^{li} a Year. And I put into Dr Stintons Hands for him 100^{li} towds repairing the Vicarage House. I had sufferd him to keep Terms at Oxford, & paid his Expences there, which were above 130^{li}, & he had taken his Batchelors Degree. I did not know how bad my Distemper might grow, & therefore made hast to provide for him

Sir Philip Boteler having paid to the Governors of Qu. Annes Bounty in 1765 near 14,000^{li} arising in a Course of many Years from a Legacy of Mrs Ursula Taylor which originally was but 5000^{li}, & he having reserved to himself the naming of the Livings which shd enjoy it, I recommended to him all those in the Diocese of Canterbury which were capable of Augmentation; & he inserted almost all of them in his List. The beginning of this Year I proposed to the Governors that to the whole of his money shd be immediately joined as much as theirs to augment all the Livings which he named. And having found, what no one else of the Governors suspected that a very large Sum of their money in the Funds was unappropriated, I laid the Matter before them at their Meeting in

FOLIO 71 January this Year, & with the Assistance of the ABp of York
1767 procured about 200 Livings to be immediately augmented by Lot with 200^{li} each; which hath reduced the unappropriated money to so moderate a Sum, that it can give no Ground for Complaint.

Feb. 12. I gave the Curacy of Nackington to Mr Faussett who lives & hath an Estate there.

I had been long making Inquiry into the Right of nomination to the Chapels of the three Parishes in Lancashire, which are in the Gift of the

Archbishop; & taken great Pains & spent some money in procuring Information. Then I drew up a very long State of the Case, & took both Mr Wilbrahams & Mr Yorkes Opinion upon it. They were both clear, that the Right was in the Vicar: & on this I withdrew the Claim, which I had lodged with the Bp of Chester, to nominate to the Chapel of Rossendale in the Parish of Whalley.

March 2 I gave the Vicarage of Brabourn, abt 100^{li} a year, to Mr Price, formerly a Dissenting Minister, who had since been Curate of Lowestoft, Suffolk. And March 18 I gave the Vicarage of Godmersham to Mr Pugh, who had been Curate 20 Years to Dr Daniel Burton. But after taking Institution to it, he quitted it for a small Living in Buckinghamshire.

FOLIO 72 1767. On the Publication of a Book last Year, intituled the
1767 Confessional, Mr Jones of Pluckley of his own Account proposed to me, that he would write an Answer to it. I gave him Directions about the Manner of writing, sent him very large Remarks upon it, & furnished him with Books. He made a Beginning, which he sent me, & I returned him many Corrections of it. Soon after, he sent me word, that his Health would not permit him to go on. Then I engaged Mr Ridley, for whom I procured a Drs Degree at Oxford, & who had also supplied Mr Jones with Observations, to undertake it; & I put my Papers in his Hands on Mr Jones's returning them to me.

The Confessional having reflected on ABp Wake, on Account of his Correspondence with the French Popish Divines, I got from Mr Beauvoir at Canterbury a Collection of original Letters from the ABp to Mr Beauvoirs Father, Chaplain to Ld Stair at Paris, & from Dr Bentham Extracts of Copies of ABp Wakes Letters at Christ Church; which, put together, fully clear him from all Imputations. And I methodized both these, & sent what I had done to Dr Richardson, Sir Joseph Yorkes Chaplain at the Hague to be communicated to Mr Maclaine for the Foundation of his Defence of the ABp, which he proposed to subjoin to the 2d Edition of his Translation of Mosheims Ecclesiastical

FOLIO 73 History, & which I have advised him also to print sepa-
1767 rately.

I have also, on occasion, of some Assertions in the Confessional, examined the Authenticity of the first Part of the 20th Article of the Church of England, & the meaning of 13 Eliz. c. 12 concerning Subscription to the Articles, perhaps somewhat more accurately than had been done before, & have set down my Thoughts in writing.

A Report, that Bp Butler died a Papist, having been some time spread, & at last published in a Pamphlet, intitled, *The Root of Protestant Errors examined*; I challenged the Author of that Pamphlet, in an Article in a News Paper, to produce his Authority, & in a 2d Article defended the Bp against him. These were signed *Misopseudes*. Soon after this, I published another Article, signed *Irenicus*, against the unjust & virulent Imputations on the Clergy.

And I had at different times, & under different names, {put} for several Years before put Articles in the Papers, relative to Church Matters, as <Briefs &> the Repair of Churches, American Bishops &c which, if I have Leisure, I may perhaps collect together. For, as we are frequently attacked in News Papers, I think we should defend ourselves there: & am sorry that scarce any one, besides my self, hath done it; excepting a few, who have done it so imprudently, that they had better have let it alone.

FOLIO 74 This Spring ¹⁾[or before it, Application was made to me by **1767** Mr Occam, an Indian, & one or two other Persons, for support to an Indian School set up in New England by Mr Wheelock. I took time to consider. My first Notion was, that our Society might send children to be educated there, who might afterwds be sent out by us as Missionaries. But Mr Apthorp assuring me, that all educated there would be fixed in Presbyterianism; & the Society upon this determining to have a School or Schools of their own, I acquainted these Gentlemen with their Purpose; framed not in Opposition to, but in Imitation of Mr Wheelocks Undertaking. And I added, in the civillest Terms I could, that we thought it would be best, that the Church of England & the Dissenters from it should each maintain their own Schools. The Bishops in general had previously approved this Answer: & I believe, that in general they imitated it.

Also this Spring] the ABp of York & I waited on Ld Shelburne, Secretary of State, to recommend to him the Ecclesiastical Affairs of Canada, & the Appointmt of Bps in America. We had a long Conversation with him. The ABp dwelt chiefly on the former Point, in which he seemed well disposed. I dwelt chiefly on the latter, but could make no Impression at all upon him.

Mr Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire, laid out a great Number of Townships in a District, which he supposed to belong to his Province; & in each of them a Lot of Land for a Clergyman, & another for the Society for Propagating the Gospel. This District was afterwards determined to belong to New York. I applied immediately, in the Committee of Council, on behalf of the Clergy & Society, that they might not on this Change lose their Lots; & was promised, that they should not. This Promise was repeated to me by Lord Winchilsea, when

President: and the Clerks assured me, that Orders were gone for that Purpose. But no Orders went: & Sir Henry Moor, Governor of New York, granted away these Lands, without the least Regard to the Clergy & Society. On finding this, I applied again to the Committee of Council, that the Governors Proceedings might be stopped; & such Amends made, as might still be possible. And I desired, that Mr Johnson, who came over from America as Agent for other Grantees, & had been appointed ours also, might be heard by them for both. But this was refused:

FOLIO 75 and I fear little or nothing will be done.

1767 The Vaudois had been for some Years soliciting for a Brief, having formerly had several. I thought it not convenient immediately after the War, nor after the Brief for the American Colleges. But now I proposed it, first to the Lord Chancellor & the Lord President, then to the King: who all approved it. And it was ordered in Council.

The Frost being severe for some time in the beginning of this Year, (& provisions dear,) I gave 28-7-0 to Lambeth Watermen & Fishermen at 1/4 Guinea each, & 7^{li} to the poor of Croydon Hospital at 5s each, ¹⁾ [& to the two Kentish Hospitals 15^{li}: in all 50-7-0. And I procured by several Letters & other Inquiries, Accounts, out of which an exact State of those <two> Hospitals may be drawn up.

About the time, Mr Amory, a noted Dissenting Minister, having written to me to inquire, whether any Papers of the late Dr Chandler were in my possession, some not being found, which he intended for publication, I answered him, that there were not; and at the same time desired the Favour of his Acquaintance. For I had none left amongst the Dissenting Ministers; & thought it was convenient that I should have some: & had heard a very good Character of Him. Accordingly he soon made me a visit, & another some months after: & I was very well pleased with him.]

I gave also in February to the Charity for Soldiers Children, to the Magdalen & Small Pox Hospitals for Building, {3} 10 Guineas each.

And being Godfather to Mr Seckers son George, I gave him 100^{li}, & to the Servants 10 Guineas.

Fees to Dr Addington this Winter 84 Guineas.

In May I gave to Mrs Price, widow of a Bp of Londons Commissary in America, 10 Guineas towds her Sons Education: & am to give it yearly in January.

One Mr Wade, an American, & a Relation of Sr William Johnson, who had lived in his Family & misbehaved, & then had spent a competent Fortune foolishly & wickedly, being reduced to the utmost Distress, wrote to me, threatening to kill

FOLIO 76 himself, if I did not provide for him. I tried, if Sir Wm
1767 Johnsons son, then in London, would not contribute, but
 in vain. Then after giving him 2 Guineas for present
 Support, I gave him 30^{li} to pay his Passage to Philadelphia: which, I
 fear, is money thrown away. This was in May.

In June, after giving {7} <9> Guineas to one Devigny, a French man
 in prison, I gave 15 more to set him at Liberty. ¹⁾[he having assured me
 that it would be effectual, which it was not.] A little before this, I gave at
 least 7 Guineas to support & release {ve} <one> De Boyer, a
 Frenchman.

I gave likewise to Dr Lind, who had been one of the St James's
 Clergy a 2d 20^{li}.

In June I gave 400^{li} to augment St Dunstons Canterbury & Cliffe
 near Lewes, in Conjunction with the Queen's Bounty

And to M. Martell a French Minister, going to Nova Scotia 10
 Guineas.

In the Session of Parliament, which ended about this time, I did not
 attend any of the long Days at the House of Lords: being confined by the
 Gout in the beginning; and afterwards partly unable to bear the Fatigue,
 & suffocating Heat of the House; & partly unwilling to vote against
 either my old Friend, the Duke of Newcastle, or the Kings Ministers
 with whom I must frequently have Business to transact. The Duke
 approved my Conduct: & I know not, that any Persons disap-

FOLIO 77 proved it.

1767 Lord Radnor made a Motion in the House of Lords,
 May 22, that an Address should be presented to the King
 to direct the Bishops to procure Lists of Papists or reputed Papists in the
 several Parishes of their Dioceses, including the Peculiars. The Bp of
 Durham disapproved the Motion: Ld Mansfield made a short Speech
 expressing his Dissatisfaction with it. I said from the first Mention of it
 to me, that the Bishops could not possibly oppose it. And there was no
 other Opposition to it, than Lord Mansfields. Ld Radnor explained
 himself that he did not mean, that the Names of the Persons shd be set
 down. Seeing that nothing was done in Consequence of this Address, I
 spoke to the Lord President, then to the King, then to Lord Shelburne
 about the Need of sending out the Directions soon, because the Return
 was to be made on the first Day of the next Session. Lord Shelburnes
 Letter to me, by the Kings Command, was dated July 3. I prepared
 Letters in Consequence of it the next Day, though I was in much Pain
 with the Gout in my left Hand; & got them immediately printed, & sent
 them to be distributed. One Letter was to the Clergy of my Diocese,
 with my own Name to it, printed. The Copies of the other were divided
 between the Dean of the Arches, the Dean of Bocking,

FOLIO 78 & the Commissary of the Sussex Peculiars, to be signed by
1767 them, & sent to the Parochial Clergy under their Jurisdiction; directing them, in pursuance of the Kings Orders, to make their Returns to the Bishops of the Dioceses within which they are situated.

A Person, stiling himself, A real Protestant, probably Mr Caleb Fleming, a Socinian Dissenting Teacher, having patronized in a News Paper the beforementioned Calumny against Bp Butler, I confuted him in the same Paper by a third Letter signed Misopseudes. See P. 72.

And a Person, stiling himself a Student, having endeavoured to prove in a News Paper, that Popish Priests, converts to the Church of England, ought to be reordained; I answered him in the same Paper, by a Letter signed Another Student. He replied, & I published an answer to his Reply, under the same Name.

¹⁾[In July I gave the Vicarage of Godmersham to Mr D'Aeth, Brother to Sir Fra. D'Aeth, a serious Clergyman of low Abilities; & allowed him to hold the Rectory of Knowlton a small Family Living, & the Curacy of Whitfield, with it.]

On the Death of Dr Geekie, Prebendary of Canterbury, this Summer, I gave his Prebend to Mr John Benson, of whom see before; & Mr Bensons Place, of one of the six Preachers, to Mr Thompson, Vicar of Elham, of whom see before. And Dr Geekies {Living} Vicarage of All-hallows, Barking, worth near 400^{li} a Year, but clear about 250^{li}, I gave

FOLIO 79 to Dr Stinton my Chaplain.

1767 And Dr Denne, Rector of Lambeth, dying not long after, I gave that Rectory, worth near 600^{li} a year, but above 400 clear, to Dr Porteus, my other Chaplain, to hold with Hunton, one of the Livings, which I had given him before. I did this, because I had engaged him to continue my Chaplain: & for the same Reason I must do something more for Dr Stinton, if I can.

In September I gave 20^{li} to Mr Landon of Ifield, a worthy Orthodox Clergyman, disabled by a stroke of the Palsy from officiating

I gave the Rectory of Wittrisham, vacant by the Cession of Dr Stinton, to Mr Wintle of Pembroke College, at whose Grandfathers House {at Gloucester,} I had formerly lodged two Years. And I engaged him to attend me as my Chaplain, when Dr Stinton or Dr Porteus should be absent.

Oct. 1. I gave 200^{li} to augment the Vicarage or Curacy of Little Brickhill, which is in the Gift of the Archbishop.

This last Summer, at the Duke of Newcastles Request, I recommended to the King, Mr Backhouse or Mr Whissen for the Place Master of Trinity Coll. Cambridge,

FOLIO 81* if the Master should die, & cautioned him against Mr 1767 Brocket. Afterwards on the sickness of the Dean of Christ-Church, I recommended, of my own Accord, Bp Lowth of Oxford: but had no determinate Answer. When I notified his Death to the King, he said nothing to me, nor I to him about a Successor. And I was not consulted by him or any of his Ministers about the appointmt of Dr Markham to that Deanery, nor of Dr Newcome to the Deanery of Rochester, nor of Mr Stockwood to the Prebend of Worcester.

The Bp of Mann applied to me abt the Offer which Bp Trevor of Durham made him of Sherborne Hospital. See the Papers relative to that matter.

I spoke to Ld Granby in favour of Capt Maltby. And thinking he wd be likely to do something for him, I gave the Capt. 40^{li} more to clear him out of Debt, that he might be in a Condition of receiving what might be done for him.

In the beginning of Nov. 1767 I had a considerable Fit of much inflamed Gout, first in my left hand & afterwards in my right.

During this time, Mr Wise, Ratcliff Librarian, died. I had encouraged Dr Durel, now Vice-Chancellor, some time ago, to apply for the Place; & had told Dr Kennicot, who applied to me for it, that he might make his own way, if he could; but that I thought Dr Durel better intitled. When Dr

FOLIO 82 Durel became Prebendary of Canterbury, the Case was 1767 altered, & I told him I thought Dr Kennicott deserved the Preference: to which he submitted most willingly. I applied to as many of the Electors, as I could, for Kennicott. And having learnt what time wd be convenient for the Election, I sent the usual {circular} Letter only adding, that in Case I was not able to come out, I hoped they wd meet here instead of the Princes Chamber. Finding that one of the Competitors had not received Notice of the Day so soon as I intended, & that I shd not be able to go out, I put off the meeting for 2 or 3 Days & appointed it to be here, by a second circular Letter. Nine of the ten Electors were present. Five were for Dr Kennicott: two for Dr Wetherill, Master of University College; two for Mr { } who did not appear, nor apply to the greater part of the Electors; & no one for Dr Sibthorpe, who did appear & apply. The Lord Chancellor Camden did not come: taking Offence at the Shortness of the Notice, & the Peremptoriness of the Summons hither. As soon as I understood this, I talked with him on the Subject: & he seemed satisfied, having, I believe, perceived, that every body thought him in the wrong. Dr Kennicott made very strong promises to the Electors, of doing the Duty of the Office: which is worth

* Folio 80 omitted in numbering.

150^{li} a year. But Mr Wise having been negligent & refractory, the Trustees had struck off 30^{li} a

FOLIO 83 Year under the notion of deducting Land-Tax; which I
1767 hope will now be restored

Stockwell Chapel being finished, was opened Nov { }
1767 I was not able to go the first Sunday: but preached there the second, a Sermon made on purpose; & again not long after. I was also able to preach at Lambeth Church Dec 25 {& Jan. 3.} and to entertain the Bps at Dinner Dec. 26. {& make the Compliments at Court Jan. 1, 18. But Jan. 20. 1768.} Yet in Nov. or Dec. I had a gouty Soreness in my left Heel, where there had been a gouty Excrescence before, & where now Dr Addington thought there was matter, which he believed wd partly disperse, partly harden; as it did.

Letters had been published in News Papers, chiefly I think in the Ledger, during the Course of 1766 & the beginning of 1767 representing Protestants as unfair in their Disputes with Papists, & the Increase of Popery (supposing it real) as impossible to arise from any thing, but its Truth. Of these I had heard nothing till they were collected, with Additions, into a large Pamphlet, intitled, { } & fitted to do great Mischief. The Ministry had been for some time very unsettled, & very little disposed to proceed against pernicious Books. I therefore desired the Bishops,

FOLIO 85* separately & jointly, think of some fit Person to answer this.
1767

At last Bp Lowth of Oxford proposed to me Mr Pye, Vicar of Chesterton in Oxfordshire, who had translated Becatellis Life of Card. Pole, with Remarks on Phillips. He undertook it: & I lent him some Books, & gave him some Directions; at the same time promising him to revise his Papers, if he would send them to me, as he went on. He chose to write them in the Form of Letters: which I found to be lively & ingenious; but flighty, inaccurate, superficial, & leaving a great Part of the Popish Reasonings & Reflexions untouched. I remonstrated to him in a free, but friendly manner: furnished him with Corrections & Improvements; & he made Use of several of them, & received all my Representations very civilly.

Particularly I furnished him with the intire Epistle of Clem XI to the Emperor Joseph, which I had quoted in my Sermon upon the Rebellion; & with the Declaration of Bened. XIV that Hereticks might lawfully be put to Death imploring the Assistance of the Civil Magistrate. But he did not take the Trouble of transcribing the Remarks which I sent him on his Head. And before he had got through one half of what was

* Folio 84 omitted in numbering.

FOLIO 86 Material in the Popish Pamphlet, he acquainted me that
 1767 his private Affairs did not allow him Leisure to proceed further. I then sent to desire, that he would return so much of my Papers as he had not used; which he did, though with Expressions of Regret, because they might have contributed to an additional Letter or Letters, in case the publick should call for a second Edition of his Performance: which I believe was well received. About the same time he wrote to desire my Assistance towards his getting the Place of Professor of Modern History at Oxford, in Case of Mr Spences Death, which was expected. I answered him very truly, that I was unable to serve Him, or any Person, by any application at Court, in relation to such matters.

In the Summer, or Autumn, of 1{6}767, came out another very bold Popish Pamphlet, intituled, an Apology for the Roman Catholicks of Great Britain & Ireland. No body seemed disposed to answer it: little Notice was taken of it: the Ministry expressed no Indignation against it: I had no Influence with them. So I said {best leave} not much about it.

My Return to the forementioned Inquiry about Papists was made, several Days before the Session of Parliament.

FOLIO 87 Most of the Bishops sent theirs to Lord Shelburne soon
 1767 after, But he did not lay them before the House, till the Day, when they adjourned till after Christmass. Lord Radnor mentioned nothing more to me concerning his Intention of moving for this Inquiry, than that he thought a like one ought to be made 7 or 10 Years afterwards, & the Results compared. On Dec. 26 I expressed to the Bishops my Hope that if his Lordship had any Motions to make in Consequence of the Returns, he would previously communicate them to us. And Bp Moss of St Davids, allied to him by Marriage, assured us, that he would. ¹⁾[But the Earl himself told the Bp of London afterwds that he had only promised to acquaint the Bishops beforehand on what Day he shd make his Motions, not what they shd be. And soon after, he said the D. of Grafton, first Lord of the Treasury, had advised him to make no Motion on this Subject in the present Session. Nor did he, nor any one else.] The Lists of Papists in my Diocese, amounted to 271 men, women & children.

Sevl years ago Dr S. Chandler told me, that Mr Whitefield intended to turn his Orphanhouse of Georgia into a College: on which Dr Chandler told him, that a minister of the Church of England must be at the Head of it; to which Mr Whitefield agreed. In 1765 or 1766 Ld Dartmouth spoke to me on this Subject. I had in the mean time been apprised by Dr Smith of Philadelphia, that Mr Whitefields Design was to appoint a Number of Persons by Name for the Governors & Managers of his College, who shd fill up Vacancies as they happend, & that thus it wd probably become a Methodist College.

FOLIO 88 I objected against this to Ld Dartmouth; & proposed, that
1767 the principal officers of the Colony &c shd be Governors by
Virtue of their Places. In 1767 Mr Whitefield presented a
Petition to the King in Council, with the Approbation of the Province of
Georgia, for a College there. Ld Northington, President, by my Advice,
directed, that Mr Whitefield shd draw up a Plan of such a Charter as he
desired for his College. He did so. I proposed several Alterations in it.
He agreed to almost all of them; but refused his Consent to two: which
were, that, as in the charter of New York College, the Head shd be
always a Member of the Church of England, & the Publick Prayers in
the College shd be not extempore, but either the Liturgy of the Church
of England, or part of it, or some Form approved by the Governors. Ld
Northington thought it would be right to insist on these two Points. I
{notified} sent his Letter, expressing this, to Mr Whitefield. He
answerd, after some Deliberation; that he highly esteemed the Church
of England & its Liturgy, & had worn out himself by his Diligence in
using it: but that most of the money raised for his Orphanhouse had
been collected from Dissenters; to whom he had promised, that his
College shd be erected on a broad Bottom: that he presumed me to be of
the same mind with Lord Northington, & the rest of the Council to be
likely to

FOLIO 89 agree with us: & therefore he desired me to acquaint the
1767 Board, that he wd give them no further Trouble; having
now destined the Orphan House to a Purpose of more
extensive Usefulness. On his Request, I returned him his two plans.
Some thing of the nature of them may be seen amongst my American
Papers.

Before Christmass 1767, Dr Stennet, a Baptist Teacher in London,
& Mr Edwards, one at Philadelphia, came to desire my Assistance
towards the Support of a College in Rhode Island, which had been
founded by the Assembly of that Governmt 2 or 3 years before; & of
which I had not heard till now. I desired them to leave with me the
printed Charter of their College: which I found established 36 Persons
Governors or Trustees for the College, a number always to be kept up by
Election amongst themselves; of which 22 were to be always Baptists, 4
Quakers, 5 Presbyterians or Independents, & 4 members of the Church
of England. And the College it self was to consist of a Head, to be always
a Baptist, 7 Fellows, to be always Baptists, & 5 Fellows, who might be o:
any of the other Denominations. No Subscriptions required of th
Students; nor any Engagements, but of Allegiance to the Governmt.
Clause, that no Sectarian Lectures shd be publicly read; but that e
Tutor might instruct his Pupils in every Part of Divinity according to
Judgment.

FOLIO 90 This, I think, the Charter it self calls, a liberal & catholick
1767-68 Foundation. On laying the Plan before the Bps Dec. 26
 they agreed with me, that such a College could be of little
 or no Use to the few Candidates for Orders, which we might have in that
 Province, & who might better be sent to some other; but that it tended to
 Perpetuate the Notions of the Anabaptists there, & on these Accounts
 was not proper for us to encourage. This Answer I returned to the two
 Anabaptist Ministers in civil Terms, when they came again to me.

Much Doubt having been raised whether the Act 13 Eliz c. 12 for
 ministers to be of sound Religion obliged them to subscribe the whole 39
 Articles or only Part, I desired the Bishops Dec. 26. 1767 to get their
 Registers searched for old Subscription Books from 1571 to 1584, in
 order to see how the Law had in Fact been understood from the
 beginning.

Jan. 1, 18 I made the usual Compliments at Court. Jan 3 I preached
 a 2d time at Stockwell Chapel. Jan 20. I {instituted} collated to little
 Chart Mr Allen, who had been sevl Years Curate at Ruckinge & was
 recommended to me by Mr Rice, Son in Law to Earl Talbot. The same
 Day the Gout seized both my feet, & afterwds both my Knees, but not so
 violently as in former years. And I can now, Feb. 9 walk a few steps,
 with Support on each side.

In this Interval the Master of Trinity Coll. Cambridge,

FOLIO 91 died: & the Duke of Newcastle wanted me to write to the
1768 King to recommend Mr Backhouse for his Successor. But
 after what I have mentioned here p. 80, 81, I declined it as
 fruitless & improper: especially as I learnt from the Bp of London, that
 the Duke of Grafton wd recommend a Person dependent on himself, &
 not on the Duke of Newcastle or Ld Hardwicke, & had Dr Hinchcliffe in
 his thoughts, & that the King wd certainly take his Recommendation. I
 desired the Bp of Lincoln to support my Reasons: & he told me
 afterwds, that the Duke seemed satisfied.

¹⁾[About this time, having understood that Birkett was laying a large
 Sum of Money beyond the 100^{li} which I had given him, on building his
 House at Monckton, upon a foolish & totally groundless Fancy, that I
 would pay the whole Expence; I first got from him a Confession that he
 had no Reason for any such Expectation, & then gave him another 100^{li}
 directing him at the same time to stop the work till he could pay for
 proceeding in it.]

On the Death of Dr Jenner, the Margaret Professor of Divinity at
 Oxford, I recommended Dr Randolph, President of Corpus, to succeed
 him: & am told my Recommendation had some Influence. I got Dr Hay
 to recommend him to the President of St Johns: but he had a warm
 Refusal. Dr Bray of Exeter Coll. offerd himself: but, as I foresaw, could

get very few Votes. I readily consented, that my Chaplain Dr Stinton shd vote for him. But he soon gave up: as did also the other Competitor, Mr Griffith of Pembroke, of whom I was careful to speak well on the occasion, as he deserved.

On the Death of Sir Walter Bagot, member for the University of Oxford, I wrote to Dr Randolph to recommend Mr Jenkinson. He promised to vote for him, if Sir Wm Dolben did not stand. Sr Wm did stand, & was unanimously chosen: but did

FOLIO 92 not stand again at the general Election, which soon
1768 followed. Mr Jenkinson did. But I did not ask Dr Randolph to vote for him then; not being desired to do it: & {did} Dr Randolph did not vote for him then; thinking I suppose that he had fulfilled his Promise at the former election. My Chaplain Dr Stinton was in Residence at Lincoln at the time of the general Election & engaged a Person in that Neighbourhood, who wd else have been against Mr Jenkinson, to stay at home. Mr Wintle was at Lambeth confined by a Rheumatism.

A Collection of gouty matter being formed in my left Heel, Mr Hawkins opened it Feb. 23. A good deal came out at first: a little water & very small chalky substances from time to time afterwards. The wound is not now closed Apr. 18. The Rheumatick Pain in my Shoulder grew gradually worse, till I lost all Use of the left Arm. And on Saturday March 26 after going out to take the Air in my Coach which I had done for some time, the Gout seized my left Hand. In a fortnight the swelling was much lessened: but then I had a fresh Attack, chiefly in my Wrist: & the Pain & Swelling continue still Apr. 18.

My Nephew, Dr Secker, died March 21, after an Illness of less than 24 Hours. I heard of both at the same time. He was an honest & good Man. On this occasion I made, as soon as

FOLIO 93 I could, great Changes, & I hope proper ones, in my Will.
1768 I gave my Niece the Share, which her Husband had received of the Profits of the Secretarys Place. At her Request I gave to Mr Parker, her Sisters Husband, {the} my Nephews Rectory of Brasted. And I gave All Hallows the great, his Town Living, to Mr William Talbot, son of General Talbot, & Grandson of my Patron, Bp Talbot. About the same time I gave the Vicarage of Farningham in Kent, worth abo{ut}<ve> 90^{li} a Year to Mr Saunders, formerly Chaplain of Christ Church, to hold with Newington near Sittingbourn; this last being an unhealthy Situation. And because he could not get a Chaplainship for a Dispensation, I made him my Chaplain. He had been long & earnestly recommended to me by my old Friend Dr John Burton.

On Easter Tuesday, Apr. 5 the Bishops dined at Lambeth. I was not at Dinner: but sat with them before & afterwds I recommended it to them to make Lists of their resident and non-resident Clergy: partly because such Lists had lately been called for by the Parliament in Ireland; & partly because one Mr Wegg, a Lawyer, & a good but warm man, had a little before sent me a manuscript, addressed to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, & exhorting them to prosecute, as a Body, Non-residents. This he intended to print: but I wrote a long

FOLIO 94 Letter, which see, to dissuade him; & prevailed on him for
1768 the present. I also, having got from the House of Lords the Totals of Papists in the several Dioceses, amounting to somewhat less than 68,000, desired the Bishops to furnish me with the totals of the Archdeaconries or Deaneries; which they promised. Asking the totals of each Parish I thought would be too much. The Bishop of Chester proposed that we shd publish in the News Papers the above-mentioned total amount of near 68,000. And I approved it: but the Bishops did not.

About this time Dr Ridley published the last of his three Letters to the Author of the Confessional. I wrote a great part of each of them: & furnished him all the Help that was in my power. And some things having been published against him in the News Papers on account of them, I defended him in two publications in the London Chronicle, one anonymous, the other signed Oxoniensis.

I got an Order from the King in Council last Spring or Summer for the Vaudois Brief. How it came not to be granted immediately, I know not: but I pressed Mr Majendie often to get it forwarded. In April 1768 he brought me a Paper which he had drawn up, to be carried about with the Brief in Recommendation of the Charity. I shortend the Language, & added to the Matter, & made it almost quite new. And he tells me, that he

FOLIO 95 hath adopted all my Alterations.

1768 This Summer I have been most grievously afflicted with a rheumatick Pain in my Hip, constant excepting when I lie along. And it hath prevented me from entring things regularly. Dr Stedman, Prebendary of Canterbury, dying, I have given his Prebend to Dr Berkeley, who will resign Acton at Michaelmass, by the Favour of the Bp of London to Mr Philip Cocks, Nephew to Ld Hardwick. And I have consented that Mr Talbot shall exchange his Living of All Hallows with Mr Yorke Dean of Lincoln for his Living in Reading.

I have sent this Summer 20^{li} to one Steuart at Bremen who was Head of a Scotch Popish College, but hath quitted it. See the Papers. 1)

[He proved to be a bad man, & the money was returned to me.] And I have given 10 Guineas to one Pap a poor Hungarian who came to spend a Year at Oxford on a mistaken Imagination that he might be maintained there; & am to give him 10 more, if he finds Encouragemt to stay out the Year. I have also given 10 Guineas to Mr Finnman who came to beg money for building a Reformed Church in one of the Dutchies of Mecklenberg. The Queen had given 100 Guineas.

Notes to the Manuscript

FOLIO 2 (1693)

Thomas Secker (d. 1700): of his three marriages only the third is clearly documented. He married Abigail Brough on 18 December, 1685, at Shelton [*Parish Registers of Shelton*, edited by T.M. Blagg (Worksop, 1900), pp. 16 & 50]. There is little other information available about the earlier Secker generations.

Alcock: nothing more is known of this man.

William: William Secker (d. 1681): his sermon was subtitled *The Salve of Divinity on the Sore of Humanity laid open at a Wedding at Edmonton*, by William Secker, “preacher of the Gospel,” which was published in 1658 and again “for the benefit of the poor” in 1705. *The Nonsuch Professor . . . the singular actions of sanctified Christians laid open in seven sermons at Allhallows Church in the Wall London* (1660) almost became a spiritual classic, being published again with some amendments in 1795 and in 1915 by the Religious Tract Society; it was very biblical, and after the manner of the time almost too rich in antitheses and conceits. William Secker became vicar of Allhallows the Less, January 1663. These sermons he dedicated to Sir Edward Barkham and his wife of Tottenham, Middlesex, to whom he was tied “in so many silken cords of y^r constant favours, that I must live and die in those pleasant fetters.” Barkham had been M.P. for Boston 1625-26 and sheriff of Norfolk 1635-36, and was represented in the dedication as holding, and practising, that “fear God and honour the King” were two commands which God had joined together, and that no man should put asunder.

Thomas Secker (d. 1676), son of Thomas Secker of Grantham, was admitted sizar at Christ’s college, Cambridge in 1664, taking his B.A. in 1667 and his M.A. in 1671. He had a younger brother George, also sizar of Christ’s, who was granted an M.B. in 1672 (Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*).

Earl of Shrewsbury: Charles Talbot (1660-1718), fifth earl and godson of Charles II, who was of recusant origins but conformed to the Church of England in 1679. He was a signatory to the invitation to William of Orange and created duke in 1694. Although important in securing the Hanoverian succession in 1714, he did flirt with Jacobitism after 1715 (G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*).

John Secker: for a letter to him from George III in 1782 on waste at court, see J.M. Beattie, *The English Court in the Reign of George I* (London, 1967), p. 97.

Newcourt's Repertorium: *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense*, published in 1710 in two volumes, of which the first dealt with London, and the second with Essex. Richard Newcourt the younger (d. 1716) announced himself as having been for some twenty-seven years principal registry of the diocese of London.

FOLIO 2A (1693)

Richard Milnes (1663-1745), of an old established Chesterfield family was the son of Richard Milnes, alderman and merchant who died in 1706. He married Elizabeth Secker by licence granted 19 April, 1697 [T.M. Blagg and F.A. Wadsworth, *Abstracts of Nottinghamshire Marriage Licences* (London, 1930), I, p. 497]. Elizabeth died in November 1719.

Gervase Disney (1641?-1691), who was born in Swinderby, Lincolnshire, gives in this book an account of his conversion under the influence of two dissenting ministers in the city of London, Brookes and Flavel. He went to London to be apprenticed to a cousin, Martin Oglethorpe, silkman. The book was apparently written in 1690.

George Brough: I have found no further information relating to him.

Abigail Brough, whose marriage licence was dated 1 December, 1688, was married at Shelton on the 18th of the same month [Burke, *Landed Gentry* (London, 1952)].

Abigail-Anna: Abigail-Anna Frost, born Secker.

Samuel Wildboare: his father, giving bond for him on obtaining his marriage licence 15 May, 1715, is described as *grocerus* (Blagg and Wadsworth, *Nottinghamshire Marriage Licences*, II, p. 79).

John Frost: no further information concerning him has been located.

George: George Secker the elder (d. 1761), who continued in trade at Coventry, and as a dissenter [*G.M.*, LIII (1783), p. 1030]. As late as 1741 his name is spelled as "Sacker" in a poll list for the election at Coventry that year, where, as one would expect, he was for the "low party" (Bodleian MS Gough Add. Warwick. 39, p. 19).

my Father: Thomas Secker (d. 1700).

Duke of Newcastle: John Holles (1662-1711), who until 1689 was styled Lord Haughton. He represented Nottinghamshire in the House of Commons 1688/9 and was gentleman of the bedchamber to William III. By the death of his wife's father he came into the greater part of the Cavendish estates and was created duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (of the second creation) in 1694. He held one of the richest estates in England and had, in Hearne's estimation, the reputation "of a stingy, close man, and of a great Whig" (G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*).

FOLIO 3 (1699-1708)

Thomas Secker died 6 June, 1700.

Allen junior: William or John Allen (or Alleyne), who was married by licence granted 30 December, 1702 [Blagg and Wadsworth, *Nottinghamshire Marriage Licences*, II, p. 18; *Parish Registers of Shelton*, p. 51].

She died: Abigail Allen died 21 January, 1707, aged 41.

Richard Brown, described as *iudimagister* in Chesterfield parish register (Derbyshire Record Office, Matlock) appears as having five children to be brought to baptism of whom Robert, the fifth child, was baptized 26 October, 1697. Robert held a poor Yorkshire living at Laughton le Mortieu. The archbishop's account book (L.P.L. MS 1483, fol. 85) notes for 28 September, 1766, a payment of £10.10 s "to Mr. Robert Brown . . . son to my old schoolmaster." There are suggestions of more substantial beneficence [*G.M.*, XXXVIII (1768), p. 451].

Timothy Jolly or Jollie (1659?-1714): the son of Thomas Jolly (1629-1703), ejected nonconformist minister and formerly curate of Whalley, Lancashire [*Calamy Revised*, ed. A.G. Mathews (Oxford, 1934); *D.N.B.*]. Timothy started his academy in his own house in 1689 and then took it to Attercliffe in 1691, where he also was pastor of the Upper Chapel. He was apparently an Independent, but before 1696 received a few candidates supported by the London Presbyterian Fund. Jolly was stiff for the old Calvinistic orthodoxy [*D.N.B.*; Giles Hester, *Attercliffe as a Seat of Learning and Ministerial Education* (London, 1893), pp. 28-29].

FOLIO 4 (1708-11)

I lost much of this Learning: Secker's complaint here receives some confirmation in a MS "Account of the Dissenting Academies from the Restoration of King Charles II" (Dr. Williams's Library Modern MS

59, pp. 31-32) which suggests that “the defects . . . as to Classical learning, from Philosophy, and the Catholic Divinity” were offset by Jolly’s ability to communicate to students his own impressive pulpit manner.

Mr Etough: Henry Etough (d. 1757), who later conformed to the Church of England. He was created M.A. during the king’s visit to Cambridge in 1717, and was successively vicar of Cringleford, Norfolk; rector of Caldecot, 1717; vicar of Eaton Norwich, 1728-35; and rector of Therfield, Hertfordshire, 1735-57. Etough was a vehement Whig, devoted to Walpole, and suspicious of Newcastle (B.L. Add. MS 39,315, fol. 40: Etough to Secker, 31 August, 1754). Secker as bishop sent him accounts of debates in the Lords (*ibid.*, fol. 60: 13 December, 1755). See also *G.M.*, IV (1734), p. 628.

Matthew Leeson had to leave Thame, when his congregation was alienated by his unsoundness on the Trinity, and migrated to Aylesbury. He took pupils, among them John Wilkes whom he accompanied as tutor-companion to the university of Leyden 1744-46. The Thame congregation in the first quarter of the eighteenth century was between one and two hundred members (Dr. Williams’s Library, Evans MS, fol. 94).

Joseph Sills, Independent minister at Henley 1718-40, kept a “respectable boarding school in Hart Street” [W.H. Summers, *History of the Congregational Churches of the Berks., South Oxon. and South Bucks. Associations* (Newbury, 1905), p. 117]. According to the Evans MS (Dr. Williams’s Library, fol. 94) the Henley congregation was between four and five hundred, and included some twenty-one gentlemen, besides the usual tradesmen, farmers and labourers. The Evans MS gives Sills’ Christian name as John.

John Bowes (1690-1767), who learned his trade with Philip Yorke, later Lord Hardwicke, was called to the English bar in 1718 and to the Irish in 1725. He sat as M.P. for Taghmon, county Wexford, in the Irish parliament and was appointed attorney general for Ireland in 1739, chief baron of the Exchequer 1741, and lord chancellor of Ireland in 1757. He was created Baron Bowes of Clonlony, Meath, in 1758 (*D.N.B.*).

John Eames (d. 1744), F.R.S. and friend of Isaac Newton, was appointed by the Congregational Board head of their Hoxton Academy, “the only layman ever placed in charge of an academy” [H. McLachlan, *English Education under the Test Acts* (Manchester, 1931), p. 19]. Isaac

Watts's biographer says that he taught "Divinity, Oriental Languages, Philosophy &c.," and "was a very learned man" [Thomas Gibbons, *Memoirs of the Reverend Isaac Watts* (London, 1780), p. 155 n.].

Isaac Watts (1674-1748): the celebrated hymn writer, poet, preacher and theologian, to whom Secker conveyed early favourable impressions of Samuel Jones's academy at Gloucester, in a letter of 18 November, 1711 (Gibbons, *Memoirs*, pp. 346-51).

Samuel Jones (1680?-1719) was probably born in Pennsylvania, the son of Malachi Jones, an emigrated minister. After being at two Welsh academies, he studied at Leyden. He started his academy in Barton Street, Gloucester and then moved to Tewkesbury in 1712. "Probably an Independent," but the Presbyterian Board sent students to him from 1714 (McLachlan, *English Education*, pp. 126-31).

Mr Wintle: Joseph Wintle (d. 22 December, 1722) for whom see R. Bigland, *Historical Monumental and Genealogical Collections relative to the County of Gloucester* (London, 1791), II, p. 219.

FOLIO 5 (1711-14)

Daniel Scott (1694-1759): a dissenting minister and author of a widely read biblical commentary. He studied theology at Leyden (entered September, 1714) and medicine (entered July, 1718). He was graduated LL.D. at Leyden in 1719 [R.W. Innes Smith, *English-Speaking Students of Medicine at the University of Leyden* (London, 1932), p. 206; *D.N.B.*].

Jeremiah Jones (1693-1724) was the nephew of Samuel Jones and continued his academy. His book, published posthumously, was *A New and Full Method of Settling the Canonical Authority of the New Testament*, 1726.

Joseph Butler (1692-1752) conformed to the Church of England and entered Oriel college, Oxford, where he was elected fellow in 1715. Following his ordination he was preacher at the Rolls chapel 1719-26; prebendary of Salisbury 1721-38; rector of Houghton-le-Skerne, County Durham, 1722-25; of Stanhope 1725-40; and canon of Rochester, 1736-40. In the same year that his celebrated *Analogy of Religion* was published (1736), he was appointed clerk of the closet to Queen Caroline. His later preferments included the bishopric of Bristol in 1738, deanery of St. Paul's in 1740 and the bishopric of Durham from 1750. Butler and Secker maintained a lifelong friendship and he is mentioned frequently throughout the autobiography.

Dr Clarke: the “learned and ingenious” Samuel Clarke (1675-1729), friend and disciple of Isaac Newton. After the granting of his B.A. from Cambridge in 1695 and ordination, he held several livings, among them the rectory of St. James’s, Westminster from 1709. His works in speculative divinity and philosophy were very influential. He had temerarious opinions about the Athanasian and Nicene creeds, expounded chiefly in his *Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity* (1712), and was accused of Arianism. Admired by Benjamin Hoadly, a leading Clarkeian, he disappointed more radical thinkers like William Whiston by compromising with the establishment. For the letters of Butler to Clarke, see *The Works of Joseph Butler*, ed. Samuel Hallifax, II (Oxford, 1874), pp. 349-75. Secker also addressed a letter of enquiry to Clarke to which there came no reply (L.P.L. Secker Papers 2, fols. 208-9).

FOLIO 6 (1714-15)

Mr Hardy: Thomas Hardy, who was probably assistant minister, 1714-23 and then sole minister 1723-27 of High Pavement Chapel, Nottingham. A man of considerable learning, he ran an academy there. After conforming, he became vicar of Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire (McLachlan, *English Education*, p. 12). The Nottingham congregation, which was Presbyterian, was large and influential, with considerable political interest (Dr. Williams’s Library, Evans MS, fol. 92). His conformity, sprung very suddenly on his congregation in 1727, caused a sensation [B. Carpenter, *Some Account of the Original Introduction of Presbyterianism in Nottingham* (London, 1862), pp. 126-42, citing P. Doddridge, *Correspondence and Diary*, ed. J.D. Humphreys (London, 1829), II, pp. 360-62]. The earliest account of Hardy is by Edmund Calamy, who had known him well: *An Historical Account of my Own Life . . . 1671-1731* ed. J.T. Rutt (London, 1830), II, pp. 500-03.

Sentimens de Quelques Theologiens d’Hollande sur l’Histoire Critique du Vieux Testament, composée par R. Simon (Amsterdam, 1685), which Secker, whose French was excellent, no doubt read in the original language. Simon was an Oratorian in Paris (d. 1712) who expressed critical views about the historicity of parts of the Old Testament. The author of the *Sentimens*, hardly less radical than Simon, was Jean Leclerc (1657-1736), a Dutch protestant. There appeared two English versions, one attributed to John Locke, *Five Letters Concerning the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures . . . translated out of French*, 1690 and the other, *Free and Important Disquisitions concerning the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures . . . translated from the . . . French of Leclerc*, 1750.

FOLIO 7 (1715-17)

the Apostolical Fathers: the authorities (St. Ignatius of Antioch, St. Clement of Rome and others) commonly cited by the defenders of episcopacy. William Wake in 1693 had produced an English text, with suitable prefatory observations, which went through many editions, including one at the height of the Tractarian crisis in 1840. Secker no doubt read Benjamin Hoadly's *Defence of the Reasonableness of Conformity* (1705), which uses these and other patristic evidences.

Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History: Eusebius, bishop of Caesarea, adopted a modern position in the Christological battle between the Athanasians, whose doctrine became the orthodoxy of the church, and the Arians, whose tenets were denounced by the council of Nicea in 325.

Whistons Primitive Christianity: William Whiston (1667-1752) in his *Primitive Christianity Revived*, 1711, maintained that the Athanasian orthodoxy was a perversion of pre-Nicene teaching, and brought upon himself charges of heresy by Convocation, teaching doctrines inconsistent with the Thirty-Nine Articles and liturgy.

Conforming . . . as a Layman, but not equally of becoming a Minister: subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles was never required in general of laymen, but was demanded of the clergy and members of the two universities, which were the seminaries for the instruction of ordinands. Where the conditions of the Toleration Act were strictly enforced, dissenters could be in an exactly analogous position, since no dissenting minister could be licensed, except he first subscribed to the doctrinal articles. Almost contemporaneously with Secker, the young Philip Doddridge had scruples which, for a time, hindered him from ministerial activity, either as Churchman or Independent [*Memoirs of the Life . . . of Philip Doddridge*, by Job Orton, in *Works of Philip Doddridge* (Leeds, 1802), I, pp. 21-22].

nameless Pamphlet writer: *Pietas Oxoniensis* by Richard Hill was provoked by the expulsion of the six Methodist students from St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. Secker himself drew up material to refute these charges for Thomas Nowell's *Answer to . . . Pietas Oxoniensis* (Oxford, 1768), pp. 47-48.

Dr Oldfield: John Oldfield (1690-1748), who was admitted M.D. Leyden 1717, M.D. Cambridge 1728, and made physician of Guy's Hospital. He was F.R.C.P. and thought well of by the eminent Dr.

Hermann Boerhaave (Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*; Innes Smith, *English-Speaking Students*, p. 173).

Mr Cheselden: William Cheselden (1688-1752), F.R.S. from 1712, who was surgeon at St. Thomas's Hospital 1719-38, St. George's Hospital 1734-37, Chelsea Hospital 1737-52, and a specialist on the anatomy of bones. He "has saved the lives of thousands by his manner of cutting for the stone" [*The Correspondence of Jonathan Swift*, ed. F. Elrington Bell (London, 1913), V, p. 304: Pope to Swift, 25 March, 1736] but was regarded by Thomas Wilson as an impertinent fellow, who "would have the Archbishop subscribed for Chubb's works . . ." [*The Diaries of Thomas Wilson*, ed. C.L.S. Linnell (London, 1964), pp. 117-18].

Mr Bowes: for a specimen of his irreligious conversation see *The Diary of Dudley Ryder 1715-16*, ed. William Matthews (London, 1939), pp. 103-04.

My Sister: Abigail-Anna Frost, born Secker.

married on the Road: i.e. "during the journey."

Mr Bakewell: There is no further information available on him that I have found.

FOLIO 8 (1717-20)

Richard Barret or Barrett, a Nottingham friend, presented a thesis at Leyden for M.D. in 1720. As Secker mentions later in the autobiography (fol. 18), Barrett drowned himself in the Thames in November, 1729. He was probably the grandson of John Baret who had been ejected in 1662 from St. Peter's, Nottingham, and who was mentioned by Gervase Disney as a lodger in his house in the High Pavement, Nottingham, and ministering there to a dissenting congregation.

John Hollister (d. 1742), London dissenter and treasurer of Guy's Hospital, was a member of the committee which in 1735 tried to secure repeal of the test and corporation acts [N. Crowther Hunt, *Two Early Political Associations* (Oxford, 1961), p. 205]. He was probably the guardian also of Thomas Hollis (1720-74) who later opposed Secker.

Mr Winslow: James B. or Jacques Bénigne Winslow (1669-1760), son of a Danish Lutheran pastor, whose foundation of anatomical knowledge was laid at Collegium Medicum in Copenhagen. He arrived in

Paris in 1698, by way of Amsterdam and Leyden. Under the influence of Bossuet he changed his religion in 1699, and took Bossuet's Christian names. After Bossuet's death (1704) he was a strong supporter of the Jesuits. His appointments included physician to the Hôtel Dieu 1704, Hôpital Generale 1710, professor of French surgery 1721 and the chair of anatomy and surgery in 1743, Paris. His Paris house was chosen for its nearness to the Danish embassy, Hôtel Dieu, and Jardin Royale. His autobiography is mostly about the religious arguments connected with his conversion [*L'Autobiographie de J.B. Winslow*, ed. Vilhelm Maar (Paris and Copenhagen, 1912)]. His *Exposition anatomique* (Paris, 1732) was a work of great authority and was translated into English in 1734.

M. Vaillant (1699-1722) was a physician, surgeon and botanist. His *Discours sur la Structure des fleurs, leurs differences et l'usage de leurs parties* (Leyden, 1718) and *Botanicon Parisiense* (1723, 1727) attracted the attention of British medical men and botanists: see G.A. Lindeboom, *Hermann Boerhaave* (London, 1968), pp. 142-43, 144-46. Secker probably heard his lectures at the Jardin Royale, in which he first suggested the sexuality of plants.

the Salpetriere: the Hôpital de la Salpêtrière, a general hospital founded in 1656 for the poor of Paris by Louis XIV. A European hospital, which was originally a place of refuge under the protection of a religious order, was usually a place of care rather than cure. In the eighteenth century there was an increasing demand for facilities for the clinical methods in the study of disease [Abraham Wolf, *History of Science, Technology and Philosophy in the Eighteenth Century*, 2nd ed. (London, 1952), pp. 479-80].

M. Gregoire: J.F.A. Gregoire, who founded the first obstetrical clinic for teaching purposes at the Hôtel Dieu in 1720. The younger Gregoire continued work in obstetrics, along with his father and after him [J.V. Ricci, *The Genealogy of Gynaecology* (Philadelphia, 1943), p. 423]. Obstetrics was at this time developing in France as a science distinct from gynaecology.

B. S. Albinus: Bernhard Siegfried Albinus (1697-1770), anatomist, the son of the elder Albinus (latinized "Weiss") whom he succeeded at Leyden as professor in 1721 (Lindeboom, *Boerhaave*, pp. 121-22).

Father Montfaucon: Bernard de Montfaucon (1655-1741), a great Maurist scholar and editor of the Greek fathers, who was a pioneer in Greek paleography (see David Knowles, "Great Historical Enterprises II, The Maurists," *T.R.H.S.*, 5th ser., vol. IX, 1959, pp. 180-81).

Dr Birch: John Birch (1694-1730), M.D. of Leyden in 1716 and Hon. F.R.C.P. in 1726, who was a "noted man midwife in Bow Lane" [William Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians* (London, 1878), II, p. 93].

Mr Shower: Bartholomew Shower, a lawyer of the Inner Temple, who died 12 April, 1732. His father, John, was a dissenting minister and brother of the following entry [*G.M.*, II (1732), p. 724].

Sir Bartholomew: Sir Bartholomew Shower (1658-1701), a well-known Tory lawyer who owed his knighthood to James II and had been counsel against the seven bishops. He nevertheless supported, as an M.P. in 1701, William III's alliance with the Dutch and Empire against Louis XIV [Henry Horwitz, *Revolution Politicks* (Cambridge, 1968), p. 162].

Martin Benson (1689-1752), the son of John Benson, rector of Cradley, Herefordshire, was educated at Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. He held a number of important posts before his advancement to the bishopric of Gloucester in 1735: prebendary of Salisbury (1720-27), archdeacon of Berkshire (1721), prebendary of Durham (1724), chaplain to the prince of Wales (1726), and rector of Bletchley (1727). He was suggested to Townshend as professor of modern history at Oxford but Newcastle judged him to be "leaning to the Tories" [Norman Sykes, *Edmund Gibson* (London, 1926), pp. 99-100]. Years afterward he was reported to have thought disputes about the Athanasian creed to be about "Trifles." "As to Bishop Benson," wrote Samuel Glasse to George Berkeley junior on 16 August, 1763, "I am a little afraid of the soundness of his Faith" (B.L. Add. MS 39,311, fol. 139).

FOLIO 9 (1720)

Mississippi Stock-Jobbers was a scheme, founded by a Scot, John Law (1671-1729), which formed a gigantic financial consortium of the Mississippi, Canada, Antilles, Indian Ocean and Far East trading companies. The company stock was floated in Paris by Law [see Roland Mousnier and C.E. Labrousse, *Le Dix-Huitième Siècle* (Paris, 1935), p. 22].

Edward Talbot (1694-1720) of Oriel college, Oxford, was graduated B.A. in 1712, made a fellow the same year and M.A. in 1714. He was archdeacon of Berkshire (1717), rector of East Hendred, Berkshire (1717) and treasurer of Salisbury cathedral in 1718 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*). Sometime between July 1715 and June 1717, the period of the society's existence, Thomas Rundle introduced Talbot to William

Whiston's Society for Promoting Primitive Christianity, the most *avant-garde* theological enterprise of the time. Whiston was disappointed when not long after, Rundle and Talbot invited him to a meal of delicious confections, only to tell him that they were to take preferment in the church, and accordingly to subscribe the Articles of Religion which Whiston regarded as totally unprimitive [see Thomas Bartlett, *Memoirs of the Life, Character and Writings of Joseph Butler, D.C.L., late Lord Bishop of Durham* (London and Cambridge, 1839), pp. 21-22].

Bishop Talbot: William Talbot (1659?-1730), who was successively bishop of Oxford (1699-1715), Salisbury (1715-21) and Durham (1721-30). A great Whig prelate who preached at George I's coronation, Talbot was liberally inclined in theology but not unsafely so. He was Secker's first great patron.

Sir Joseph Jekyl or Jekyll (1663-1738) was Master of the Rolls and a Whig lawyer of independent mind. He became strongly anti-clerical but did not accept the common assumption that toleration for papists was politically unsafe.

FOLIO 10 (1720)

South Sea stock: the South Sea company, a joint-stock company, had been founded in 1711 to trade with Spanish America. The offer by the company to take over a large share of the national debt was accepted by parliament and resulted in an enormous rise in the value of the shares. In 1720 the subsequent slump—or “bursting” of the South Sea bubble—ruined many investors and several ministerial reputations.

my Aunt: widow of Mr George Brough who had died in 1717.

Mr Baker: Joseph Baker, the preacher in 1725 of a sermon on *The Obligations of a People to respect the Memory of their Deceased Ministers*, a funeral sermon for the Reverend John Walker of Brentford.

a maiden Daughter, named Ann: there are no further references to Ann Brough in the manuscript.

Miss Nanny: see previous note.

Dr Hulse, later Sir Edward, first baronet (1682-1759), was the son of one of the ejected ministers of 1662 who had graduated M.D. at Leyden c. 1669 and became physician to the court of the prince of Orange. He himself was an M.D. of Cambridge (1717) and became physician to

George II. As a young man he was reported to be, like many young physicians, a deist (see entry for January 2, 1716 in *Diary of Dudley Ryder*, ed. William Matthews, p. 161).

his Father: Bishop William Talbot.

FOLIO 11 (1720-21)

Samuel Rolleston (1702-1766) was prebendary of Salisbury in 1732 in succession to a William Wake, who had been presented on the option of Archbishop Wake in 1726, and also archdeacon of Sarum in 1732 [William H.R. Jones, *Fasti Ecclesiae Sarisberiensis* (Salisbury, 1879), pp. 166, 424]. A modest pluralist, he also held a stall at Winchester from 1744. L.P.L. MS 1483, fol. 5, records on 18 April, 1758, a repayment to a Mrs. Rolleston of money borrowed in 1756 and 1757, in all £48-6-0.

Robert Nesbitt (1697-1761), the son of an Independent minister, was graduated M.D. at Leyden in 1721 where his thesis was *De Partu Difficili*. He was thought well of by the eminent Dr. Boerhaave (Innes Smith, *English-Speaking Students*, p. 169 and *D.N.B.*).

De Medicina Statica was the study of the measurement of insensible perspiration, by different devices, particularly as tried by an Italian physician Santorio (latinized as Sanctorius). Some, like Dr. George Cheyne, hoped, by this means, to find the "Quantity and Quality of those Foods that perspire the soonest." Secker no doubt here was correcting the statements often made that his Leyden thesis was *de partu difficili*. A copy of Secker's dissertation is in Lambeth Palace Library (MS W 128.7).

Gorter: Jan de Gorter (1689-1762), a Dutch medical writer and physician, whose book *De perspiratione insensibili*, was published in its second edition in 1736.

Dr Rundle: Thomas Rundle (1688?-1743), later bishop of Derry, 1735-43, who had been introduced into Bishop Talbot's *familia* by Edward Talbot. He had been a member of William Whiston's Society for Promoting Primitive Christianity, and was held by many to be of unsound doctrine (*D.N.B.*).

John Conybeare (1692-1755) was something of an educational reformer, a sound Whig and orthodox high churchman. He was a fellow in 1710, and then rector of Exeter college (1730-33), dean of Christ Church (1733-55) and bishop of Bristol from 1750 until his death. His sermon of

1725 on subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles aroused the ire of low churchmen of the sort broadly designated as Hoadleian [W.R. Ward, *Georgian Oxford* (Oxford, 1958), pp. 137-38, 143-45].

John Evans (1695-1749) was fellow of Oriel from 1716 and held a series of benefices: prebendary in 1721, and archdeacon of Llandaff 1722-49; prebendary of Hereford 1722; vicar of Lugwardine, Herefordshire 1724; rector of Bromyard (2nd portion) 1728 and of Upton Bishop 1733 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*).

Mr Sherard: William Sherard (1659-1728), the elder of two brothers, both botanists, the other being James (1666-1738). William studied botany at Leyden as well as at Paris, and founded the chair of botany at Oxford (Innes Smith, *English-Speaking Students*, p. 210; *D.N.B.*).

Boerhaave: Hermann Boerhaave (1668-1738), professor of physic and botany at Leyden 1708-29, who was a corresponding member of the Academie Royale des sciences, Paris, 1715 and of the Royal Society from 1730 (Lindeboom, *Boerhaave*, p. 169). He was described by Dr. Johnson as "formed by nature for great designs, and guided by religion in the exertion of his abilities" [*Lives of Sundry Eminent Persons*, vol. XII of *Works*, ed. Arthur Murphy (London, 1792), p. 34].

Dr Delaune: William Delaune (1659-1728), president of St. John's 1698-1728, who had a bad press as confirmed gambler, embezzler of university funds and notorious Jacobite. He was satirized as Dr. Brimston in *Terrae-Filius* (London, 1726, p. 166) yet prayed for George I just before Queen Anne was dead. He was appointed by William III prebendary of Winchester in 1701 and was also one of Queen Anne's chaplains. In 1708 he pressed on Godolphin a project for raising money by fire insurance on houses (P.R.O. T 1/109, fols. 224-27, ex inf. Shirley Matthews). For his political activities see W.R. Ward, *Georgian Oxford*, pp. 44-45, 115, and more generally W.C. Costin, *The History of St. John's College Oxford 1598-1860* (Oxford, 1958), pp. 165-74.

Dr Charlett: Arthur Charlett (1655-1722), master of University college, Oxford 1692-1722, who at first was able to reform the disciplinary level of the college although the reform was not of permanent duration. He was noted for his patronage of learning and learned men as well as being a supporter of the publications of Clarendon Press. Somewhat vain and something of a gossip, he was perceived as a meddler in matters that did not concern him. A royal chaplain 1697-1717 and after 1707 rector at Hambleden, Buckinghamshire, he was eager to obtain a bishopric but was thought to have undermined his own preferment (*D.N.B.*).

Mr Haviland: John Haviland, who was fellow of Exeter college 1700-24, and graduated B.A. 1703, M.A. 1706 and B.D. 1716 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*).

Samuel Jebb (1694?-1772) was a very learned man and physician who graduated B.A. Cambridge in 1713 and M.D. from Rheims in 1728. He was ordained priest by the nonjuring bishop, Jeremy Collier, in 1716. For his liturgical and theological interests see Thomas Hearne, *Remarks and Collections*, ed. by a committee of O.H.S. (Oxford, 1906), VII, pp. 161, 171 & 203.

Mr Carte: Thomas Carte (1686-1754), a nonjuror from 1715, who in the reign of Anne was appointed reader at Bath Abbey. He incurred the wrath of latitudinarians by his orthodoxy, and of Whigs by his historical writings, among them his four volume *General History of England* (1747-52, 1755), *Life of James, Duke of Ormonde* (1736) and *Collection of . . . Papers* concerning the Irish rebellion (1739). He is reported to have acted as secretary to Bishop Atterbury and fled to France in 1722 when the bishop was imprisoned; he was allowed to return six years later. Walpole had curious dealings with him as intermediary with the Pretender in 1739, for which see R.W. Greaves, "Fathers and Heretics in 18th-Century Leicester," in *Statesmen, Scholars, and Merchants*, ed. Anne Whiteman, J.S. Bromley, and P.G.M. Dickson (Oxford, 1973), pp. 68-69.

FOLIO 12 (1721)

Sir John St Aubyn (1696-1744), third baronet and M.P. for Cornwall 1722-44. He matriculated at Exeter college in 1718, and was reckoned as an extreme Tory and Jacobite (Sedgwick, *H. C.*, II, pp. 401-02).

Dr King: John King (1696-1728), who was fellow of King's college and a physician at Stamford. He wrote a Latin treatise on epidemics, published at Cambridge (1722), and his edition of Euripides (1726) [*D.N.B.* and John Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century* (London, 1812), III, p. 752 and VI, pp. 13, 93].

Duke of Ormonde: James Butler (1665-1745), second duke, who was chancellor of the University of Oxford, 1688-1715. He fled to France in 1715; though an active Jacobite, living abroad, he was buried in Westminster Abbey (*D.N.B.*).

the Pretender: James Francis Edward Stuart (1688-1766), only son of James II by Mary of Modena and commonly known as the "Old Pretender."

Sir Thomas Robinson of Rookby (1702?-1777) was created first baronet in 1731. He matriculated at Exeter college, Oxford, in 1721 and was M.P. for Morpeth 1727-34. He was also governor of Barbados 1742-47 (Sedgwick, *H.C.*, II, pp. 388-89).

Chancellor's Letter, dated 30 June, 1721, to Convocation "in favour of . . . Thomas Secker . . . who contrary to his own inclinations was sent by his Guardians to the University of Leyden where he proceeded regularly to the degree of M.D. as appears by the printed exercise he performed on that Occasion, but intending to prosecute his studies in this University, he humbly prays that the degree of B.A. may be conferred upon him" (Bodl. MS Rawlinson 4° J 4, fol. 254, quoting from MS Acta Convocation, Univ. Oxon. Arch. Bd. 31, fol. 18, Convocation of 6 July, 1721).

Grand Compounder at the university of Oxford was a proceeder or inceptor who paid a higher fee for his degree based on his possession of an independent income. The privilege was abolished in 1853.

Mrs Talbot: Mary, the widow of Secker's friend, Archdeacon Edward Talbot, who had a daughter, Catherine, born posthumously (May 1721). The mother and daughter made their home with Secker from 1725 until his death.

Mrs Catherine Benson was the sister of Martin Benson who accepted Secker's proposal of marriage in 1725.

FOLIO 13 (1721-24)

two Ladies: Mary Talbot and Catherine Benson, Secker's future wife.

Catherine Talbot the Bishops Daughter later married Exton Sayer.

ordained me: Secker was ordained deacon 23 December, 1722, and priest 10 March, 1723, both at St. James's, Westminster. See a note in Secker's hand, sent to Dr. Richard Rawlinson at London House in Aldersgate Street, and "received by Rawlinson 12 Nov. 1741 from Dr. Secker Bishop of Oxford by Browne Willis Esqr" (Bodl. MS Rawl. 4° fol. 235). Edmund Calamy (1671-1732) lists Secker among 26 ministers, "bred among the dissenters," who had conformed by 1731 [*An Historical Account of My Own Life* (London, 1830), II, p. 500].

as his Chaplains: a bishop by law (21 Hen. VIII c. 13) was allowed to have 6 chaplains.

my Sister Frosts: Abigail-Anna Secker had married John Frost, of Barnston, Nottinghamshire.

Archbishop Dawes: Sir William Dawes (1671-1724), third baronet. He was a Queen Anne Tory and archbishop of York since 1713.

Assize Sermon: the assizes were the sessions held periodically in each English county, for the purpose of administering civil and criminal justice, by judges acting under certain special commissions. An assize sermon would be preached at the opening of the court sessions. Robert Sanderson, bishop of London, noted of one of those: ‘I . . . desired for this assize-assembly to choose a text as near as I could of equal latitude with the assize-business’ (*O.E.D.*).

Tracy & Price: I have been unable to find any further references to them.

Mr Milnes of Chesterfield had been married to Elizabeth, Secker’s half-sister.

Dean Berkeley (1685-1753) was an Irishman who was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, of which he became a fellow, 1707. He was dean of Derry 1724 and bishop of Cloyne in 1734.

Sir George Wheler (1650-1723) was a learned and widely travelled ecclesiastic, for whom see C.E. Whiting, *Nathaniel Lord Crewe* (London, 1940), pp. 134 ff. and *D.N.B.*

Houghton-le-Spring: Secker was instituted 12 February, 1724, and inducted 25 February (Bodl. MS Rawl. 4° fol. 235).

FOLIO 14 (1724-25)

the Bishop: William Talbot.

Issue in my Arm was a discharge of blood or other matter from the body, in this case produced surgically by counter-irritation.

Scorbutick Emption: Secker should have written a “Scorbutick empostem” or “imposthume,” which the English seem to have had difficulty in spelling correctly; it appears in a variety of forms. The reference is to an abscess which is related to or brought on by scurvy.

Mr Maitland: Charles Maitland (1668-1748), a Scot from Methlick who was educated at Marischal college, Aberdeen. He was the first

British physician to inoculate for smallpox, his patient being Edward, son of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, in March 1717. He published in 1722 an *Account of Inoculating the Small-Pox*, which brought on considerable controversy. He also practiced in 1721 on six condemned prisoners at Newgate, and inoculated Frederick, future prince of Wales, at Hanover in 1724. The practice of inoculation was largely confined to the fashionable world [see John Malcolm Bulloch, *A Pioneer of Inoculation* (Aberdeen, 1930)].

his Lady was Catharine, the second wife of Bishop William Talbot and the daughter of Richard King of London.

Mrs Benson the Mother: nothing further is known about the archbishop's mother-in-law.

Family of Mrs. Brough: she was Secker's aunt and a widow.

his Visitation with him: canon 60 of the canons of 1604 decreed that every bishop should administer confirmation in his diocese "every third year." Generally the offices of confirmation and visitation were combined in the eighteenth century. Because residence in London for the greater part of the year was necessary for a bishop to carry on his parliamentary duties, political necessity and other circumstances combined to restrict confirmation to the summer months. When the offices of visitation and confirmation were combined, visitation was generally held in the morning and confirmation in the afternoon [see Norman Sykes, *Church and State in England in the XVIIIth Century* (New York, 1975), pp. 115-16].

Kingstreet Chapel (formerly Archbishop Tenison's Chapel) was later known as St. Thomas, Regent St.

Countess Dowager of Portland: Jane, sixth daughter of Sir John Temple, baronet of East Sheen, who in 1700, as the dowager Lady Berkeley of Stratton, had married the earl of Portland.

FOLIO 15 (1725-26)

Exton Sayer (c. 1691-1731), fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge 1714-24 and LL.D. in 1718, married Catherine, daughter of bishop Talbot. He was chancellor of Durham 1724, judge advocate for the admiralty in matters relating to the Crown 1726 and surveyor general of Crown lands 1730. He was also M.P. for Halston 1726-27, Totnes 1727-31 and official to the archdeaconry of Essex (*Present State*, 1728). Sayer was described in

1730 as “a ministerial janissary” [A.S. Foord, *His Majesty's Opposition* (Oxford, 1964), p. 192]. For his dealings in coal leases belonging to the bishopric of Durham, dealings which increased the income of the bishops and other dignitaries, see Edward Hughes, *North Country Life in the Eighteenth Century* (London, 1952), I, pp. 308-15.

the Bishop his Lady: William Talbot and his wife.

Haughton was a delectable place well into the nineteenth century. Secker possessed a copy of a popular *Complete History of Durham* (1730), bound in one volume with a similar history of Oxfordshire (1730), both printed by E. & R. Nutt, and sold by T. Cox, at the Lamb under the Royal Exchange, at 1/6d a volume. This volume passed from Secker to George Berkeley the younger and thence to Edward Smallwell, bishop of Oxford, in 1794 (now in the Bodleian). For the Oxford part only it has a manuscript index and annotations by Secker. The Durham part notes that Houghton-le-Spring had a fine parsonage house (p. 638); its valuation when Wheler held it was given as £124 *per annum*.

FOLIO 16 (1726)

Mr Howe is perhaps that John Howe, secretary to the commission of peace in chancery, whose death occurred 18 February, 1734 [*G.M.*, IV (1734), p.107].

Dr Finney: James Finney or Fynney (1652?-1726), fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, who proceeded B.A. 1676 and B.D. & D.D. by diploma in 1698. He had been chaplain to Lord Burlington, canon of Durham 1694, and rector of Ryton 1707-26. A benefactor of Worcester college, Oxford, he built at Ryton “a very sumptuous and noble Parsonage House with suitable outhouses, and high Stone-walls about the Garden and Orchard,” and another house for his benefice of Long Newton, and much improved the prebendal house in the college at Durham (T. Cox, *Complete History of Durham*, p. 638).

the Bishop: William Talbot.

FOLIO 17 (1726-28)

the Bishop: William Talbot.

Jennis Payne, M.A. was prebendary of Salisbury 1727, rector of .bberley 1724-32, and Hanbury near Wich 1732-53 [T.R. Nash, *ollections for the History and Antiquities of Worcestershire* (London, 1781), I, . 5 & 555].

Dr Stonehewer: Richard Stonehewer (d. 1769), who was son of the bishop of Durham's steward and father to that Richard who was tutor and afterwards private secretary to the third duke of Grafton. He was rector of Houghton-le-Spring 1727-69 [*Horace Walpole's Correspondence with the Reverend William Cole*, ed. W.S. Lewis and D. Dayle Wallace (New Haven, 1937), I, p. 231].

Ld Crewe: Nathaniel Crew (1633-1721), who had been bishop of Durham from 1674 until his death. He is believed to be the first instance of a peer holding a bishopric, which he purchased from Nell Gwynne. Horace Walpole scathingly described him "as abject a tool as possible" (G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*).

Accession of Geo. 2 took place on 11 June 1727.

Dedimus: a writ or commission empowering the person named therein to perform certain acts. The name is taken from the words, *dedimus potestatem*, "we have given the power. . . ."

Ralph Allen (1694-1764): a Cornishman of modest origins, who made a fortune, chiefly by his reorganization and improvement of the cross country postal services. He was very influential in the city of Bath where he served as mayor (1742), and near which he built his mansion, Prior Park. An intimate friend of the elder Pitt, he was patron of Pope and William Warburton. Allen served as a model for squire Allworthy in *Tom Jones* (D.N.B.).

Dean Stanhope: George Stanhope (1660-1728), who was educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, proceeding D.D. in 1697. He served as chaplain to William and Mary, dean of Canterbury 1704-28, and was prolocutor in the convocation that censured Dr. Samuel Clarke in 1714, and Benjamin Hoadly in 1717. He was a high churchman who published a certain amount of devotional literature, including the Jesuit Robert Parsons's *Christian Directory* in an expurgated form ("omitting Romish passages") in 1703, and much used versions of Thomas à Kempis and Lancelot Andrewes. He died 18 March, 1728 [D.N.B.; G.M., L (1780), p. 463].

Sir John James (c. 1692-1741), second baronet, of Creshall, County Essex, was educated at St. John's college, Oxford, where he matriculated in 1709. He died unmarried, and the baronetcy became extinct [G.E.C., *Complete Baronetage*].

Mr Dalton: John Dalton (1709-1763), who was elected fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, in 1741, and made prebendary of Worcester

through the influence of the seventh duke of Somerset whose son (Lord Beauchamp) he had tutored at Oxford. He was later assistant preacher at St. James's, Westminster, under Secker (*D.N.B.*).

his Lady: the wife of Bishop William Talbot.

FOLIO 18 (1728-30)

His Lady died 23 November, 1730 (*D.N.B.*).

Archdeacon of Durham: Robert Booth, who died on 11 August, 1730 [*Historical Register*, XV (1730), p. 54]. He was also dean of Bristol and at Durham had succeeded Archdeacon Grenville who had been deprived in 1691 [John LeNeve, *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, ed. T.D. Hardy (Oxford, 1854), III, p. 305].

George Sayer was educated at Oriel college, Oxford, and received his M.A. 1719, B.D. and D.D. in 1735. He was vicar of Witham, Essex from 1722, dean of Bocking 1741, and died at Brussels 26 July, 1761 (Durham MS Chapter Act Book 1729-41, p. 70: mandate for induction into archdeaconry, 9 October, 1730).

Dr Sharpe: Thomas Sharpe (1693-1758), the younger son of John Sharpe or Sharp, archbishop of York 1691-1714. He was prebendary of Durham *vice* Sayer from 1732, archdeacon of Northumberland 1723 and official to the dean and chapter of Durham 1755. He married a daughter of Sir George Wheler, by whom he had fourteen children, one of whom was the well-known Granville Sharpe. Thomas was an earnest and indefatigable man, a fairly prolific author [J.H. Overton and Frederic Relton, *History of the English Church 1714-1800* (London, 1906), pp. 274-75].

FOLIO 19 (1730-32)

Mrs Sandys: Barbara Sandys (1685-1746), daughter of Sir William Kyle, governor of Carolina, who was entrusted during her minority to the guardianship of Simon Patrick, bishop successively of Chichester and Ely. She was the widow of William Sandys of Miserden (1677-712), who died without issue [see *Letters of the late Thomas Rundle D.D. . . . to Mrs. B. Sandys of Miserden . . .*, ed. James Dallaway (Gloucester, '89), III, pp. 6-7]. Mrs. Sandys was an occasional visitor at the Seckers and helped later during Mrs. Secker's illness.

Duke of Grafton: Charles Fitzroy (1683-1757), second duke, who held amongst other offices lord chamberlain of the household to George I and

George II. He was characterized by the duke of Manchester as “shrewd, witty, and seemingly simple” (G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*).

Dr Sherlock: Thomas Sherlock (1678-1761), who was successively bishop of Bangor 1728-34, Salisbury 1734-48, and London 1748-61. He was a doughty upholder of the establishment but later declined the sees of both York and Canterbury (*D.N.B.*).

Dr Bland: Henry Bland (d. 1746), who was dean of Durham 1728-46 and also provost of Eton. He had been a schoolfellow of Robert Walpole. Secker was later, as bishop of Oxford, to have some disagreement with him about the bishop’s jurisdiction over the living of Cogges, which, as provost, Bland claimed to be exempt (Bodl. Oxf. Dioc. MS 651, fol. 97: Secker to Bland, 10 July, 1741).

Sir Robert Walpole (1676-1745), first earl of Orford from 1742, is generally considered to be the first “prime minister.” He had been recognized as a leader of the Whig party from about 1703. As a supporter of the Hanoverian succession, he had become chancellor of the exchequer and hence first minister 1715-17. After the South Sea stock collapse, he took office as prime minister and was continued in office with the accession of George II. He strongly favoured religious toleration and made a sound fiscal policy one of his first priorities. Like most eighteenth-century prelates, Secker firmly believed in the harmonious alliance between church and state in which ecclesiastical preferment depended on party allegiance. Secker generally supported the Whig ministry in power but on occasion refused to vote with the court party. His relationship with Walpole was never as cordial as with Hardwicke or Newcastle.

Mr Inett: Thomas Inett, who was prebendary of Worcester 1726-49 and of Winchester 1732-49 (Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*). His father John was rather better known (for whom see *D.N.B.*) and published several popular works of devotion in the classical Anglican tradition.

Dr Shuckford: Samuel Shuckford (c. 1694-1754), who had been a sizar at Caius college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1717, M.A. 1720; he was later D.D. Lambeth. He held the living of Shelton, Norfolk, 1722-46 and was prebendary of Canterbury 1738. Shuckford had already produced, in its first edition of two volumes, a *Sacred and Prophane History of the World* (1728) and later published a few sermons, one of them a defence of the liturgy (1752) [*D.N.B.*].

I was in residence: i.e. keeping his required days at Durham. The king’s chaplains in ordinary numbered forty-eight and served in rotas of

four per month. They received no salary, but nomination to a royal chaplaincy was “accounted traditionally, a sure and certain way to great preferment” (Sykes, *Church and State in XVIIIth Century*, p. 151).

before the Queen: Caroline of Anspach (1683-1737) was a firm supporter of Sir Robert Walpole and in ecclesiastical matters favoured the “low-church” party. She was regent in 1732 during George II’s absence.

Mr Butler: in 1736 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the queen.

ABp Blackburne: Lancelot Blackburne (1658-1743), who was archbishop of York 1724-43. He rose rapidly in the church, and his advancement was generally helped by his marriage to Catherine, sister to William Talbot, bishop of Durham. His episcopal preferment was based on the “novel method of qualification,” having accompanied George I to Hanover in 1716 (Sykes, *Church and State in XVIIIth Century*, p. 151). He had the reputation of a wit as Secker’s anecdote illustrates.

FOLIO 20 (1732-33)

St James’s Chapel: the Chapel Royal, built for Henry VIII. After Whitehall burned down in 1698, St. James’s Palace became the sovereign’s official London residence. Secker as a royal chaplain preached there regularly.

Dr Tyrwhit: Robert Tyrwhitt (1698-1742), who had been rector of St. James’s since 1729, for which he had been recommended by his father-in-law, Edmund Gibson, bishop of London, as “a man that I can answer for in all respects” [Gibson to Townshend, 8 July, 1729 in William Coxe, *Memoirs of . . . Sir Robert Walpole* (London, 1798), II, p. 647].

Bp Gibson: Edmund Gibson (1669-1748), bishop of London after 1720 and formerly of Lincoln (1716-20). He was Walpole’s ecclesiastical advisor until he broke with him over the Quakers’ Relief Bill in 1736. Known as “Codex” Gibson for his *Codex Juris Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, he was to refuse the archbishopric of Canterbury in 1747 (*D.N.B.*).

instituted rector: in the Church of England institution is the establishment of a clergyman in the office of the cure of souls by the bishop or his commissary, which is followed by the induction, admitting to the possession of the temporalities of the benefice.

Mr Ludbey: John Ludbey (d. 1751), who on going out of office was raised for his work and made a vestryman (St. James’s *Vestry Minutes*, 2

May, 1735). In the same minutes and also on 4 April, 1738, he appears as J.P. He seems to have been a carpenter by trade and made watch houses for the parish (V.M., 14 August, 1735). In 1758 a William Ludbey was paid by Secker as archbishop for bricklaying work at Lambeth £3-8-11 (L.P.L. MS 1483, fol. 7).

first Senior Churchwarden: as a rule there were two churchwardens in an English parish, elected annually at the Easter vestry meeting, one by the incumbent, the other by the parishioners. The churchwardens had a variety of functions including the repair of the nave of the church and the custody of the parish property.

Dr Holmes: William Holmes (1689-1748), president of St. John's college, Oxford 1728-48, regius professor of modern history 1736-42 and dean of Exeter 1742-48. The revival of the Act after years of intermission made it an even greater occasion.

Act sermon on Deuteronomy xxxii: 46-47 was reprinted in Secker's *Works* vi, pp. 1-22. Secker's performance was generally well thought of, even by Thomas Hearne (*Collections*, xi, pp. 231, 241, 243): "rather an Essay than a Sermon, but 'tis very handsome and neat, and proper enough for the Auditory, notwithstanding his speaking in commendation of King George and Queen Caroline, which is no wonder since he writes of himself in the Title, LL.D., Prebendary of Durham, Rector of St. James's, Westminster, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty."

Dr Webster: William Webster (1689-1758), who was D.D. Cambridge 1732, and vicar of Ware and Thundridge 1740. He edited the *Weekly Miscellany* 1732-41 under the pseudonym "Richard Hooker, Esq. of the Inner Temple" [Alexander Pope, *The Dunciad*, ed. James Sutherland (London, 1965 rpt.), p. 458]. Under the name "A Country Clergyman" he attacked William Warburton's *Divine Legation of Moses* (J. Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, V, pp. 160 ff.).

FOLIO 21 (1733-34)

Dr Waterland: Daniel Waterland (1683-1740), master of Magdalene college, Cambridge 1713-40; prebendary of Windsor 1727; and arch-deacon of Middlesex 1730. He was an ecclesiastical historian, and perhaps the most influential of orthodox divines, attacking Hoadly's low eucharistic doctrine and upholding Trinitarian orthodoxy against "Arians" like William Whiston, Samuel Clarke and John Jackson. Waterland was especially strong in his defence of the Athanasian creed. His collected works were published in 1823, edited by that pillar of

orthodoxy, Bishop van Mildert, and had immense authority among the immediately pre-Tractarian high churchmen (*D.N.B.*).

Mr Talbot: Charles Talbot (1685-1737), eldest son of William Talbot, bishop of Durham. He had diverted from the study of divinity to law, and was admitted at the Inner Temple 1707 and at Lincoln's Inn 1719. Having sat as M.P. for Tregony, Cornwall (1720) and later for the city of Durham, he was appointed solicitor general in 1726 and lord chancellor on 29 November, 1733. He was created Baron Talbot of Hensol, Glamorganshire the following month. He had five sons of whom three survived him: Charles died in 1733 (see below this page) and his second son William (1710-82) succeeded in the title (see below this page). Lord Stanhope characterized the lord chancellor as "a man of the highest legal talents, of unimpeachable character, and of most winning gentleness or manners" (G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*).

Mrs Sayer, his [Lord Chancellor Talbot's] **sister:** for Catherine Sayer, born Talbot, who had married Dr. Exton Sayer, chancellor of Durham, see note to fol. 15.

Mr Charles Talbot (d. 1733): son of Charles Talbot (1685-1737).

William, now Earl Talbot (1710-1782) was the first surviving son of the Lord Chancellor, Charles Talbot. Having been a supporter of Frederick, Prince of Wales, he was in 1761 created earl Talbot by George III. He was M.P. for Glamorgan 1734-37, and Lord Steward of the Household from 1761 until his death and created baron Dinevor (1780) [*House of Commons 1715-54*, ed. by Romney Sedgwick (HMSO, 1970) II, pp. 462-63].

Alured Clarke (1696-1742) was prebendary of Winchester 1723, Westminster 1731, and dean of Exeter 1741. By his exertion Winchester Infirmary was started, the first hospital of its kind outside London. A controversialist in the orthodox interest, he found Secker's Act Sermon not altogether comprehensible: "on the subject of Education, which, tho' it be in English, I think wants to be translated, as much as Father Courayer's speech, but I think there are things in it worth taking great pains to get at" [Katherine Byerley Thomson, *Memoirs of Viscountess Sundon* (London, 1849), I, pp. 181-83; II, p. 219: Alured Clarke to Lady Sundon, 18 August, 1733].

Mrs Martin: there is nothing more known of her.

Bishop Sydal: Elias Sydal (d. 1733), bishop of St. David's 1731 and of Gloucester 1731-33. The bishopric of Gloucester was the center of one of

the great ecclesiastical rows of the century. Rundle's nomination to Gloucester was frustrated by Gibson's objection on the grounds of Rundle's heterodoxy. As Rundle was the client of the Talbots, the placing of their friends Benson and Secker looks very much what Hervey said it was, "a sugar plum to put the taste of these bitters out of My Lord Chancellor's mouth which they had made him swallow by the rejection of Rundle" [John, Lord Hervey, *Some Materials towards the Memoirs of the Reign of King George II*, ed. by Romney Sedgwick (London, 1931), II, p. 405].

FOLIO 22 (1734-36)

Mr Venn: Richard Venn (1691-1740), who was a friend of Gibson, bishop of London, and rector of St. Antholin's in the City of London and "a rather distinguished High Churchman" [John H. Overton and Frederic Relton, *The English Church . . . 1714-1800* (London, 1906), p. 109]. He was also the father of Henry Venn, the great Evangelical. There is evidence that Venn's complaint only confirmed Gibson in his view, already formed, of Rundle's conversation as being "very free, talking sometimes like an Arian, sometimes like a Socinian" [Norman Sykes, *Edmund Gibson* (London, 1926), pp. 270-71].

Dr Mawson: Matthias Mawson (1683-1770), who was master of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge 1724-44 and vice-chancellor 1730-31. He was successively bishop of Llandaff 1739, Chichester 1740 and Ely 1754. As one of the duke of Newcastle's adherents at Cambridge, Mawson proved useful there as bishop of Ely (*D.N.B.*).

Dr Fleming: Sir George Fleming, second baronet (1667-1747). He came from an ancient and well-established Westmoreland family, the son of Sir Daniel, M.P. Cockermouth 1685-87. He had been archdeacon of Carlisle (1705) and then dean (1727) [*D.N.B.*].

Mr Powlett: William Powlett, a notary public, who was given a patent (3 November, 1725) as deputy to William Skelton, principal Register of the bishop of London's Consistory Court for engrossing letters of orders and licenses. The patent was revoked 15 June, 1737 (London Guildhall MS 9531, 20/1, Episcopal Register, p. 431). Powlett's last appearance at an ordination was 13 June, 1742.

His Bill for Instruments and Fees: because of the importance of a bishop's social position and the formalities of his consecration a bishop's expenses on taking possession of his diocese were heavy. In addition the first-fruits, the tax paid on entry into an ecclesiastical dignity, were also high. The diocese of Bristol was one of the poorest sees in terms of

ecclesiastical revenues and its penury was proverbial (see Best, *Temporal Pillars*, p. 20; Sykes, *Church and State in XVIIIth Century*, p. 61).

Dilapidations were the sums charged against an incumbent or his executors to make good the damages to the residence incurred during his incumbency. The two parties were seldom able to agree on the amount necessary to bring the house into a state of good repair. The system of dilapidations was a cause of much vexation and hardship to all classes of clergy.

Dr Thomas: John Thomas (1696-1781), who after taking his degrees at Oxford, became a fellow of All Souls' college in 1720. He was appointed one of George II's chaplains in 1742, and through the favour of the king was successively bishop of Peterborough 1747-57, Salisbury 1757-61 and Winchester 1761-81. Thomas was made preceptor to George, the young Prince of Wales (later George III) in 1752, and was a "useful bishop as well as a good preacher" (*D.N.B.*). He is easily confused with John Thomas (1691-1766), later bishop of Lincoln (1744-61), and John Thomas (1712-93), chaplain to George II and later bishop of Rochester (1774-93).

ABp Wake: William Wake (1657-1737), archbishop of Canterbury 1716-37, who had been a powerful Whig ecclesiastical controversialist under Queen Anne. He was immensely and genuinely learned in the early history of the English church. From 1717 he was in disfavour as connected with the Prince of Wales and his influence was eclipsed by Edmund Gibson, bishop of London. In 1727 Wake hoped for some influence in the new reign, but, finding his recommendations ignored, "has chosen to sit still at Lambeth, and tells everybody he has no interest at Court" (John Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, V, p. 97).

The celebrated **Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Course and Constitution of Nature** was listed as available in the monthly catalogue of new books from the *London Magazine* for June, 1736. It was a quarto edition priced at 9 shillings. By December, 1736 a second edition was on sale. [See *The Monthly Catalogues from the London Magazine 1732-66*, ed. D.F. Foxon (London, 1966), V/394 & V/704.]

Royal Dispensation: the dispensing power, part of the royal prerogative, had been theoretically limited by the Bill of Rights of 1689, not abolished.

to visit my Diocese: Secker was bishop of Bristol 1734-37.

Mr Walker: John Walker, who was rector of Hinton Martell 1724, and of Spetisbury 1727; he was made prebendary of Wells in the same year [John Hutchins, *History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset* (Westminster, 1868), III, 529]. He was presented to the archdeaconry of Dorset by Archbishop Secker's option on 20 May, 1762 (L.P.L. MS Canterbury Act Book, X, p. 34).

FOLIO 23 (1735-36)

Papists & Dissenters: probably Secker's Inquiries raised unnecessary fears at the very time (1732-36) during which some of the dissenters made a drive to repeal the Test and Corporation Acts. For evidence of the controversy see the letters and essays in *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1735 and 1736.

Dr Carew Reynell (1698-1745) had been chaplain to William Bradshaw, bishop of Bristol, and chancellor of the diocese. In 1737 he went to Ireland as first chaplain to the lord lieutenant (the duke of Devonshire) and was elevated as bishop of Down and Connor in 1739. He succeeded Rundle as bishop of Derry in 1743.

K. Wms Statue in Queens Square: the Queen Square to which Secker refers was part of what is now Queen Anne's Gate. Until 1823 Queen Anne's Gate was two closes, that to the west called the Square. In reference to the statue Secker is probably mistaken: he appears to be thinking of the statue of Queen Anne which was originally to be placed on the portico of St. Mary-le-Strand but instead was placed in front of No. 15 Queen Square. The two known statues of William III were not erected until 1800 (St. James's Square) and in 1907 (Broad Walk, south of Kensington Palace). See Nikolaus Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: London*, I, 3rd ed. (London, 1973), pp. 636-37 & 311.

Quakers' Bill was designed to give Quakers who were sued for payment of tithe the opportunity to avoid expensive and lengthy litigation in the ecclesiastical courts by allowing their cases to be more summarily tried by justices of the peace. The act, supported by Walpole, passed the House of Commons but the opposition of lords Talbot and Hardwicke, on account of the impracticable nature of its provisions, prevented its passage in the Lords. [See William Holdsworth, *History of English Law*, XII, p. 220 and E.N. Hunt, *Two Early Political Associations* (Oxford, 1961), pp. 83-92.]

Mortmain Act is more correctly titled "The Charitable Uses Act" (9 Geo. II, c. 36, 1736). It was designed to prevent superstitious deathbed

bequests for religious purposes, by requiring licencing and enrolling in Chancery a specified period before the death of the testator. The bill, promoted by Sir Joseph Jekyll and other anticlericals, who expressed fears of increasing clerical wealth and patronage, was aimed especially at Queen Anne's Bounty, whose operations it noticeably curtailed (see Best, *Temporal Pillars*, pp. 102-11; Holdsworth, *History of English Law*, XI, pp. 591-93). One ribald notice described it as "an act entirely to extinguish the small remains of charity yet subsisting among us."

Bp Potter: John Potter (1674?-1747), bishop of Oxford 1715-37 and then archbishop of Canterbury 1737-47. The son of a Yorkshire tradesman, he took his degrees at Oxford and was appointed regius professor of divinity in 1707. He was a scholarly high churchman and well read in patristics. He was described to Sir Robert Walpole by Hervey as ". . . a man . . . of undoubted great learning, of as little doubted probity. He had been always, though reckoned a Tory in the Church uninterruptedly attached to this family, without the lure of any preferment but this poor bishopric of Oxford, where he has stuck for twenty years. The Queen loves him; his character will support you in sending him to Lambeth; and his capacity is not so good, nor his temper so bad, as to make you apprehend any great danger in his being there" [Edward Carpenter, *Cantuar: The Archbishops in Their Office* (London, 1971), p. 252].

Ld Hardwicke: Philip Yorke, first earl of Hardwicke (1690-1764), the son of a Dover attorney, who started out himself that way. He was trained at the Middle Temple and after an early debut in parliament he was successively solicitor-general 1720, attorney-general 1724, and lord chancellor 1737-56. He was a confidant of the duke of Newcastle and a great but Erastian lawyer, whose views of the ecclesiastical constitution of the realm did not correspond with those expressed in Bishop Gibson's introduction to his *Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani* (1713). William King, the Oxford Tory, suggested that he did not learn Latin till after he was made lord chancellor [*Political and Literary Anecdotes of His Own Times* (London, 1818), p. 179]. After the Talbots he was important for Secker's advancement in the church.

Gibson broke with Sir Robt Walpole: Francis Hare, bishop of Chichester, believed that Walpole had thought for some time that Gibson had a mind to break with the court and used the opportunity presented by the Quakers' Bill to do so (Sykes, *Edmund Gibson*, pp. 404-06). Gibson's leadership in opposing the bill probably lost him the promotion to Canterbury. N.C. Hunt suggests that Walpole played a game to get Gibson out (*Two Early Political Associations*, pp. 94-99).

Probably at least from 1734, from the agitation aroused when Gibson frustrated Rundle's promotion to Gloucester, he was becoming increasingly unpopular with some of Walpole's supporters, and was being attacked as a new Laud or Wolsey, an accusation strongly suggested by an eminent dissenter, Sir Michael Foster, in his *Examination of the Scheme of Church Power* (1735).

Dr Oliver: William Oliver (1695-1764), a physician whose degree of M.D. had been granted at Cambridge in 1725 and who had trained at Leyden in 1720. He was physician to the Bath Mineral Water Hospital, 1740-61, and the inventor of the "Bath Oliver" biscuit (Innes Smith, *English-Speaking Students*, p. 174 and *D.N.B.*).

Dr Cheyne: George Cheyne (1671-1743), who, like Charles Maitland (see fol. 14), was a Scot from Methlick and who studied medicine probably at Leyden 1691 and graduated M.D. at King's College, Aberdeen 1701. Pope described him to George Lyttleton "as foolish a good kind of Christian Creature as one shall meet with" [12 December, 1739 in *Correspondence of Alexander Pope*, ed. George Sherburn (Oxford, 1956), IV, p. 208]. Much interested in mysticism and an admirer of William Law, he also promoted vegetarianism and cold baths. "Cold Bathing is our Corporal Baptism and Outward Cleansing which gives us present Strength to work out our cure in the Duties of the Vocation whereunto we are called" [*Letters of Dr. George Cheyne to Samuel Richardson 1738-1743*, ed. C.F. Mullet (Columbia, Missouri, 1943), p. 101: Bath, 30 June, 1742].

Dr Harrington: Edward Harrington (1697?-1757), who graduated D.M. at Oxford in 1726 and practiced medicine at Bath (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*).

Dr Mead: Richard Mead (1673-1754), who was a pioneer in the use of inoculation. The son of a dissenting minister, he entered Leyden as a medical student in 1693, received an M.D. at Padua 1695 and at Oxford in 1707 (Innes Smith, *English-Speaking Students*, p. 156). His *Short Discourse concerning Pestilential Contagion and the Methods to be used to Prevent it* (1720) was a pioneer work in exploring the association between environment and disease [T. McKeown & R.G. Brown, "Medical Evidence Related to English Population Changes in the Eighteenth Century," in *Population in History*, ed. D.V. Glass & D.E.C. Eversley (London, 1965), pp. 292-93; William Munk, *The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians in London* (London, 1878), II, 40].

Middleton: possibly John Middleton, author of *A Short Essay on the Operation of Lithotomy, as it is performed by the new method above the Os Pubis* (London, 1727).

Pye: there are two possibilities: George Pye who was M.D. Leyden 1714 and son of George Pye, author of *A Discourse of the Plague*, 1721, or more likely Samuel Pye (d. 1772), the author of *Some Observations on the Several Methods of Lithotomy*, 1724, which reached a fourth edition in 1754 (Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians in London*, II, p. 117).

Mrs Kennon had been midwife at the birth of the future George III and had an extensive practice in London. She very much disapproved of male midwives [John Glaister, *Dr William Smellie and His Contemporaries* (Glasgow, 1894), pp. 48-50].

FOLIO 24 (1736-37)

Mr Brakenridge: William Brakenridge (or Braikenridge), (1703?-1762), a Scot from Glasgow who received his D.D. at Aberdeen. He was incorporated from Queen's college, Oxford receiving his M.A. 1741, B.D. and D.D. 1753. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1752 and contributed to papers on mathematics and population to the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society.

Dr Sykes: Arthur Ashley Sykes (1684?-1756), a disciple of Hoadly who was educated at St. Paul's School and Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. Like Hoadly he admired Dr. Samuel Clarke, and was a prolific controversialist (*D.N.B.*). To him is ascribed *Reasons Alledged against Dr Rundle's Promotion to the See of Gl-----Considered . . .*, *By a Gentleman of the Temple* (1734), an attack on Gibson, taking up the Church power theme.

Oxford was offerd to me: according to custom a Cambridge man like Dr. Gooch could not hold the bishopric of Oxford, and presumably *vice versa*.

Dr Gooch: Sir Thomas Gooch, second baronet (1674-1754), a chaplain to Queen Anne, master of Gonville & Caius college, Cambridge 1716-54 and vice-chancellor 1717-20. He was successively bishop of Bristol 1737-38 "where he stayed so short a time as never to have visited his diocese," of Norwich 1738-48, and of Ely 1748-54 (*D.N.B.*). He was reputed to be careful for the formal department and outward dress of the clergy [R.W. Ketton-Cremer, *Country Neighbourhood* (London, 1951), pp. 189-90].

Difference of the Income: the bishopric of Oxford was officially valued in the *Liber Valorum* (John Ecton, London, 1723) at £381-11-0½, while Bristol was listed at £327-5-7½. However in 1762 Oxford was listed as having a reported yearly value of £500, Bristol of £450. In view of the expenses of translation one can understand Secker's reluctance to accept the office.

Dr Lisle: Samuel Lisle (1638-1749), who had been chaplain to the Levant Company 1710-19 and then domestic chaplain to Archbishop Wake (1721), the latter having appointed him archdeacon of Canterbury in 1724. He was prolocutor of convocation in 1734 and 1741, and warden of Wadham college, Oxford 1739-44. Regarded as a very sound Whig divine, he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph in 1744 which he held until his translation to Norwich 1748.

Commendams: the term was used of a benefice, which a bishop or other dignitary was allowed to hold by dispensation together with his own preferment. Benefices so held were prohibited in England by statute in 1836.

Lord Chancellor Talbot died in 1737.

FOLIO 25 (1737-38)

John Talbot (c. 1712-1756), the third son of the lord chancellor, was M.P. for Brecon 1753-54 and Ilchester 1754-56. In all recorded divisions he voted for the government [*The House of Commons, 1759-90*, ed. Lewis Namier & John Brooke (London, 1964), III, p. 516], and helped to inaugurate in 1753 the "New Interest" in Oxfordshire [R.J. Robson, *The Oxfordshire Election of 1754* (London, 1949), p. 23]. He married, as his first wife, the daughter of Sir Matthew Decker.

Daniel Burton (1705-1775) matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford in 1717, aged 12, and proceeded B.A. 1721, M.A. 1724, B.D. 1732 and D.D. 1735. He was prebendary and precentor of Exeter, and rector of St. Peter le-Poer in London 1751-75. Secker pressed him for a canonry at Christ Church but got from Newcastle only a whiffling reply (B.L. Add. MS 32,857, fol. 322: Secker to Newcastle, 2 July, 1755; MS 32,858, fol. 67: Newcastle to Secker, 8 August; and again in 1760, MS 32,906, fol. 43: Secker to Newcastle, 13 May). After much argument Burton agreed in 1761 to be secretary of the S.P.G. (L.P.L. MS 1123, fol. 241: Burton to Secker, 21 October, 1761). Burton presented a copy of the Hudson portrait of Secker to Christ Church, Oxford, probably in

1764. He later acted as executor for Secker's will. See fol. 41 (under St. Peters Poor).

Miss Campbel now Marchioness Grey: see next entry.

Duke & Duchess of Kent: Henry Grey, twelfth earl and first duke (1671-1740), was one of the Lords Justices or regents on the death of Queen Anne and, among other offices, lord steward of the Household to George I 1716-19. His title as marquis of Grey descended to his granddaughter Jemima Campbell (1722-97), second countess of Hardwicke. He also served as a vestryman of St. James's, Westminster (Vestry Minutes, 11 April, 1734; 2 May, 1735; 17 April, 1736; 19 April, 1737). The duchess, his second wife, was Sophia, daughter of William Bentinck, earl of Portland, whom he married 24 March, 1729.

Queen Caroline died: Horace Walpole reported that she refused the sacrament at her death [*Reminiscences of Horace Walpole*, ed. Paget Toynbee (Oxford, 1924), pp. 71-72] and that Archbishop Potter announced that she "was in a heavenly disposition," so that the public was unaware of her refusal. This statement may be no more true than some of his other gossip.

preached a sermon: according to Beilby Porteus and George Stinton who edited his sermons for publication, it was "published in the Second Volume of his Occasional Sermons, which appeared in his Life-time" [*Sermons on Several Subjects*, second edition (London, 1771), I, p. xxiii].

the Princesses were Anne (1709-1759), Amelia or Emily (1711-1786), Caroline Elizabeth (1713-1757), Mary (1723-1772), and Louisa (1724-1751).

Spital Sermon was one of those preached on Easter Monday and Tuesday originally from a special pulpit at St. Mary Spital outside of Bishopsgate, afterwards at St. Bride's and finally after 1797 at Christ Church, Newgate St. Secker's sermon was based on a text from I Peter 4:10 and printed for publication. (See *Sermons*, V, pp. 65-66.)

Sir John Barnard (1685-1746), Lord Mayor of London 1737-38 and M.P. for the City of London 1722-61, was first elected as an independent Whig and was a vigorous opponent of Walpole. Under his leadership the City allied itself with the "Patriots" or "Considerable Grumbling Whiggs" and the Tory remnants in the Commons to oppose Walpole over his Excise Bill, the Septennial Act and his efforts to maintain peace with Spain. He was prominent in 1736 in bringing about closer relations

between the City and the Prince of Wales [A.T. Henderson, *London and the National Government 1721-1742* (Durham, N.C., 1945), pp. 174-75; Namier and Brooke, *House of Commons 1754-90*, II, p. 49]. For Secker's reference to Barnard, see his Sermon IV, preached on Easter Monday, 1738, praising his uncommon abilities in promoting religion, virtue, peace and good order, "his Exemplary disinterestedness" (*Sermons*, V, pp. 65-66). Secker was not the only preacher to praise him; Richard Venn, preaching before Barnard on 30 January, 1737, referred to his support of the universities in the debates about mortmain, particularly praiseworthy as coming from a man "that had *not* been educated within their walls," and so did not have that natural fondness for "places where they enjoyed so much satisfaction, and received so much benefit" [*Tracts and Sermons on Several Occasions* (London, 1740), pp. 275-76].

FOLIO 26 (1738-39)

Prince of Wales: Frederick Louis (1707-1751), whose marriage to the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha was solemnized at St. James's Palace on 26 April, 1736. Following the birth of his eldest daughter in 1737 Frederick had openly broken with George II and been ordered, with his family, to quit St. James's. They lived first at Kew and then at Norfolk House. Frederick was active politically between 1737 and 1751, and after 1746 he was virtually head of the opposition. Only a partial reconciliation with the king occurred before Frederick's sudden death in March 1751.

an Account of this whole Matter does not appear to have survived among Secker's papers.

Baptism of the young Prince referred to is that of the future George III. Mrs. Catherine Talbot, after Secker's death, gave the snuff box to Ann, daughter of Ann *née* Abson who in 1751 married Thomas Frost, the archbishop's nephew (L.P.L. MS 1719, fol. 1, Ann to Abigail-Anna Frost, n.d.). The elder Ann Frost died, aged 40, in 1761; the younger Ann died 23 July, 1771, aged 19 (Nottingham Central Library, Anna Gawtherne's Journal, fols. 7 r., 12).

the eldest Daughter: Augusta (1737-1813), who later married Charles William Frederick, hereditary prince of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and **the youngest** was Caroline Matilda (1751-1775), later wife of Christian VII of Denmark.

Bishop Hayter: Thomas Hayter (1702-1762), bishop of Norwich 1749-61, then London 1761-62, who was appointed preceptor to the

future George III as prince of Wales in 1751. He was approved of by Archbishop Herring for his “Integrity, Strength of Constitution, Learning, and Generosity of Spirit, with an ample Fortune” (B.L. Add. MS 32,716, fol. 393, to Newcastle, 29 September, 1748) but disliked by George III as “an intriguing unworthy man, more fitted to be a Jesuit than an English bishop” [*Diaries and Correspondence of . . . George Rose*, ed. L.V. Harcourt (London, 1860), II, pp. 187-88]. Newcastle regarded Hayter’s appointment to London as the fruit of conspiracy by Pitt and Bute against Newcastle himself (B.L. Add. MS 32,925, fol. 155, to Hardwicke, 18 July, 1761). Secker thought him “a very able and active man, and hath friends of great influence” (L.P.L. MS 1123, fol. 238, letter to William Smith at Philadelphia, 10 October, 1761). Hayter was a determined Protestant, stout against Popery.

St Annes Parish was probably St. Anne’s, Limehouse (Limehouse was originally part of the large parish of Stepney). Under the Act of 1711 the building of 50 new churches was authorized, St. Anne’s being the first of three in Stepney. Designed by Nicholas Hawksmoor, it was started in 1714 and not completed until 1724. St. Anne’s did not become a separate parish until May, 1729.

Dr Barton: Philip Barton (1695-1765), of Winchester and New college who was granted a B.C.L. 1720, made a fellow of New college in 1724, and D.C.L. 1733. His benefices included a prebendary of Chichester 1730 and Winchester 1731. He was canon of Christ Church 1733, rector of Hannington, Hampshire, 1728-31, Houghton 1729-32, vicar of Buriton, Hampshire 1732, and of Portsea 1751. His epitaph in Christ Church describes him as *vir vita et studiis vere Academicus, Qui ingenia fovit, doctos amavit* (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*).

to use Tickets: to prevent a repetition of confirmation and to lessen the confusion while confirming very large crowds of people, oftentimes in small churches, the bishops adopted the practice of requiring tickets from their parochial clergy for all confirmands. Secker strictly urged his clergy to instruct their people that “they are never to be confirmed any more than baptised a second time” (Secker’s Charge II quoted by Sykes, *Church and State*, p. 133).

I do not remember in what Year: on 25 February, 1736, the opposition motion to settle £100,000 on the Prince was after long debate rejected. The *Journals* note the presence of Secker, but not of Bishop Benson (*L.J.*, XXV, 306).

other Bishops: Lichfield (Richard Smalbroke, 1731-49), Hereford (Henry Egerton, 1724-46), Lincoln (Richard Reynolds, 1723-44).

Mr Upton: John Upton (1707-1760), educated at Oxford where he was elected fellow of Exeter college 1728. He was made rector of Scavington with Donnington, Somerset, in 1732, of Great Rissington, Gloucestershire, prebendary of Rochester 1737, and also held the sinecure rectory of Landrillo, Denbigh. Secker is incorrect about the date of publication. Upton's edition of *Arrian's Epictetus* is listed as available in the monthly catalogue of the *London Magazine* in March, 1742, priced 1 guinea [*The Monthly Catalogues from The London Magazine, 1732-66*, ed. by D.F. Foxon (London, 1966 rpt.), XI/156].

FOLIO 27 (1739-40)

May 29, 1739 I preached: Secker's sermon, based on Psalm 106: 12-13, was an anniversary one, commemorating the restoration of Charles II. It was published and available to the public in June, 1739 at 6d. [See *The Gentleman's Magazine, 1731-51*, ed. by D.F. Foxon (London, 1966 rpt.), IX/332].

Non-suited: in early use non-suit was the cessation of a suit resulting from the voluntary withdrawal of the plaintiff; in later use, it meant the stoppage of a suit by the judge, when, in his opinion, the plaintiff failed to make out a legal cause of action or to bring sufficient evidence (*O.E.D.*).

Duke of Marlborough: Charles Spencer, third duke (1706-1758), who was disliked by George II for his support of the prince of Wales and described as "a scoundrel, rascal and Blackguard" (Robson, *Oxfordshire Election of 1754*, p. 1). At first an opponent of Sir Robert Walpole, in 1738 he went over to the Court party, accepting a colonelcy and becoming lord of the bedchamber. Horace Walpole emphasized his good sense, modesty and generosity.

Mr Rustat: John Rustat who was elected clerk 16 April, 1734 (St. James's Vestry Minutes).

Mr Draper: Edward Draper (b. 1699?), son of Edward Draper of Newent, Gloucestershire, who matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1716, received his B.A. in 1720 and his M.A. in 1724. He was nominated by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke as vicar of Minsterworth in 1747 which he held until 1777. Joseph Wintle gave this parish land to produce yearly £1-10-1 for bread for twenty poor householders yearly forever [Ralph Bigland, *Historical, Monumental and Genealogical Collections relative to the County of Gloucester* (London, 1791), I, p. 48]. His son was probably the Edward Draper (d. 1825) who earned his B.A. at Oxford in

1757 and was appointed rector of Leckhampton, County Gloucester in 1767.

Mr Yorke, now Lord Hardwicke, to Miss Campbell, now Marchioness Grey: Philip Yorke (1720-1790), styled viscount Royston in 1754 and from 1764 second earl of Hardwicke, married on 22 May, 1740, Jemima Campbell, daughter of the third earl of Breadalbane. He was M.P. for Reigate 1741-47, for Cambridgeshire 1747-64 and succeeded his father as high steward of the university of Cambridge. He was also teller of the exchequer 1738 and served in the cabinet during the brief ministry of Lord Rockingham (1766). He was a sensitive bookish man, whose "ruling passion was collecting historical documents" (Namier and Brooke, *H.C. 1754-90*, III, p. 681).

FOLIO 28 (1740-41)

Dr Hartley: David Hartley the elder (1705-1757), who was described by his son as having "practised Christianity and Physic with the greatest reputation in the city of Bath" [G.H. Gutteridge, *David Hartley M.P.* (Berkeley, 1926), pp. 234-35]. He was originally intended for the Church, "but restrained by some scruples which made him reluctant to sign the XXXIX Articles" [see his son's "Sketch of the Life and Character of Dr. Hartley," prefixed to the elder's *Observations on Man*, 5th ed. (London, 1810), p. i]. As a philosopher he influenced Joseph Priestley, both of them described by Leslie Stephen as "theological materialists" [*History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century*, 3rd ed. (London, 1902; reprinted New York, 1949), I, 65].

Mrs Stephens: Joanna Stephens (d. 1774), the daughter of a Berkshire gentleman, who improved on a prescription she came upon by chance, for relieving the stone, made of eggshells dried in an oven and powdered. David Hartley (see entry above) published an account of numerous cures in which by her medicines the stone was disintegrated and excreted, in *A View of the Present Evidence for and against Mrs. Stephens's Medicines, as a Solvent for the Stone* (London, 1739). A subscription was attempted to raise £5,000 to purchase the disclosure of her secrets, of which Secker was the first of a large number of distinguished persons, though not the largest subscriber. This effort falling very distinctly short of its object, an act of Parliament, 12 Geo. II c. 23, was secured, which received the royal assent 14 June, 1739, for a gift of £5,000, provided that the remedies turned out upon examination to be genuine and not quackery. These being certified as genuine by a committee which included Potter, archbishop of Canterbury, Secker and Benson, Hardwicke, and medical authorities Hartley, William Cheselden and Caesar

Hawkins, Mrs. Stephens received the £5,000 on 18 March, 1740 [*A Supplement to a Pamphlet entitled A View . . .* (n.d.), pp. 48-51]. Even so, there remained the doubtful, for whom Hartley wrote an elaborate *Ad Virum Clarissimum Ric. Mead . . . Epistola* (Bath, 1751). He also published *De Lithontriptico a Joanna Stephens nuper invento Dissertatio Epistolaris* in 1741 at Leyden. Secker regularly mentions throughout the autobiography taking “Mrs Stephens’s medicines.”

John Frost (d. 1765) was matriculated at Exeter college, Oxford 19 May, 1740, aged 21 and received his B.A. 1744 and M.A. in 1746 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*). His letters of priest’s orders, with the seal and signature of Thomas, bishop of Oxford, dated 22 December, 1745, are in the Nottingham Central Library. Secker later appointed him to several livings.

FOLIO 29 (1741-42)

Admiral Vernon: Edward Vernon (1684-1757), who after a long naval career was promoted to the rank of admiral in 1745. Secker appears to have confused his dates here since Vernon had taken the defenceless Porto Bello in 1739. Reference is unclear since Vernon had failed to take Cartagena in 1741. The premature news of the port’s fall never became a reality. Vernon is best known as the first commander to issue “grog” (rum diluted with water) (*D.N.B.*).

Court Candidates: Sir Charles Wager and William Clayton (created Baron Sundon in 1735), who were opposed by Admiral Vernon and Charles Edwin, and unseated on petition. The first earl of Egmont, describing the riots which took place at the Westminster election, commented that “the people are so distasteful at the present administration [Walpole’s] that they cannot endure any who serve in offices under it” (*G.E.C., Complete Peerage*).

Prince of Wales: Secker’s account of these transactions to Hardwicke is in B.L. Add. MS 35,587, fols. 2-5; another account is in the *Diary of Viscount Perceval afterwards first Earl of Egmont* (London, 1923), III, pp. 238-39. The treatment Secker received at court clearly was a sore point with him. However, his failure to vote consistently with the government also explains his “protracted tenure” of the poor sees of Bristol and Oxford without other *commendam* than St. James (see Sykes, *Church and State*, pp. 63-64).

FOLIO 30 (1741)

Francis Ayscough (1700-1763), who was graduated M.A. in 1723 from Corpus Christi college, Oxford, was clerk of the closet to Prince

Frederick and afterwards preceptor to the future George III. A man of original mind, he “suffered at Oxford as a Whig and Hoadleian, from his College there, where he was refused a fellowship, but on appeal to Bishop Willis (the Visitor) was admitted. . . . Bishop Potter used him ill afterwards in his exercise for his Doctor’s degree. . . . He fell by the death of the Prince of Wales from a thousand a year in hand & the greatest expectancies, to the income of a country living” [E. Pyle, *Memoirs of a Royal Chaplain 1729-63*, ed. by Alfred Hartshorne (London, 1905), letter lxxxvii, 25 December 1756.] George II regarded him as a “very bad man,” who “taught children bad things” [“Leicester House Politics, 1750-60,” ed. by Aubrey Newman in *Camden Miscellany XXIII* (London, 1969), p. 208]. His reward finally came in 1761 when he was made dean of Bristol.

the King was abroad: George II was in Hanover from 7 May to 20 October, 1741.

Mr Bonney: Thomas Bonney, who graduated B.A. from Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1733 and M.A. in 1738, and was chaplain to Lord King, baron of Ockham. He was dispensed to hold Ockham, Surrey, with St. Andrew Undershaft on 12 May, 1762 (L.P.L. MS Canterbury Act Book X, fol. 32). When he came to St. James’s, he was “very acceptable to the parish” (*Egmont Diary* II, p. 467, 18 February 1737/8) but this did not last.

I will arise & go to my Father: this portion of scripture (Luke 15:18-19) was one of those sentences appointed to be read by the minister at the beginning of Morning Prayer.

the 5th Commandment: rumor had made an even better story of the original by having Secker preach on “Honour thy father and thy mother” before the Prince of Wales.

The Lord is good to all: the text was probably taken from Psalm 145:9, although there are numerous citations of the simpler phraseology, “The Lord is good.”

FOLIO 31 (1741-42)

Bishop of Bristol: Butler, who was nominated 19 October and consecrated 3 December 1738, was another whose appointment was helped by the Talbot influence and the earlier recommendation of Queen Caroline.

Ministry was changed: Walpole's administration was replaced by a government headed by the earl of Wilmington (16 February 1742), but the most prominent member was Lord Carteret.

Mr. Pulteney: Sir William (1684-1764), created first earl of Bath on 13 July, 1742, whose acceptance of the peerage destroyed his political reputation as seen in the ironic epigram:

“Here, dead to fame, lives patriot Will; his Grave—a Lordly-seat;
His Title proves his Epitaph; his Robes—his Winding-sheet.”

He was long the outstanding figure in the Whig opposition to Walpole with whom he had broken in 1725. He was pious but apparently stingy. According to Horace Walpole, when Carteret had refused to contribute to a parish subscription, it had been “in the style of Lord Bath” [*Horace Walpole's Correspondence with Sir Horace Mann*, ed. by W.S. Lewis, Hunting Smith and George L. Lam (New Haven, 1954), III, p. 167: 22 November 1745 o.s.].

Lord Carteret: John Carteret (1690-1763), who was created Earl Granville in 1744, and was secretary of state 1742-44 with Newcastle as a colleague. He was both erastian and anticlerical. In 1751 he wrote a series of dry letters to Secker, as from one master of irony to another, in a dispute which Secker, as bishop of Oxford, had with Reynolds, bishop of Lincoln, and the dean and chapter of Lincoln about the right of institution to Thame, of which Carteret was at this time patron (Bodl. MS dioc. Oxford 653, fol. 45 ff.).

Lord Tweeddale: John Hay, fourth Marquis of Tweeddale (c. 1695-1762), who was elected one of the representative peers for Scotland in 1722 and in later parliaments, and served as secretary of state for Scotland 1742-46 under Lord Wilmington; at this time he was also King's commissioner to the Church of Scotland. He was an anti-Walpole Whig and great friend of Lord Carteret, whose daughter he married.

FOLIO 32 (1742)

Pension Bill: from 1730-42 five such Pension Bills were introduced, each designed to enforce legislation already on the statute books. To support one was to manifest opposition to government, or that spirit of “independence” of administration which was conventionally approved of by all but the most hardened courtiers. Secker seems to have been exercised in mind by the moral and constitutional issues involved. On an earlier bill, in the spring of 1740, he had had a long conversation with

Lord Egmont, one of his parishioners. At that time, by the undue influence of ministers and court in the legislature, he saw “as evidently as two and two make four, that our constitution is irrecoverably going.” On the other hand, by making it compulsory for members to declare on oath whether or not they had pensions, and of what sort, Secker feared that perjury would be encouraged. Egmont thought this might be a way whereby his rector might square his conscience to vote against the bill on the next day, and to earn thereby the gratitude of the government. In the event, Secker had supported the bill, as did his friend Benson of Gloucester, and Reynolds, bishop of Lincoln (*Egmont Diary* III, pp. 122-23, 18-19 March, 1740). The *Place Bills* served the same purpose of opposition.

Earl of Orfords Conduct: Walpole, after his defeat in January, 1742, was pensioned off and created earl of Orford. A number of proposals between March and June 1742 to prosecute him for ministerial corruption while he was in office were defeated. The campaign against Walpole was abandoned after a spectacular defeat on 1 December, 1742 [A.S. Foord, *His Majesty's Opposition 1714-1830* (Oxford, 1964), pp. 240-42].

Select Vestries of Westminster: for the evidence at St. James's see *C.J.* xxiv, pp. 232-38. The vestry was complained of, as having, in years past, exceeded its legal powers, in the assessment, collection and use of the several parish rates, and in the management of special collections for the poor, an accusation which Secker may have had in mind in his careful description of how the fund for the poor in the winter of 1739-40 had been run. There certainly seemed to be some evidence that property of vestrymen and parish officers was lightly assessed. The country market owned by one of the Ludbeys along with others was curiously exempt from rates and other Ludbey property seemed rated favorably (p. 234). Lord Powlett, a vestryman, was even reported as having said that “we that sit at the Board must take the Burthen off ourselves” (p. 235). On the other hand, the complainants assured the committee that they “had no Charge against the present Vestry,” and that “it were much to be wished they could transmit their Integrity to their Successors” (p. 236).

To christen one of the Princes Children: Secker's return to St. James's must have been for some other reason. None of the Prince of Wales's children was born between 1740 and 1743.

Dr Wishart: William Wishart (d. 1753), who was elected principal and first professor of divinity at the University of Edinburgh in 1737 and called as minister of the New Greyfriars Church probably the same year (1738?) [Hew Scott, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ* (Edinburgh, 1915), p. 140].

his brother: George Wishart (d. 1785), who received his M.A. at Edinburgh in 1719 and was ordained in 1726. He was minister of the Tron Church and principal clerk of the General Assembly (Scott, *Fasti*, pp. 136-37).

Mr Wallace: Robert Wallace (1696-1771), who was minister of New Greyfriars Church 1733-38 and New North Church, Edinburgh, 1738-71. He was active in the intellectual life of Edinburgh and author of several dissertations on social questions. His *Various Prospects of Mankind, Nature and Providence* (1761) is said to have influenced Malthus, and *Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind* (1753) contains a strong criticism of Hume (*D.N.B.*).

Son of my Cousin Brough: George Staunton Brough (d. 1766), who was a graduate of Cambridge (B.A. 1740 and M.A. 1743) and ordained priest on September 19, 1742. He held the vicarage of Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, from 1742 to 1759 (Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*).

Nephew of Bishop Butler: Bishop Butler had a number of nephews and nieces. The reference here appears to be to Joseph Butler (1714?-1798), an M.A. of Exeter college, Oxford in 1738, who was rector of St. Paul's, Shadwell, and prebendary of Islington in St. Paul's cathedral [George Hennessy, *Novum Repertorium* (London, 1898), pp. 34, 372; *G.M.*, LXVIII (1798), p. 811].

Bishop [Butler] had been appointed dean of St. Paul's in 1740.

FOLIO 33 (1742-43)

Mr Brakenridge: Brakenridge was appointed rector of St. Michael, Bassishaw, 24 April, 1742 which he held until his death in 1762.

Dr Gregory: David Gregory (1696-1767), who was the first regius professor of Modern History and Languages at Oxford in 1724 which appointment he resigned on being made canon of Christ Church cathedral in 1736. In 1756 he was made dean of Christ Church and master of Sherborne Hospital, Durham in 1759. As one widely read and travelled he was apparently well qualified for his chair, and a good modern linguist. He was also influential in the completion of Christ Church library, to which he gave a number of books [Henry L. Thompson, *Christ Church* (London, 1900), pp. 157-60]. Horace Walpole repeated the gossip that Secker had, in some not too creditable manner, arranged this marriage.

Gin Bill: in 1736 (9 Geo. II c. 23) such heavy excise duties and license fees for retailers had been placed on “Brandy, Rum, Arrack, Usquebaugh, Geneva, *Aqua Vitae*, or any other distilled Spirituous Liquors, or Strong Water, unmixed or mixed with themselves or any other Ingredients” as would be prohibitive of their retail sale. Instead there developed a large clandestine sale. The promoters of the statute of 1743 (16 Geo. II. c. 8) intended that by duties less severe, but still high, the sale of these liquors might be confined to the well-to-do. Secker thought, as did the ten other bishops who voted against the bill, that spirituous liquors might be dispensed, but should not be retailed to anybody. “An excess in strong liquors may make a man drunk, an excess in spirituous liquors makes him mad” (*Parl. Deb.* xi, col. 1191, 1294 n., 1296 n.).

FOLIO 34 (1743-44)

Mr Sandys: Samuel Sandys (1695-1770), a country Whig long in opposition to Walpole, who was M.P. for Worcester 1718-43 and chancellor of the exchequer February 1742-December 1743. He was created Lord Sandys, Baron of Ombersley, in 1743, and was chief promoter in the House of Commons of the Gin Bill of 1743 (Sedgwick, *H.C.*, II, pp. 407-08).

Bp Hough: John Hough (1651-1743), who was successively bishop of Oxford 1690, of Lichfield and Coventry 1699 and of Worcester 1717; he was also offered but declined the primacy on the death of Tenison in 1715. He was better known as that president of Magdalen college, Oxford, who was ejected by James II in 1687. Apart from this and his liberal benefactions, his biographers so far have found difficulty in saying much about him. “His constant beverage after dinner, when upwards of ninety years of age,” is said to have been “strong beer and sugar” [Treadway Russell Nash, *Collections for the History of Worcestershire* (London, 1799), supplement vol. II, p. clxiii].

Hanover Troops was another issue, like places and pensions, for the opposition to attack the ministry. The decision in 1742 to take Hanoverian troops into British pay brought the issue to the fore and kept it constantly before Parliament for two years. The vote on 18 January, 1744 gained opponents to using the troops the rather large vote of 226. Anti-Hanoverian sentiment undoubtedly encouraged the Jacobites and contributed to the '45 rising (A.S. Foord, *His Majesty's Opposition*, p. 245).

Pretenders Son: Charles Edward Stuart (1720-1788), the “Young Pretender” and eldest son of the titular James III. The outbreak of war

between Britain and France encouraged the Jacobites to attempt the invasion of England. The "Young Pretender" was sent from Rome to lead the expedition but it was foiled in 1744 by the English fleet at Dunkirk.

the Sermon of 1744-1745 is found in *Nine Sermons preached in the Parish of St. James Westminster on occasion of the late War and Rebellion* which was published in London in 1758. The book of sermons reached a fourth edition by 1795.

Bill to attain: (17 Geo. II c. 39) was entitled "An Act to make it Treason to hold correspondence with the sons of the Pretender to the Crown, and for attainting them of High Treason in case they should land or attempt to land in Great Britain or any of the Dominions thereunto belonging. . . ." In the Lords the bill was defended by lords Carteret and Hardwicke, as well as Secker, and passed against "a strong and animated protest" [W. Belsham, *Memoirs of the Kings of Great Britain*, 2nd ed. (London, 1796), II, p. 123].

Duchess Dowager of Marlborough: Sarah (b. 1660), widow of the first duke, who died in her 85th year, probably at Marlborough House, Westminster, on 18 October, 1744 and was buried in the chapel at Blenheim Palace.

FOLIO 35 (1744)

Lord Cornbury: Henry Hyde, styled viscount Cornbury (1710-1753), who was M.P. for Oxford University 1732-51. A friend of Bolingbroke and of Jacobite leanings, he was until 1735 in active communication with the titular James III. After some flirtation with the Prince of Wales's party he voted with the government 1741-45 [Ward, *Georgian Oxford*, p. 161; Sedgwick, *H.C.*, II, pp. 164-65].

FOLIO 36 (1744-45)

She gave Charities: Secker is apparently defending the duchess since in her will the only bequest to the poor was £300 to the poor of Woodstock, which the anonymous commentator on her published will described as a "trifling Sum" [*A True and Authentick Copy of the Last Will and Testament of . . . Sarah, Late Duchess Dowager of Marlborough* (London, 1745), p. vi].

Account of her Quarrels was published in March 1742 as *An Account of the Conduct of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough from her first coming to Court to the Year 1710* and reflects her bitter antagonism to Walpole. It

provoked a number of replies and was in turn defended by Henry Fielding.

Lord Marchmont: Hugh Hume-Campbell (1708-1794), third earl of Marchmont, who was one of the representative peers for Scotland 1750-84 and a strong anti-Walpolean Whig. He was a friend and executor of Pope as well as the duchess of Marlborough [Alan Valentine, *The British Establishment 1760-84* (Norman, Oklahoma, 1970), I, pp. 479-80].

Dr Stephens: James Stephens or Stevens who was styled Doctor in Physic, a "man of business and trustee" who was bequeathed £15,000 and £300 a year [*A True and Authentick Copy of the Last Will and Testament of . . . Sarah, Late Duchess Dowager of Marlborough*, pp. 21, 25, 27; A. L. Rowse, *The Early Churchills* (London, 1956), p. 412]. He was employed as an amanuensis, and to vet the duke's biography [David Green, *Sarah Duchess of Marlborough* (London, 1967), p. 304].

Mr Hargrave cannot be identified with certainty. He may be the James Hargrave of Oxford who died 23 December, 1783, aet. 69 [Musgrave, *Obituary; G.M.*, LIII (1783), p. 1066].

Mr Wake: Secker's memory seems here to have failed him. He was probably thinking of Richard Waite who received his B.A. from Christ's college, Cambridge, in 1741 and subscribed as assistant curate at the Berwick Street Chapel on 30 May, 1742 (London Guildhall Library MS 9540, II, p. 189 and similarly noticed in Bishop Gibson's Diocese Book, the "Velvet Book," MS 9550, fol. 88).

Reader at Berwick street Chapel: the parish of St. James's had two chapels of ease which the trustees administered. Berwick Street Chapel was purchased from a French congregation and remodeled at great expense in 1707. The slightly older, built at the expense of Archbishop Tenison and called King's Street Chapel (1702), lay in the northern and less fashionable section of the parish. Both chapels provided weekday and Sunday services, using Preachers and Readers.

FOLIO 37 (1745-47)

The Rebellion broke out: Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, landed in the western Highlands in July 1745. As most of the British army was serving on the continent in the war of the Austrian Succession, there were only some 3000 reserves under Sir John Cope garrisoning Scotland. When the Pretender captured Edinburgh and

routed Cope's force at the battle of Prestonpans in September, the road to England seemed to lie open.

the before mentioned Sermon: see fol. 34.

both my Chapels: Berwick Street Chapel and King's Street Chapel.

the Association was one which men joined to pledge themselves and their resources to defend the Protestant Succession. Secker kept in his *Miscellanea* copies of the speeches made at Association meetings by the archbishop of York and the bishop of Norwich. At the county meeting at Oxford Secker signed the Association (Bodl. MS Gough Oxford 101, Oxfordshire Elections no. 26).

clandestine marriages: the inadequacy of the laws about marriage was a well-known social problem of the period. Canon law required the publication of banns or the obtaining of a license before the celebration of a marriage, but an irregular marriage performed by any clergyman was still legal. This made possible the clandestine marriages which were so often romantically described in novels about the eighteenth century, and were difficult to control. Between October 1704 and February 1705, for example, "no fewer than 2950 such marriages are recorded" (Overton & Relton, *History of the English Church 1714-1800*, p. 297).

Dr Trebeck: Andrew Trebeck (1681-1759), who was at Christ Church, Oxford, where he received his B.D. 1714 and his D.D. by diploma in 1740. He was rector of St. George's Hanover Square from 1725 until 1759 (Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, I, p. 69; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*).

FOLIO 38 (1747-48)

Gout . . . into her Stomach: Gay in *Swift's Letter* (1766): "with Mr. Congreve, who has been like to die with a fever, and the gout in his stomach" (*O.E.D.*).

my wife . . . died: Catherine Secker, of whom little is known, is described by Secker's chaplains as "a Woman of great Sense and Merit, but of a very weak and sickly Constitution. They had been married upwards of twenty Years, during the greatest Part of which Time, her extreme bad State of Health and Spirits had put his Affection to the severest Trials; by which, instead of being lessened, it seemed to become stronger every Day" [*Sermons on Several Subjects*, 2nd ed., edited by Beilby Porteus and George Stinton (London, 1771), p. xxix; *G.M. XVIII* (1748), p. 139; Burke's *Landed Gentry*].

Scotch Episcopal Ministers: Secker's speech, a carefully written full text, is found in L.P.L. MS 1349, fols. 159-66, with a pencil note indicating 32 "not contents" (including 20 bishops) and 28 "contents." Hardwicke, exerting himself to the utmost, pushed the passage of the clause, Hutton, archbishop of York, and five other bishops absenting themselves.

FOLIO 39 (1748)

Duke of Newcastle: Thomas Pelham-Holles (1693-1768), who in 1754 was to become the first minister on the death of his brother Henry Pelham. Newcastle introduced the repeal in the Lords on the first day of the final session (15 November, 1753) where the rules of procedure allowed bills to be read and debated without previous notice (Perry, *Public Opinion*, pp. 147, 151).

Bishop Thomas: John Thomas (1691-1766), who was successively bishop of Lincoln 1744-61 and of Salisbury 1761-66; he was reputed to be the son of a London drayman. He was a favourite with George II, partly because he had a thorough knowledge of German. He is easily confused with John Thomas (1696-1781) who at this time was bishop of Peterborough and later of Salisbury. See Valentine, *British Establishment 1760-84*, II, p. 854 and *D.N.B.*

Dr Bentham: Edward Bentham (1707-1776), who became fellow of Oriel in 1731, canon of Christ Church in 1754, and held the regius chair of divinity from 1763. As a cousin and pupil of the classical scholar Dr. John Burton, Bentham was unkindly described by Gibbon as "an inferior copy of a not particularly outstanding original." He wrote on behalf of the "New Interest" in the Oxfordshire election of 1754 (Ward, *Georgian Oxford*, p. 197). Early on 10 May, 1763 Secker was at Grenville's door, reporting the death of the incumbent professor John Fanshawe, and pressing Bentham as "a very good Scholar and Divine: [who] hath always been a hearty Friend to the Government" (B.L. Stowe MS 119, fol. 152, Secker to George Grenville).

Letter to a Young Gentleman was an admonition against supporting the cause of the Pretender and a veiled attack on William King (see below) who in turn lampooned Bentham as

"Half a casuist, half lawyer, half Courtier, half Cit,
Half a Tory, half Whig (may I add, half a Wit?)"

(Ward, *Georgian Oxford*, pp. 172-73).

Oxford Address, though dutiful, and promising “by exhortation, by discipline, by severity” to “give a right and loyal direction to the warmth of youth,” did not prove acceptable. There had been so much political agitation at Oxford recently, which had attracted much notice, “some Great Men,” with a select number of subservient bishops, resolved that the address be not accepted (Balliol MS B58.3LH, Theophilus Leigh, master of Balliol and pro-vice-chancellor, to the duchess of Chandos, 9 January, 1749. I owe this reference to the late Dame Lucy Sutherland). Secker’s role was to persuade the ministry to reject it (Ward, *Georgian Oxford*, p. 175).

Dr Randolph: Thomas Randolph (1701-1783), who was president of Corpus Christi college from 1748 until his death and vice-chancellor of Oxford 1756-59, and also held the Lady Margaret chair of divinity. Randolph was orthodox in divinity and Tory in politics (*D.N.B.*).

Dr King: William King (1685-1763), a friend and correspondent of Swift, who had been secretary to the chancellor of Oxford, the earl of Arran, and was principal of St. Mary Hall 1719-63. He was a Tory academical firebrand with a deserved reputation for wit and scholarship; until 1761 he was an outspoken supporter of the Jacobite cause (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*; *D.N.B.*).

Henry Fane, whose identification is not certain, is probably the Henry Fane (1703-1777) who was M.P. for Lyme Regis 1757-77, chief clerk of the treasury 1742-57, and clerk to the privy council 1756-64 (Namier and Brooke, *H.C.*, II, p. 412).

Thomas Bonney was complaining in 1750 about the duties expected of him and the income he received. His petition for an increase of stipend was rejected by the vestry (St. James’s *Vestry Minutes*, 10 December, 1750).

FOLIO 40 (1748-50)

Mr Keys or **Key** appears in the *Westminster Poll Book* for the election of November 1749 (p. 163) as voting, together with Henry Fane, for the viscount Trentham against Sir George Vandeput. Bonney voted similarly. Keys lived in King Street, Golden Square, while Henry Fane, “gentleman,” resided in “Saxfield” (i.e. Sackville) Street. (For the election of 1749 see Sedgwick, *H.C.*, I, pp. 286-87).

smaller Rent for myself: the vestry agreed to pay £27 annually for the ground, and the contract was ratified by an act of Parliament. The

negotiations cost the parish £236-2-11 (St. James's *Vestry Minutes* 26 January, 21 November, 1747; 21 February, 5 March, 1748; 18 February, 23 March 1749).

Lady B. Spelman: Lady Elizabeth Spelman, no doubt more familiarly referred to as Lady Betty. She was the daughter of John, earl of Middleton (d. 1674) and former governor of Tangier, who married William Spelman of Wickmere, County Norfolk. She died 11 January, 1748 [*G.M.*, XVIII (1748), p. 43].

Mr Bowes's at Binfield: the two brothers of John Bowes, later lord chancellor of Ireland, were Samuel and Rumsey Bowes who lived at Binfield, Surrey (Burke, *Dormant and Extinct Peerages*, p. 68). Bodl. MS St. Edm. Hall 55, fol. 7, records Secker's paying Samuel Bowes £21 for a horse on 6 November, 1746.

my Sister died: Abigail-Anna Frost, born Secker.

lease of Cropredy: the living of Cropredy, a discharged vicarage chiefly in the hundred of Banbury, County Oxford, was in the patronage of the bishopric of Oxford.

Prince Frederick: Frederick William, the youngest son of the Prince of Wales, was born 13 May and baptized on 17 June, 1750 at Leicester House [*G.M.*, XX (1750), p. 281].

FOLIO 41 (1750-51)

Dr Butler was nominated to Durham on 31 July and confirmed on 16 October, 1750.

Dr Chandler: Edward Chandler (1668?-1750), who was successively bishop of Lichfield and Coventry 1717 and of Durham 1730 until his death. He was one of the bishops who, according to William King, died "shamefully rich" [*Political and Literary Anecdotes* (London, 1818), pp. 182-83].

Deanery of St Pauls: Hardwicke and Thomas Herring, archbishop of Canterbury, were able to assure George II that Secker had repented of his earlier occasional parliamentary opposition. The king therefore was persuaded to grant him the deanery to be held with his "poor" bishopric (Sykes, *Church and State*, p. 64). Secker was appointed dean on 4 December, 1750 and held with it the prebendary of Portpool (Hennessy, *Novum Repertorium*, pp. 6 & 45).

resigned St James's: on 2 January, 1751 Dr. Charles Moss was appointed rector of St. James's by the bishop of London (Hennessy, *Novum Repertorium*, p. 251).

Watch Act of 1735 (8 Geo. II c. 15) was an "Act for the Regulating the Nightly Watch and Bedels, within the Parishes of St. James and St. George Hanover Square, within the Liberties of the City of Westminster."

Archibald Hutchinson or Hutcheson (c. 1659-1740) was a lawyer who served as M.P. for Hastings 1713-27 and was elected, but unseated, for Westminster in 1722. Of an independent mind, he had Jacobite connections, and was friendly with the Prince of Wales. In 1726 he supported Dean Berkeley's plans for a college in the West Indies [*Parliamentary Diary of Sir Edward Knatchbull 1722-1730*, ed. by Aubrey Newman in Camden Society Third Series, vol. 94 (London, 1963), p. 58]. When he removed to another parish, he was replaced on the vestry by the duke of Kent (St. James's *Vestry Minutes*, 11 April, 1734). He desired that after his death, his wife should lead a retired life under the guidance of William Law [A. Keith Walker, *William Law His Life and Thought* (London, 1973), p. 30]. For his politics generally see Sedgwick, *H.C.*, II, pp. 163-64.

Court of Burgesses: Secker is undoubtedly referring to what is more commonly designated as the Court of Alderman, one of the two legal bodies of the corporation of London.

Thomas Frost, grocer, of St. Mary's Nottingham, bachelor aged 30, married Ann Abson, spinster of St. Peter's Nottingham, at Wollaton, by special licence granted 13 August, 1751 [T.M. Blagg and F.A. Wadsworth, *Abstracts of Nottinghamshire Marriage Licences* (London, 1930), II, p. 516]. Anna Gawtherne, their daughter, in her journal (Nottingham Central Library, fol. 2 r), only gives August, but did not know the day.

Rectory of St Peters Poor: Dr. Daniel Burton, Secker's chaplain, was actually appointed rector on 19 June, 1751 and held it until his death in 1775.

FOLIO 42 (1750-52)

Dr Fanshaw: John Fanshawe (1697-1763), canon of Christ Church, Oxford 1741, regius professor of Greek 1735-47 and of divinity 1747. A sound Whig, he was in the running for the bishoprics of Oxford and

Bristol, but was not approved of by Archbishop Potter (Ward, *Georgian Oxford*, pp. 140-41). He was active in the Oxfordshire election of 1754 for the "New Interest".

Dr Church: Thomas Church (1707-1756), vicar of Battersea 1740-56 and prebendary of St. Paul's from 1744, who, even though he was critical of Methodism, was described by John Wesley as "a gentleman, a scholar and a Christian" [A.B. Lawson, *John Wesley and the Christian Ministry* (London, 1963), p. 72]. A bit of a firebrand, he is better known for his criticisms of Conyers Middleton and Bolingbroke. Secker recommended him to Hardwicke as having "shown himself in several controversies an Orthodox man" (B.L. Add. MS 35,592, fol. 127: November 1753).

first and second Vindications: in 1747 Conyers Middleton (1683-1750), fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, published *An Introductory Discourse* followed in December 1748 by his fuller treatise *A Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers, which are suppos'd to have subsisted in the Christian Church from the earliest ages thro' several succeeding centuries*. As a work which questioned later miraculous events, it produced a number of heated replies and by mid-1745 it was into its third edition. Thomas Church entered the controversy when he published in November 1749 *A Vindication of the Miraculous Powers*, and after Middleton's death a *Second Vindication . . . against Dr. Middleton* in February 1751. For his defence of Christianity the university of Oxford conferred on Church a D.D. degree. [See *The Monthly Catalogues from the London Magazine 1732-66*, ed. D.F. Foxon (London, 1966 rpt.), XVII/576, XVIII/292, XVIII/532, XIX/528, XX/96].

Dr Sharps Controversy: Thomas Sharp questioned Hutchinson's interpretation (see next entry) in *Two Dissertations Concerning the Etymology and Scripture-Meaning of the Hebrew Words Elohim and Berith*, first published in December 1750, a work which spawned a number of replies and counter defenses. The other books Secker refers to are *Mr. Hutchinson's Exposition of Cherubim* (May 1755) and *Discourses touching the Antiquity of the Hebrew Tongue and Character* (December 1755). Secker apparently did not contribute to the two other volumes in the controversy, *A Review and Defence of two Dissertations*: part 1 (September 1754) and part 2 and 3 (March 1755).

Mr Hutchinson: John Hutchinson (1674-1737) who in *Moses's Principia* produced a somewhat eccentric critique of the principles of Isaac Newton, denying his theory of gravitation. His most notable opinion was that Hebrew was the original human language, and that Hebrew

roots, with the pointing and accenting dropped, contained the whole of revealed truth. He developed a theory of scriptural symbolism which was carried on by a group contemptuously called "Hutchinsonians," and which included among others Dr. George Horne (1730-1792), president of Magdalen college, Oxford and bishop of Norwich; William Jones of Nayland (1726-1800); and the latter's cousin and biographer William Stevens (1732-1807). (See Overton and Relton, *A History of the English Church . . . 1714-1800*, pp. 206-09).

Mr Hollis: Thomas Hollis (1720-1774), a strong Whig, whose early friendship with Secker turned to an obsessive suspicion and dislike. He came to regard him as hypocritical, tolerant of popish progress in Britain, and hostile to the protestant dissenters and to their friends in North America. He denounced Secker's "high Oxonian domination and tyranny over conscience," and nicknamed him "Leviathan." This dislike began with Secker's S.P.G. sermon of 1741, in which the bishop had urged the providing of a bishop for the colonies [Francis Blackburne, *Memoirs of Thomas Hollis* (London, 1780), I, pp. 212, 227, 275-76, 435-36]. Hollis, as a young man, had been left in the care of John Hollister.

Sir Luke Schaub (d. 1758) was of Swiss origin and prominent in various diplomatic missions under George I and II [D.B. Horn, *The English Diplomatic Service* (Oxford, 1961), pp. 39, 171]. He also interested himself in Dr. Samuel Chandler's society for the relief of German Protestants (L.P.L. MS 1123, fol. 62: 23 March, 1753).

Henry Talbot (1700?-1784), fourth surviving son of the bishop of Durham and younger brother of the Lord Chancellor, served as commissioner of salt duty 1732-84 [W.R. Ward, "Some Eighteenth Century Civil Servants," *E.H.R.*, LXX (1955), p. 32].

Mr Hook: Nathanael or Nathaniel Hooke (d. 1763), a Roman Catholic historian, who was recommended to Sarah duchess of Marlborough by Alexander Pope and at her dictation wrote her *Account of the Conduct of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough* (1742). There is a questionable anecdote that after he tried to convert her, "he was *persona non grata*" (Green, *Sarah Duchess of Marlborough*, p. 299). Hooke also wrote a highly regarded *Roman History* in 4 volumes. He is reported to have said that there are "three reasons why a man would rather live in England than any other country, Liberty, Liberty, Liberty" [Joseph Spence, *Anecdotes, Observations and Characters of Books and Men*, ed. James M. Osborn (Oxford, 1966), I, p. 905].

FOLIO 43 (1752)

Dr N. Forster: Nathanael Forster (1718-1757), a graduate of Oxford who was elected fellow of Corpus Christi college in 1739; in addition to holding several livings he served as domestic chaplain to Thomas Herring, archbishop of Canterbury, from 1752 and to George II from 1756. A fellow of the Royal Society (1755), he had a wide circle of learned friends. Secker had introduced him in 1749 to Butler. For the letters describing Butler's last illness see L.P.L. MS 1373, fols. 3-9, 10-25; these are printed in Thomas Bartlett, *Memoirs of the Life, Character and Writings of Joseph Butler* (London and Cambridge, 1839), pp. 203-19. For an account of Forster who was an accomplished scholar see Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, IX, pp. 289-301.

FOLIO 44 (1752)

His brother was George Benson who was appointed rector of Peterstow, Herefordshire in 1713 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*).

Dr _____ of Gloucester: the reference is too general to allow for proper identification.

Dr Frewin: Richard Frewin (1681?-1761), who took his M.D. at Oxford in 1711 and was elected Camden professor of ancient history in 1727. He left his large collection of books to the Radcliffe Library, and his house (now Frewin Hall) for the regius professor of medicine. In 1751 Secker advised John Frost to consult Frewin whether he should place himself under the care of Dr. Russell of Brighton (L.P.L. MS 1719, fol. 14: 4 April, 1751).

He died 30 August 1752. Secker had written to Dr. Birch on 17 August: "The good Bishop of Gloucester is in a very weak, and, I fear, dangerous condition. His pains continue; and several paralytic symptoms have appeared. . . . I had a letter from him on Friday, in which he speaks of his case as one who thinks it desperate. . . ." (Nichols, *Literary Illustrations*, III, p. 491).

Bishop of Cloyne: George Berkeley the elder.

Duchess of Somerset: the former Frances Thynne, daughter of Viscount Weymouth and widow of the eleventh duke who had died 7 February, 1750. She died at Percy Lodge in Iver, Buckinghamshire on 7 July, 1754 (G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*).

Lady Susan Keck (d. 1755): the wife of Anthony Keck who was squire of Great Tew, M.P. for Woodstock, as well as client of the duke of Marlborough. She was the daughter of James, duke of Hamilton, and took a very active part in organizing the "New Interest" in the Oxfordshire election of 1754 (R.J. Robson, *Oxfordshire Election of 1754*, pp. 22, 34-35, 143, 168).

Mr Mountsteven: Hender Mountsteven (1730?-1812) of Pembroke college, Cambridge, who was admitted B.A. 1752, the son of a gentleman of Bodmin, Cornwall. He was incorporated at Exeter college, Oxford where he was a fellow from 1752 to 1776. In 1782 he became rector of Little Petherick, Cornwall, and was admitted to practice medicine 1792. On a Mr. Baker being suggested for Hook Norton, Secker sought Nathaniel Forster's advice: "I am afraid I must disoblige either Mr. Talbot or Lady Susan . . . and I dare not disoblige them both. . . . What is Mr. Baker in point of Party?" (B.L. Add. MS 11,725 fol. 122: 5 September, 1754). Note the discrepancy between the dating of the letter in 1754 and the 1752 of the autobiography, although Secker does say "not long after."

Mr George Talbot (1716?-1785): the youngest son of the former Lord Chancellor and grandson of the bishop of Durham, who matriculated at Exeter college, Oxford, 1732. After taking his B.A. in 1734 and M.A. in 1737, he was made D.C.L. 1759 and D.D. by diploma in 1763. He became clerk in chancery of the custodies of idiots and lunatics, and was vicar of Guiting, Gloucestershire. Talbot was talked of in 1761 for the bishopric of St. David's; according to rumor Secker spoke highly of him to George III for this see (E. Pyle, *Memoirs of a Royal Chaplain*, pp. 340-41: 28 January, 1761).

FOLIO 45 (1752-53)

Mr Talbot: George Talbot.

Nephew & Niece: the Reverend George Secker, son of the Archbishop's brother George of Coventry, married a daughter of John Bird of Coventry on 17 March, 1753 [*G.M.*, XXIII (1753), p. 148]. He held the livings of Yardley and Sandon, Hertfordshire.

the Marriage Act of 1753: substantially the work of Hardwicke, the statute (26 Geo. II c. 33) aimed at preventing clandestine marriages (see fol. 37) by requiring marriages to be performed in a parish church by a clergyman, with banns or licence (exceptions were made for the royal family, Jews and Quakers). Minors had to obtain the consent of parents

or guardians, and failure to observe these requirements invalidated a marriage. There were many clerical, as well as lay, murmurings, and Archdeacon Sharpe favored Secker with long technical enquiries (L.P.L. Secker papers 7, pp. 281-96).

Lord Bath: William Pulteney, first earl.

Duke of Argyll: Archibald Campbell (1682-1761), third duke, who was one of the representative peers for Scotland 1715-61 and keeper of the Great Seal (Scotland) 1734-61. He was generally anti-clerical, but the legislative intervention of the secular power in a matter traditionally ecclesiastical was not congenial to some high churchmen (G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*).

Ld. Ch. Justice Lee: Sir William Lee (1688-1754), chief justice in King's Bench from 1737 and M.P. for High Wycombe 1727-30. He was a steady supporter of Whig principles and an intimate friend of Hardwicke (Sedgwick, *H.C.*, II, p. 206).

Dr Lowth: Robert Lowth (1710-1787), who held the chair of poetry at Oxford 1741-50 and was archdeacon of Winchester at this time. He was later successively bishop of St. David's, June-October 1766, of Oxford 1766-77, and of London 1777-87. He was regarded by David Hume as "a very candid and ingenious critic" [*Letters of David Hume*, ed. J.Y.T. Greig (Oxford, 1932), II, p. 12], and by Secker in 1764 as a suitable person to answer the Roman Catholic Thomas Phillips's *Cardinal Pole* (B.L. Add. MS 35,607, fol. 106, Secker to second earl of Hardwicke: 5 July, 1764). In 1767 Lowth was the "only person" in Secker's opinion who would as dean of Christ Church make a worthy successor to the scholarly William Markham (B.L. Add. MS 32,985, fol. 196, Secker to Newcastle: 22 September, 1767). His book, *De Sacra Poesi Hebraeorum*, was published in March 1753.

His son: George Berkeley (1733-1795), who at this time was an undergraduate at Christ Church, Oxford. He proceeded B.A. in 1756 and M.A. in 1759, and married in 1761 a friend of Catherine Talbot's, the learned Eliza Frinsham (1734-1800). In later life he was sympathetic to Evangelicalism [A.S. Wood, *Thomas Haweis* (London, 1957), pp. 54-55].

Dr Kennicott: Benjamin Kennicott (1718-1783), a very learned but impecunious Hebrew scholar, and a zealous Whig from Exeter college. He was one of the organizers of the "New Interest" in the Oxfordshire election of 1754 (Robson, *Oxfordshire Election of 1754*, p. 74; Ward, *Georgian Oxford*, pp. 180-81, 203-04).

FOLIO 46 (1753-54)

Chipping Norton Races, held on 15 September, 1753 was an occasion for voters of each persuasion to pay their respects to their candidates, and for the leaders of the "New Interest" to meet and plan their Oxfordshire campaign. Secker, even though not present at the races, declared himself quite openly as favoring the "New Interest" party (Robson, *Oxfordshire Election of 1754*, pp. 60, 80-81, 83). Echoes of the tumultuous election of 1754 continued to be heard for years afterwards, and it is depicted with sardonic humour in four magnificent paintings by William Hogarth.

Mr Knollys: Francis Knollys (1697?-1754), who returned as a Tory in the 1722 campaign and was M.P. for Oxford 1722-34 [Sedgwick, *H.C.*, II, p. 193; *G.M.*, XXIV (1754), p. 292].

The Jew Bill (26 Geo. II c. 26) was a modest, and at first insignificant, proposal to ease the future naturalization of Jews by removing the sacramental test. Introduced into the Lords on 3 April, 1753 and passed by the Commons on 22 May, it quickly became a matter of strong public controversy and a major issue in the Oxfordshire election of 1754 (Robson, *Oxfordshire Election of 1754*, pp. 86-99). Secker, like most bishops, supported the 1753 bill, and even though he loyally supported the ministry's bill to repeal, nonetheless spoke well of the original act. For Secker's part, see T.W. Perry, *Public Opinion, Propaganda, and Politics* (Cambridge, Mass., 1962), especially pp. 47, 105n., 132-33, 141, 147-48, 152-53. The clause about church livings was the only proviso added by Hardwicke [Sheila Lambert, *Bills and Acts* (Cambridge, 1971), pp. 79-83].

Ld Westmorland: John Fane (1686-1762), who was seventh earl of Westmorland from 1736. As M.P. for Kent he had been an opposition Whig 1715-22 and sat for Buckingham 1727-34. From 1743 he was involved in the Jacobite cause, and was appointed high steward of the university of Oxford 1754-59, then chancellor from 1759 (Sedgwick, *H.C.*, II, pp. 25-26).

Lord Temple: Richard Temple Grenville (1711-1779), who succeeded in 1752 as the second earl Temple. An anti-Walpole Whig, he sat as M.P. for Buckingham 1734-41, for Buckinghamshire 1741-47, and again for Buckingham 1747-52. He headed a formidable political force that included his brother-in-law William Pitt (Horace Walpole testily described Temple as the "absolute creature of Pitt"). Temple was ambitious, somewhat erratic and regarded by some as factious and

arrogant. For his violent attacks on the Jew bill he was nicknamed by the Tory press "Temple of Jerusalem." (See Namier and Brooke, *H. C.*, II, pp. 84-85; G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*).

monthly magazines pretended to print my Speeches: these monthly magazines were largely collections of occasional contributions and of material that had already been published in other periodicals. The *London Magazine* vehemently opposed the Jew bill and under the heading "Journal of a learned and political Club" reported speeches, thinly disguised, of the debate for repeal. One of Secker's speeches will be found in June 1754 (*London Magazine*, XXIII, pp. 256-58) as that of "T. Octocilius Crassus." For another example from the *Connoisseur* see Perry, *Public Opinion*, p. 105.

Valens Comyn was described by Secker in 1755 as the "late" paymaster of St. Paul's cathedral, and regarded by him as improvidently spending more out of the Fabric Fund than came in (B.L. Add. MS 35,593, fol. 164, Secker to Hardwicke: 23 May, 1755).

ABp Herring: Thomas Herring (1693-1757), who had been bishop of Bangor 1737-43, archbishop of York 1743-47 and then of Canterbury 1747-57. The archbishop was by statute one of the trustees *ex officio* of the Fabric Fund. He was by no means as colorless a person as he has been made out to be, but he was conservative and suspicious of any proposals that might endanger existing arrangements, and excite either clergy or laity [Carpenter, *Cantuar*, pp. 253-54, 259, 262, 284].

FOLIO 47 (1753-54)

St Faiths Parish: "At the west end of this Jesus chapel, under the choir of Paules, also was a parish church of St. Faith, commonly called St. Faith under Paul's, which served for the stationers and others dwelling in Paule's churchyard, Paternoster row, and the places near adjoining" [John Stow, *The Survey of London*, rev. ed. (1956; rpt. London 1965), p. 294].

Alderman Dickinson: Marshe Dickinson (1703?-1765), probably a City attorney who was alderman from 1749, sheriff of London 1751-52 and lord mayor 1756-57. He sat as M.P. for Brackley 1754-65, and was reckoned by Philip Yorke a "moderate Tory" (Namier and Brooke, *H. C.*, II, pp. 321-22).

Dr Terrick: Richard Terrick (1710-1777), who held the second prebend at St. Paul's from 1749 to 1757, and was later bishop of Peterborough

1757-64 and of London 1764-77. "A sensible and good tempered man," Secker wrote to Samuel Johnson, "and personally liked by the King as well as favoured by the Ministry. Therefore I hope he will both have considerable influence, and use it well" [Thomas B. Chandler, *Life of Samuel Johnson* (New York and London, 1824), pp. 197-98: 22 May, 1764]. Terrick would be a great improvement on his predecessor, Richard Osbaldeston, who was, "poor man," as bishop of London, "every way unequal to that station."

Dr Salter: Samuel Salter the younger (1710-1778), son of the arch-deacon of Norfolk (d. 1756), and fellow of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge 1735-38. He was chaplain to Lord Hardwicke and tutor to his son, Philip Yorke, and in 1744 married a distant relation of Secker. He was appointed preacher at Charterhouse in January 1754 and master in 1761 [*G.M.*, XXIV (1754), p. 48; Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*].

Dr Bearcroft: Philip Bearcroft (1695-1761), a fellow of Merton 1717 and well known in Oxford from the days of the old Constitution Club as a Whig. He had been appointed preacher at Charterhouse in 1724 and from 1735 was secretary to the S.P.G. (Ward, *Georgian Oxford*, pp. 89 & 100).

Duke of Bedford: John Russell (1710-1771), fourth duke who briefly led the Whig faction known as the "Bloomsbury Gang." There are notes of Bedford's objections on a copy of the bill with Secker's answers (L.P.L. Secker Papers 7, fols. 288-91).

Mrs Lane (*née* Elizabeth Blackwell) died on March 10, 1754 [*G.M.*, XXIV (1754), p. 142; *G.E.C.*, *Complete Peerage* gives the date March 9]. George Parker, second earl of Macclesfield, had married as his first wife, Mary, daughter of Ralph Lane, a Turkey merchant.

Bishop of Rochester: Joseph Wilcocks (1673-1756), who had been bishop of Gloucester 1721-31 and of Rochester 1731-56. The latter bishopric was held with the deanery of Westminster 1731-56 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*; *D.N.B.*).

John Frost was appointed to the rectory of Lillingstone-Lovell in March 1754 [*G.M.*, XXIV (1754), p. 143].

Mr Greenhill: John Russell Greenhill (1730?-1814) of Trinity college, Oxford, who obtained his D.C.L. in 1759. He was rector of Fringford, Oxfordshire 1756-1814, where he was the second largest proprietor in the parish, and of Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire 1779-1814 [Diana

MacClatchey, *Oxfordshire Clergy* (Oxford, 1960), pp. 49 & 101]. Secker had persuaded a previous nominee to withdraw, apparently on the ground of a simoniacal transaction, on which Secker sought Hardwicke's advice (B.L. Add. MS 35,594, fol. 335: 17 November, 1756). "I have owed your Lordship a living some years: and I think I am now at last able to pay the Debt. . . ." (*ibid.*, fol. 320: 10 November, 1756).

my nephew Secker: George Secker was appointed rector of St. Mildred's, Bread Street, on 3 April, 1755 and granted a dispensation the same month to hold it with the vicarage of Yardley. The archbishop was not wholly mistaken about the location of the first parish. The living of St. Mildred's included St. Margaret Moses which stood at the southwest corner of Little Friday street in the City of London [Hennessy, *Novum Repertorium*, p. 339; *G.M.*, XXV (1755), p. 188].

Sandon, Hertfordshire, was near Royston, in what might be called Hardwicke country. The person recommended by Hardwicke for this living, of which the patron was the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, was Gilbert Negus who held it until his death in 1763 [J.E. Cussans, *History of the Hertfordshire Hundred of Odsey* (London, 1873), p. 143; *G.M.*, XXV (1755), p. 188].

Dr Chandler: Samuel Chandler (1693-1766), who was assistant minister 1726-28 and then sole minister 1728-66 to the presbyterian congregation at the Old Jewry. At Samuel Jones's academy he had been a fellow pupil with Secker and Butler, and also studied at Leyden; he received a D.D. at Edinburgh in 1755 and an S.T.D. at Aberdeen 1756. He told Archbishop Herring that he thought the Church of England was the principal bulwark of Protestantism and liberty, and the most suitable to a monarchical state (L.P.L. MS 1123/75: 26 February, 1754), but on the other hand he disapproved of subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles. He contributed largely to *The Old Whig, or Consistent Protestant*, and took a great interest in the Pennsylvania Germans [see his *Sermons . . . a Brief Account of the Life Character and Writings of the Author*, ed. by Thomas Amory, 2nd ed. (London, 1769), I, pp. vi-xi].

FOLIO 48 (1754-58)

Wheatly Chapel was in the parish of Cuddesdon. The living was a perpetual curacy with Secker, as bishop of Oxford, patron.

Samuel Salter: according to Edmund Pyle, the stewards of the charity, and the City clergy, were so angered that they asked Salter not to print the sermon which had been preached at St. Paul's on 17 April (*Memoirs*

of a *Royal Chaplain*, ed. by Alfred Hartshorne, letter lxxvii: 10 July, 1755). Nonetheless the sermon was printed with corrections and available to the public in June [*L.M.*, XXIV (1775), p. 303].

Mr Tucker: Josiah Tucker (1712-1799), who had been domestic chaplain to Bishop Butler and was appointed dean of Gloucester in 1758. He wrote extensively on economic and political questions, and in 1755 privately published a fragment of *The Elements of Commerce, and Theory in Taxes* which was intended for the instruction of the future George III (D.N.B.)

Dr Churches Analysis was *An analysis of the Philosophical Works of the late Viscount Bolingbroke* by Thomas Church.

Ld Newnham: George Simon Harcourt (1736-1809), styled Viscount Nuneham from 1749, who did his grand tour in Germany and Italy 1754-56. He sat as Whig M.P. for St. Albans 1761-68, and succeeded as second earl Harcourt in 1777. In 1754 the first earl was a supporter of the "New Interest" (Namier and Brooke, *H.C.*, II, p. 580).

Ld Fitzmaurice: William Petty (1737-1805), styled Viscount Fitzmaurice 1753-61. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1755 but left the university without taking a degree. He may have needed some mature guidance since he was described as having "foolish" parents, "of whose management he always talked with horror. . . ." He was M.P. for Chipping Wycombe 1760-61, and in the latter year succeeded his father as second earl of Shelburne. He was created marquess of Lansdowne in 1784. A keen reformer and liberal in his opinions, he supported toleration for nonconformists and a conciliatory policy toward the American colonists (G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*; Namier and Brooke, *H.C.*, III, pp. 271-72).

Bp Hume: John Hume (1706-1782), who was successively bishop of Bristol 1756-58, of Oxford 1758-66 and of Salisbury 1766-82. He began his ecclesiastical career as a protégé of the duke of Newcastle to whose nephew he was tutor, and was appointed canon residentiary, then dean of St. Paul's (1758). Secker believed that he would make a good bishop (B.L. Add. MS 32,858 fol. 108: 11 August, 1755) and loaned him the £400 presumably towards the expenses of his promotion to Bristol. As archbishop, Secker described him as the "good steady and valuable bishop of Oxford" (B.L. Add. MS 32,949 fol. 210: 3 June, 1763). Hume acted as spiritual adviser to Newcastle for whom he drew up a set of private devotions (Sykes, *Church and State*, pp. 164, 278-82, 437-39).

Mrs Sainsbury was the widow of William Sansbury or Sainsbury, a graduate of Oxford who was rector of Litton, Dorset. Sainsbury's death occurred on 29 March, 1755 [*G.M.*, XXV (1755), p. 187].

Yardley in Hertfordshire was the living held by his nephew George Secker.

Wimpole was the Cambridgeshire estate of Lord Hardwicke which he had purchased in 1740 from the second Lord Oxford for £86,740 (Sedgwick, *H.C.*, II, p. 570).

Bishop Conybeare, who had been Secker's tutor, died on 13 July, 1755, leaving two of his children to survive him: a daughter Jemima (d. 1785) and a son William (d. 1815) who was at Christ Church, Oxford, and later rector of St. Botolph's Bishopsgate. Secker's efforts at subscription raising presumably helped: when two volumes of Dr. Conybeare's sermons were published in April 1757 [*G.M.*, XXVI (1756), p. 208], there were 4600 subscribers.

Mr Payne: John Payne, of Lothbury, who did a good deal of business for Secker, and was lessee of the tithe of the rectory of Welford, Northamptonshire of which the bishop of Oxford was patron. There is a long correspondence 1740-1800 concerning the parish in Bodl. MS Oxford Dioc. C 2160.

Mrs Carter: Elizabeth Carter (1717-1806), the best known of those blue-stockings for whom Secker seems to have had some predilection and the eldest daughter of Dr. Nicholas Carter, perpetual curate of Lower Deal, Kent. A linguist and classical scholar of some repute, she was well acquainted with the leading literary figures of the day, including Dr. Johnson who admired her ability "to make a pudding as well as translate Epictetus. . . ." She was introduced to Secker through Catherine Talbot, and with their encouragement undertook to do the translation which was published in June 1758. For a letter from Secker advising about the Epictetus see Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*, III, pp. 486-87 (13 September, 1749).

Dr Taylor: John Taylor (1704-1766), appointed fellow of St. John's college in 1732 and university librarian at Cambridge. He was a canon residentiary of St. Paul's from 1757, and a classical scholar noted for the excellence of his translations (*D.N.B.*).

Mrs Poyntz (d. 1771): Anna Maria (*née* Mordaunt), widow of the diplomat Stephen Poyntz (d. 1750). She had been maid of honor to

Queen Caroline and a noted beauty, called the “Fair Circassian,” but was tartly described in 1756 as a “deaf, short-sighted, loud-spoken, hackney-headed wife” who “played at cards from morning to night” (*D.N.B.*).

ABp Hutton: Matthew Hutton (1693-1758), descendant of the Elizabethan archbishop of the same name and bishop of Bangor 1743-47, archbishop of York 1747-57 and briefly of Canterbury 1757-58. His advancement was smoothed by being selected one of George II’s “Hanover” chaplains, but he was also close to Newcastle. He had little opportunity to influence policy within the church since he held the see of Canterbury slightly under a year and did not reside at Lambeth. For a memoir of the “respectable Primate” see Nichols’s *Literary Illustrations*, III, pp. 466-76.

Lord Hardwicke wrote to Newcastle on Monday, 20 March that Secker, “for all kinds of Reasons,” was the “fittest man” for Canterbury, and that he hoped “the King will, in his Wisdom, make no difficulties about it. . . .” (B.L. Add. MS 32,878 fol. 276). Newcastle, telling Secker of his nomination, informed him that he had “suggested nobody else” to George II, and that he had “just Reason to hope” that “the King will make the Choice I presumed to recommend to him. . . .” (*ibid.*, fol. 278: 20 March, 1758).

I returned to him a short Note: “I have received the Honour of Y[our] G[race]’s Letter,” Secker replied to Newcastle, “in the midst of Company, just going to Dinner with me: and have but a moments Time to say, that I am quite terrified at the unexpected Contents of it; that I shall have great Cause to be pleased, If h[is] M[ajesty] thinks of some worthier Person: that if he should pitch on me, I must endeavour, through God’s help, to appear as little unworthy as I can. . . .” (B.L. Add. MS 32,878, fol. 280: 20 March, 1758).

FOLIO 49 (1758)

Bishop of St Asaph, Dr Drummond: Robert Hay Drummond (1711-1776), one of Newcastle’s protégés whose pattern of promotion exemplifies what eighteenth-century political loyalty could bring: bishop of St. Asaph 1748-61, of Salisbury June-October 1761, and archbishop of York 1761-76 (Sykes, *Church and State*, pp. 53-55, 63). Horace Walpole found him a “sensible worldly man, but much addicted to his bottle.” Secker, however, described him as “a man of very extraordinary talents for business of all sorts,” who brought the estate of Codrington college on Barbados “out of a most lamentable condition into a very hopeful

one'' (T.B. Chandler, *Life of Samuel Johnson*, p. 187: Secker to Johnson, n.d., and p. 199: 22 May, 1764).

Bp Trevor: Richard Trevor (1707-1771), bishop of St. David's 1744-52 and of Durham 1752-71, who had a reputation for eloquence and magnificence. When his claims to Durham had been pushed by Newcastle in 1752, the king at first refused, dismissing Trevor as "a high-church fellow, a stiff, formal, fellow, and nothing else" (Sykes, *Church and State*, p. 39).

to kiss the Kings Hand: on Tuesday, 28 March, Secker had his formal audience with George II and kissed hands, as did Dr. John Hume, bishop designate of Oxford, and Dr. Philip Yonge, appointed bishop of Bristol [*G.M.*, XXVIII (1758), p. 143].

the Levee: in Great Britain a court assembly held in the early afternoon for men only.

a volume of sermons was *Nine Sermons preached at St. James's Church Westminster on occasion of the late War and Rebellion*, which was published at 3 shillings in March 1758 [*G.M.*, XXVIII (1758), p. 136].

Bow Church was St. Mary-le-Bow in Cheapside which was the site of the confirmation of those elected bishop in the province of Canterbury. John Gilbert, archbishop of York, and eight other bishops acted as royal commissioners in Secker's confirmation, and afterwards, with several doctors of the civil law, dined with him at the deanery of St. Paul's, while "the Proctors were elegantly entertained at the Queen's Arms tavern in St. Paul's Churchyard" [*Lloyd's Evening Post*, II (1758), p. 387].

Confirmation Tickets: see fol. 26.

FOLIO 50 (1758)

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, more commonly the S.P.C.K., was founded in 1698 not only to forward the building of charity schools, but also to disseminate, at home and abroad, religious tracts and Bibles. The society was the first organized and systematic attempt to provide educational and missionary work overseas.

a large 4° Parochial Book, written in Secker's own hand, is usually referred to as the *Speculum* (L.P.L. VG 2/5).

Temporalities & spiritualities: temporalities are the temporal or material possessions of the bishopric while the spiritualities are the ecclesiastical possessions and rights of a purely spiritual character (*O.E.D.*).

Lambeth and Croydon: in addition to the maintenance of Lambeth Palace, which was costly, the archbishops also had the upkeep of the manor of Croydon which had been given to Archbishop Lanfranc by William I. Croydon remained for centuries a principal residence, especially during the summer months, and was a favorite of Herring. Secker seems not to have used it as a residence. The manor was sold in 1780 and replaced by an estate at Addington (Carpenter, *Cantuar*, p. 245).

Pearsons Bill of Fees: Secker's account book (L.P.L. MS 1483, fol. 9) shows him to have paid the large fee in installments. Mr. Pearson was probably Edward Pearson, an under-official in the Signet office charged with the collection of the necessary fees for his translation.

Drs Commons was an association of ecclesiastical lawyers founded in the sixteenth century, which served as a college of advocates for those practicing in the church courts. The advocates or proctors would have drawn up the necessary legal documents for Secker's confirmation.

Bp Hume paid me: John Hume succeeded Secker as bishop of Oxford and because of the poverty of that bishopric added to it the deanery of St. Paul's which Secker resigned. Hume was elected dean of St. Paul's on 24 May, 1758 (Hennessy, *Novum Repertorium*, p. 6).

Tithe of Madder: the promoters of this bill asserted that the madder, used for a dyestuff which was particularly valued by calico printers, was already being grown in England, and was of a better quality than the adulterated stuff imported from Holland. They argued that it could be grown in greater quantities, but for the obstructive insistence of tithe owners on having tithe of madder paid in kind. The act (31 Geo. II c. 12) provided for a fixed payment of five shillings per acre of madder. The interests of the clergy, not by any means the only tithe owners, were clearly affected by such a measure. An amendment in the Lords limited the act to fourteen years. Among the witnesses for the madder growers was the gardening expert, Philip Miller (*C.J.*, XXVIII, pp. 108a, 109a). Eight bishops who took part in Secker's confirmation had asked him to convey their opinions on the bill to Hardwicke (B.L. Add. MS 32,595, fol. 176: 21 April, 1758).

FOLIO 51 (1758)

Sir George Lee (1694?-1758), younger brother of Sir William Lee and a specialist in civil law (D.C.L. Oxford 1729), was admitted advocate at the Doctors' Commons in 1729. He was dean of the arches and judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury 1751-58. He had been returned as M.P. for Brackley 1733-42, and then sat variously for Devizes 1742-47, Liskeard 1747-54 and Launceston 1754-58. Early in 1747 he joined the Prince of Wales's new opposition, becoming one of the leaders of the Leicester House party. After Frederick's death Lee supported the administration till 1755 when he went back into opposition. An impressive speaker, he was described by Walpole as having "a solemn harmonious voice, and something severe in his style. . . ." (Sedgwick, *H.C.*, III, pp. 204-05; Foord, *His Majesty's Opposition*, pp. 273, 275, 278-79). Secker's chronology is inexact: Lee died suddenly on 18 December, while Secker was confirmed as archbishop in April.

Dean of the Arches was the judge of the archbishop's court of peculiars which had jurisdiction over thirteen London parishes which were exempt from the diocesan jurisdiction of the bishop of London. With the deanery was combined the office of Official Principal of the consistory court of the province of Canterbury, originally a separate title. The two offices were held together by Sir George Lee and his successors.

Dr Simpson: Sir Edward Simpson (c. 1699-1764), who was admitted advocate at Doctors' Commons in 1736, and became chancellor of the diocese of Bath and Wells in 1738, then of London 1747-58. Through Lord Hardwicke's interest he was elected M.P. for Dover 1759-64, and appointed dean of arches in 1758, holding it until his death. Simpson was master of Trinity Hall 1735-64, and one of the duke of Newcastle's staunch supporters at Cambridge (Namier and Brooke, *H.C.*, III, pp. 439-40).

strong Letter to Newcastle is B.L. Add. MS 32,881, fol. 195 in which Secker suggests that "Ministry-men" suffer at Oxford, and Oxford men suffer with the Ministry, while admitting that all was not well at the university.

Bp Yonge: Philip Yonge (1709?-1783), the chief of Newcastle's Cambridge friends and closest of his dependents, who was master of Jesus college 1752-58. He was appointed bishop of Bristol in 1758 and translated to Norwich in 1761 (Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*).

procurations were fixed sums of money paid by the parochial clergy to bishops or archdeacons in their visitations. Originally provided as meat,

drink and provender, it was commuted to a payment in money and had become a fixed annual tax.

Lord Royston: Philip Yorke, son and heir of the first Lord Hardwicke, who was styled viscount Royston 1754-64.

Oxford Address: Newcastle wrote to inform Secker of the king's pleasure in the Oxford address (B.L. Add. MS 32,882 fol. 418: 18 October, 1758; *ibid.* fol. 420: Secker to Newcastle, same date).

Dr Hall: Charles Hall (1718-1774) of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, who proceeded B.A. 1737, M.A. 1741, B.D. 1749 and D.D. 1757. He was the father of Charles Henry Hall (1763-1827), who became dean of Christ Church in 1809 and of Durham 1824, and in turn was the father of the Captain Hall (b. 1804) who was one of the founders of the Plymouth Brethren. Charles Hall was clearly a favorite of Secker who appointed him to several livings.

FOLIO 52 (1758-64)

Dr Burton was finally appointed canon of Christ Church on 24 June, 1760 [*G.M.*, XXX (1760), p. 298], and was rector of St. Peter-le-Poer in Old Broad Street 1751-75.

To him I gave: the reference is to Charles Hall, not Dr. Burton [*G.M.*, XXX (1760), p. 250 and XXXI (1761), p. 605].

Dr Walker: John Walker (1692?-1741), a classical scholar of Trinity college, Cambridge (M.A. 1717), who was appointed dean and rector of Bocking in 1725 and held with it the rectorate of St. Mary Aldermary 1730-41 and the vicarage of St. Thomas's 1730-41, both in London. By the canons of 1571 a clergyman was forbidden to hold more than two benefices unless they were within 26 miles of each other; this was later extended to 30 miles. However, a clergyman like Walker, who was chaplain to Archbishop Wake and to George II, was permitted to purchase a dispensation to hold two livings [Christopher Hill, *Economic Problems of the Church* (Oxford, 1956), pp. 227-28].

Mr Hebbes: Thomas Hebbes (1733?-1766), who was educated at Westminster and Trinity college, Cambridge where he received his B.A. 1756 and M.A. 1759. He was chaplain of Trinity 1758-60 when he was appointed to the living of Herne Hill, Kent which he held until his death on 30 December, 1766 (Hasted, *History and Topographical Survey of . . . Kent*, III, p. 15).

Princess Amelia (1711-1786) was the second daughter of George II and Queen Caroline, and was expected to marry Frederick the Great, a marriage which did not take place. She made her home with her father, and following his death took a house in Cavendish Square where she died unmarried in October 1786. She was a favorite aunt of George III.

Dr Plumptre: Charles Plumptre or Plumtre (1712-1779), who was of Clare college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. in 1734 and then migrated to Queen's where he was fellow 1737-48. Amongst other preferments he was rector of Wimpole 1745-52, prebendary of Norwich 1749-51, archdeacon of Ely 1751-79, rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London 1752-79, and of Orpington 1763-79. His father, Secker's "good Friend," was John Plumptre (d. 1751), who was M.P. for Nottingham 1706-13, 1715-27, 1734-47 and for other constituencies, and a staunch adherent of Newcastle. Charles found that "nothing could be more servile than the dependence of the Lambeth chaplains" (B.L. Add. MS 5831, fol. 189: conversation with William Cole).

Mr Plumptre: John Plumptre; see preceding note.

Charles Yorke (1722-1770), second son of Lord Hardwicke, was unlike his father in important respects: though an able lawyer, he was diffident and indecisive, and suffered from poor health (in later years he was very fat). He sat as M.P. for the family borough of Reigate 1747-68 and then for Cambridge University 1768-70. He held a number of important political appointments: solicitor-general to the prince of Wales 1754-56, solicitor-general 1756-61, and then attorney-general 1762-63. He was persuaded, partly against his will, to accept in January 1770 the office of lord chancellor, a goal long coveted, but only held the great seal three days when his death occurred (Namier and Brooke, *H.C.*, III, pp. 675-78).

Dr Hall was Secker's Oxford chaplain.

Mr Wray: Thomas Wray (1723-1778), son of a farmer of Bentham, Yorkshire, who was admitted sizar at Christ's college, Cambridge, in 1740, proceeding B.A. in 1744 and D.D. in 1762. He was a fellow of the college 1746-58, and held a number of livings, dying as vicar of Rochdale, to which he was nominated in 1762 by Secker (Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*; Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, IX, pp. 698-99).

Ash was a chapelry in Kent of which Secker, as archbishop, was patron. In 1786 it was valued at £70.

Son of the famous Mr Gideon: Sampson Gideon the younger (1745-1824), who was created a baronet on 21 May, 1759 while only a schoolboy at Tonbridge. His mother, Jane, daughter of Charles Ermell, came of Anglican stock; like the rest of the children he had been "baptized . . . a few days after . . . birth" (L.S. Sutherland, "Sampson Gideon, Eighteenth Century Jewish Financier," *Transactions of Jewish Historical Society*, XVII (1949), p. 85). Educated at Tonbridge, Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, he inherited his father's fortune, estimated at £580,000, while still under age, and in 1766 married Maria, daughter of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, chief justice of common pleas. He assumed the surname of Eardley in 1789 and was created Baron Eardley the same year. By spending heavily he was elected M.P. for Cambridgeshire 1770-80, and then represented Midhurst 1780-84, Coventry 1784-96 and Wallingford 1796-1802 (Namier and Brooke, *H. C.*, II, pp. 498-99).

Mr Gideon: Sampson Gideon the elder (1699-1762), Jewish financier and stockbroker, who proved useful in raising loans for the government, especially during the Seven Years' War. The elder Gideon, however, was refused a baronetcy in 1757 by George II because of his religion. He was characterized as a "man of a strong natural understanding, of great liberality and generosity, and of some fun and humour" (Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, IX, p. 642). For his somewhat equivocal relations to church and synagogue see L.S. Sutherland, "Sampson Gideon," pp. 85-90.

Bp of Rochester: Zachary Pearce (1690-1774), fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge 1716-20, who was successively bishop of Bangor 1748-56 and of Rochester 1756-74. He was a client of the first earl of Macclesfield which helps to explain his rapid preferment, and the author of some safe and useful works of divinity (*D.N.B.*).

Francis Wollaston the elder (1694-1774), son of William Wollaston the deist, was a fellow of the Royal Society who lived in Charterhouse Square, London. According to Secker he was "a most worthy but infirm and low spirited old gentleman, on whom the Suspense of the Matter preys beyond Imagination" (B.L. Add. MS 32,902, fol. 200: memorandum to Newcastle, 15 February, 1760). His son Francis, a Cambridge graduate, was appointed to the living of East Dereham in 1761 and held it until his death in 1815.

Mr Leadbetter: Stiff Leadbetter (d. 1766), surveyor of St. Paul's, who attained a certain eminence as an architect [H.M. Colvin, *Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1660-1840* (London, 1954), pp. 358-59].

FOLIO 53 (1758-59)

Tegetmeyer: George Tegetmeyer, one of the more important domestics at Lambeth.

Dr Milnes: Richard Milnes (1726-1795), who received his M.D. at Leyden in 1751, and later became deputy lieutenant of Derbyshire (R.W. Innes Smith, *English-Speaking Students*, p. 160). He was the son of Richard Milnes's second wife, Hepzibah, daughter of a Leeds merchant, Samuel Ibbetson [S. Glover and T. Noble, *History and Gazetteer of the County of Derby* (Derby, 1833), p. 286].

Sir Edward Wilmot (1693-1786), first baronet, was a fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he received his M.D. in 1725. A fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (1726) and of the Royal Society (1730), he was appointed physician general to the army in 1740 and served both Frederick, prince of Wales, and George II as physician. In 1760 he was made physician in ordinary to George III. Although never an M.P., he was considered a possible candidate for East Looe when the prince of Wales should succeed to the throne; he was at the prince's deathbed in 1751 (Newman, "Leicester House Politics 1750-60," *Camden Miscellany*, XXIII, pp. 172 & 197).

Mr Barton: Henry Barton (1718-1790), who received his B.D. and D.D. at Oxford in 1759. Although not distinguished for voluminous publications (he published one fast sermon), he was a competent warden. He succeeded Dr. John Robinson who died after a long illness on 18 March, 1759 [Ward, *Georgian Oxford*, p. 284, note V; *G.M.*, XXIX (1759), p. 146].

Mr Forster: Thomas Forster or Foster (d. 1764), curate of Cuddesdon and an earnest man. In October 1763 he was appointed one of the six preachers at Canterbury cathedral [*G.M.*, XXXIII (1763), p. 519].

Mr Burridge: Benjamin Burridge, who had been, according to the *Speculum* (L.P.L. VG 2/5, p. 63), "curate near forty years."

Ld Arran: Charles Butler (1671-1758), second earl of Arran who had been chancellor of Oxford since 1715. Having survived to the age of 88, he had outlived his Tory colleagues of an earlier generation and was given an unusually kind epitaph by Horace Walpole as "an inoffensive old man . . . much respected by the Jacobites." Dean Swift summed him up as a man of "very good sense, though [he] seldom shows it" (Ward, *Georgian Oxford*, pp. 58 & 207).

Bp of Durham: Richard Trevor (1707-1771), who was the court candidate, even though of a Tory background.

Dr Dickens: Samuel Dickens (1719?-1791), who had matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1736, receiving his B.D. in 1752 and D.D. in 1753. He held the regius chair of Greek from 1751 to 1763, and was appointed prebendary of Durham 1757 and archdeacon of Durham to which was annexed the rectory of Easington 1761 until his death (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*).

Ld Westmorland was chosen: the chancellor's election of 1759 was the first contested one within memory, and hard fought between three contenders: Bishop Trevor, Westmorland and Lord Lichfield (1718-1772) who had the support of the "Old Interest." Although Trevor was at first in the lead, Lichfield withdrew, throwing his interest to Westmorland who won handily 321 votes to 200 [Oxford Univ. Archives WP y 3 (3), case submitted to Charles Yorke by the vice-chancellor and answer, 2 January, 1759; Ward, *Georgian Oxford*, pp. 207-09].

Dr Ducarel: Adrian Colté Ducarel (1713-1785), who was keeper of the library at Lambeth 1757-85. Born in Normandy, he was naturalized by 12 George II private act 34. He was trained in canon law at Oxford and was admitted advocate at Doctors' Commons in 1743. As librarian he greatly improved the catalogues of the printed books and manuscripts at Lambeth, and completed a digest of all the registers and records for the province of Canterbury. According to John Nichols who wrote a memoir, Ducarel was "disappointed in his wishes of entering into holy orders" (*Literary Anecdotes*, VI, p. 380).

FOLIO 54 (1759-65)

Printing his Endowmt: Dr Ducarel's *Repertory of the Endowments of Vicarages in the Diocese of Canterbury* was published in London in 1763.

John Benson (b. 1724), son of John Benson, citizen and girdler of London, was also the nephew of Secker's wife. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1743, and married Susannah, daughter of William Oliver of Bath (Burke, *Landed Gentry*).

Mr Marsh: William Marsh, B.A. (1718?-1802), who held this parish with Bicknor to which he was appointed in 1743. Hasted described St. Mary's as "an entire flat of marshgrounds, without a hedge or tree among them" (*History and Topographical Survey of . . . Kent*, III, p. 501).

Thomas Carter, woodman, having rendered good service, was provided for under a codicil of Secker's will, dated 2 April, 1768. He had not been given a patent such as Denne's since "I think it for the Benefit of the See that such Patents should not be granted" (L.P.L. MS Secker 7, fol. 371).

Mr Denne: Henry Denne, described as a yeoman when appointed on 25 January, 1731. He had a patent of Covert Wood in the parish of Barham and acted as deputy to John Herring in other woods. He also served the dean and chapter as an overseer of woods, and estimated the archbishop's income from timber and woodlands at £800 a year. Two of his sons had patents as gamekeepers.

Mr Herring: John Herring (d. 1802), nephew of the former archbishop of Canterbury. He had been rector of Great Mongeham, Kent, since 1757, and had resided there from 1759 when the vicarage house was repaired (L.P.L. MS VG 2/5, p. 128).

Dr Head: Sir John Head (1702?-1769), who was appointed archdeacon of Canterbury by Archbishop Herring in 1748 and held it until his death. In addition to Ickham he held the fifth prebend at Canterbury Cathedral, and in 1761 became master of the hospitals of St. John in Canterbury and St. Nicholas in Harbledown. By the death of his elder brother he succeeded to the title of baronet in 1768 (Nichols, *Literary Illustrations*, IV, pp. 90-91).

Mr Forster: Thomas Forster was granted a dispensation in July 1760 to hold St. George's, Canterbury, with the rectory of Chartham [*G.M.*, XXX (1760), p. 347.]

John Frost received a dispensation in July 1760 to hold together the two rectories of Bishopsbourne and Pluckley, both in Kent [*G.M.*, XXX (1760), p. 347].

Sine-Cure Rectory of Eynesford: William Blackstone [*Commentaries on the Laws of England* (Oxford, 1765), I, p. 386] pointed out: "When the clerk so presented is distinct from the vicar, the rectory thus vested in him becomes what is called a *sine-cure*; because he hath no cure of souls." The living of Eynesford was a vicarage but there was also a sinecure rectory. The archbishop of Canterbury appointed the rector and he, in turn, presented to the vicarage. When George Secker resigned in 1763 the archbishop presented Dr. John Fowell, his chaplain, to Eynesford.

Subscription to Dr Kennicott: Benjamin Kennicott (1718-1783), who was a fellow of Exeter college, Oxford and at this time vicar of Culham

in Oxfordshire had begun his collation of all the existing Hebrew manuscripts of the Old Testament, partly at Secker's urging. By the end of 1760 he had located 100 manuscripts, and the project was "warmly recommended both by *Rome* and *Geneva*" [*G.M.*, XXXVIII (1768), pp. 148-49]. Besides being the first subscriber, Secker enthusiastically promoted the enterprise, to which the king promised £200 a year. The Oxford University Press, after suitable enquiries, took the printing project under its wing, "notwithstanding," Secker pointed out, "Party Prejudice" (B.L. Add. MS 32,902, fol. 104: Secker to Newcastle, 8 February, 1760). The Kennicott collation was probably one of the greatest enterprises in Old Testament scholarship of the century.

FOLIO 55 (1760)

Mr Revill: John Revill or Revell, an alderman of Chesterfield. His second wife was Dorothy, sister of William Milnes; she died, aged 77, in 1740. Secker's accounts (L.P.L. MS 1483) show regular payments of £10 to Mr. Revill of Arnold.

20 li toward clothing our Soldiers: this is one of Secker's few references to English involvement in the great European conflict, the Seven Years' War, 1756-1763.

Denny Martin had earned the appointment. The previous curate, Edward Harrison, "hath resided there in an extraordinarily dear hired house near 34 years. He has been absent but five weeks." Mr. Denny Martin, "a Clergyman who lives with Mr. Fairfax, his nephew, officiates for him [Harrison] gratis." Harrison died, aged 78, on 23 October, 1760 (L.P.L. VG 2/5, p. 245). Martin adopted the name of Fairfax, and continued to live at Leeds Castle [William Jones, *Memoirs of . . . George Horne* (London, 1795), pp. 19-20].

Mr Fairfax: Robert Fairfax (1707-1793) of Leeds Castle, who handsomely restored the church of St. Nicholas. He was a military man, who sat as M.P. for Maidstone 1740-41, 1747-54, and for Kent 1754-68. He had to be financially helped by Newcastle, and supported the administration of Lord Bute (Namier and Brooke, *H.C.*, II, pp. 410-11).

Ld Chesterfield: Philip Dormer Stanhope (1694-1773), fourth earl and the celebrated man of letters.

Pensions reserved in the Lease: pensions were the fixed payments of money from the revenues of a benefice upon which they formed a charge, and often payable to clergymen in lieu of tithes. At the

dissolution of monasteries it was enacted by 34-35 Henry VIII c. 19 that such pensions should be continued to be paid to clergy. The priory of St. Gregory's was in Northgate street, Canterbury, and had been leased to the Stanhope family.

Mr Parry: probably Thomas Parry, receiver of the First Fruits for Queen Anne's Bounty 1759-73 and the archbishop's receiver (Best, *Temporal Pillars*, p. 540).

George 2 died: the death of the king is described in L.P.L. MS 1130.

Sir M. Decker: Sir Matthew Decker (1679-1749), of Richmond, Surrey. A wealthy banker of Dutch origin, he came to England soon after 1700, served as director of the East India company 1713-43, and was created baronet in 1716. He sat as M.P. for Bishop's Castle 1719-22 through the patronage of the duke of Chandos (Sedgwick, *H.C.*, I, p. 608).

Lady Yarmouth was the Hanoverian Amalie-Sophie Marianne, Lady Wallmoden (1704-1765), who became George II's mistress in 1735. After the queen's death she was brought to England in 1738 and installed at St. James's palace. In 1740 she was created countess of Yarmouth for her lifetime and remained in England until the king's death when she returned to Hanover. Horace Walpole referred to her as "inoffensive, and attentive only to please him [the King], and to selling Peerages whenever she had an opportunity" (G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*).

Lady Sandys: Letitia (d. 1779), daughter and eventually coheir of Sir Thomas Tipping, who had married Samuel Sandys in 1725. She was very wealthy, having a fortune over £170,000 [*G.M.*, LXX (1800), p. 60].

FOLIO 56 (1760-61)

Vicar of Ryver: at this time the living had been sequestrated since 1740, the sequestrator being John Hattray. Intromission refers to the diversion of the income of a benefice from its owner into other hands.

Vicar of Kennington was Philip Warham (d. 1777) who had been collated in 1743 [Hasted, *History and Topographical Survey of . . . Kent*, I, p. 42]; L.P.L. MS Secker 3, fols. 209-20, contains letters from Secker to Warham for 1762 and 1766, and a terrier of 1630 (Venn says 1730) for Kennington]. Warham held the living until his death.

Blackburn and Whalley: the parish of Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, had been a part of the parish of Whalley, but had been separated from it. In 1761 both livings were vicarages whose patron was the archbishop of Canterbury.

Gloster or Gloucester Ridley (1702-1774) of Trinity and New colleges, Oxford, was graduated B.C.L. in 1729 and D.D. by diploma in 1767. A fellow of New college from 1724 to 1734, he was presented in 1751 by the college to the living of Romford, Essex, and appointed by Secker prebendary of Salisbury in 1766. His Latin work, *De Syriacum Novi Foederis Versionum*, published in 1761, was dedicated to Secker.

Mr Dell: Henry Dell, "a Dissenting Minister. Good, resides constantly in the vicarage house" (L.P.L. MS VG 2/5, p. 53). In 1720 he had been a minister to a congregation at Canterbury.

Mr Thompson: Thomas Thompson (1708?-1773), who had been an S.P.G. missionary to New Jersey 1745-50 and to West Africa 1751-56, and was appointed vicar of Darenth in 1758 and of Elham in 1761 (L.P.L. MS Secker Register II, pp. 292 & 301-02). In addition to an account of his missionary activity in Africa he was the author of *The African Trade for Negro Slaves Shewn to be consistent with . . . Humanity*, 1772. See Venn, *Alumni Cantab.* and *D.N.B.*

Nephew Secker: for the prebendary at Canterbury see *G.M.*, XXXI (1761), p. 189 and B.L. Add. MS 32,921, fol. 236: Archbishop Secker to Newcastle, 31 March, 1761. On his appointment to All Hallows the Great, George Secker relinquished the living of St. Mildred's, Bread St., and obtained a dispensation to hold All Hallows with Yardley [*G.M.*, XXXI (1761), pp. 431 and 605].

Ld Bute (1713-1792): John Stuart had succeeded his father in 1723 as third earl of Bute. From 1737-41 and 1760-80 he was one of the representative Scottish peers. His somewhat spectacular rise to political prominence began when he was appointed lord of the bedchamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales (who died in 1751) and became mentor and friend to his son, next Prince of Wales and later George III. Appointed secretary of state, northern department, on 25 March, 1761, he was the new king's favorite and potential first minister (Valentine, *British Establishment 1760-84*, II).

Mr Hearne: George Hearne, who had been curate of St. Andrew with St. Mary's, Breadman, Canterbury [L.P.L. VG 2/5, pp. 29-30; *G.M.*, XXXI (1761), p. 238].

Mr Dugard: Samuel Dugard, son of William Dugard, a clergyman of Gosport, who matriculated aged 16 at Pembroke college, Oxford in 1723, proceeded B.A. in 1726 and M.A. in 1733. Although pressed on the duke of Newcastle by the dean of Chichester and numerous politically influential Sussex gentlemen as having acquitted himself well in the laborious charge of nearby Gosport (B.L. Add. MS 32,930, fol. 376: Newcastle to Secker, 9 November, 1761), Dugard did not prove satisfactory. Several letters passed from Secker to Dugard about non-residence and failure to provide, as Dugard had promised, full Sunday services at Bersted (L.P.L. Secker Papers 6, fols. 196-98: 20 & 27 February, 1766). Nor did Secker give Dugard much sympathy when he complained about the indiscretions of one Cecil, his curate (L.P.L. Secker Papers 6, fol. 199: Secker to Dugard, 6 March, 1766). Perhaps as Dugard neared sixty, he was feeling his age, and the dean's friends amongst the gentlemen had noticed it.

Mr Hanway: Jonas Hanway (1712-1786), whose perilous adventures on a trade mission from Russia to the Caspian Sea were published in 4 volumes in 1753. After his return to London (1750) he published voluminously, including an essay attacking the "pernicious" habit of tea-drinking (1757) as well as other works relating to various causes. He was better known for his part in the foundation of the Marine Society in 1756 (to which Secker contributed in 1763) and the Magdalen Charity two years later. Secker's letter to Newcastle, recommending Hanway for a post in the Salt Office, was unsuccessful (B.L. Add. MS 32,903, fol. 302: 15 March, 1760), and another indignant letter was sent to Newcastle, countering claims that Hanway was a "wild man" (B.L. Add. MS 32,924, fol. 275: 27 June, 1761). Lord Bute, who became prime minister in 1762, appointed Hanway as one of the commissioners for victualling the navy (*G.M.*, XXXII, p. 342: 10 July, 1762). One of his more enduring contributions came from his practice of using an umbrella while walking the streets of London, which he continued, despite the jeers and catcalls, until he saw the practice generally adopted some thirty years later.

My Peculiars: a peculiar is a parish or church exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop in whose diocese it lies.

ABp Tenison: Thomas Tenison (1636-1715), bishop of Lincoln 1691-94 and archbishop of Canterbury 1694-1715. He is perhaps the prototype of the orthodox, protestant-minded moderate Whig.

FOLIO 57 (1761-62)

Dr Potter: John Potter (1714?-1767), the son of the former archbishop,

who was archdeacon of Oxford 1741-67. He also held a prebend of Canterbury and lived in the Close.

My Peculiars in the Diocese of Rochester: an example of the archbishop's peculiars in the diocese of Rochester is the parish of Cliffe, in Kent.

Millars Gardeners Dictionary in two volumes first came out in 1731-39 and reached eight editions during the author's lifetime. Philip Miller (1691-1771) was a fellow of the Royal Society and in charge of the Chelsea Garden where he is said to "have increased the number of plants under cultivation from one thousand to five thousand species" [*Correspondence of the Rev. Joseph Greene*, ed. Levi Fox (HMSO, 1965), p. 43, n.1]. His professional opinion about the gardens at Lambeth and Croydon, dated at Chelsea 9 May, 1758, is in L.P.L. MS Secker 7, fol. 355.

Coronation Cope is undoubtedly the one presented to York Minster in 1917 by the Reverend John Charles Gawthorn, a descendant of Secker's sister. The cope of a red and gold patterned silk damask has recently been repaired and restored, and is still in the possession of the dean and chapter. It appears to be identical to a cope at Westminster Abbey, and probably was one of a set made for George III's coronation on 22 September, 1761. Secker is unlikely to have owned two copes, as eighteenth-century Anglican dignitaries would have used a cope very infrequently. I am indebted to the Reverend A. S. Leak, Archivist of the Minster Library, for information and permission to view the cope there. [J.S.M.]

Fire Engine which was used to extinguish fires was a cistern or reservoir mounted on wheels so that it was portable, and provided with pumps which forced out the water in it through a fixed delivery pipe. An important advance in fire extinction had come in 1672 when two Dutchmen invented a flexible leather hose which could be attached to the pipe. A fire insurance policy issued by the Manchester Fire Office in September 1786 contains a printed vignette of a somewhat crude manual engine which was the only type employed in England until the early nineteenth century (Spencer Research Library MS R5:1:2).

Kings Wedding & Coronation: There is a fairly complete description of the circumstances surrounding the King's coronation in Secker's notes. One of Secker's most important liturgical contributions was the revision of the coronation service for 1761.

Dr Addington: Anthony Addington (1713-1790) of Fringford, Oxfordshire, who received his M.D. at Oxford in 1744. There is no reference this time to Mrs. Stephens's pills, which had included soap to offset the costive effects of burnt egg shells, but Addington's doses seem to have worked much the same way. He was physician to the earl of Chatham, and the father of the first Lord Sidmouth.

Peter Annett or Annet (1693-1769), the deistical writer, published in 1761 a number of issues of the paper, the *Free Enquirer*, for which he was tried and convicted for blasphemous libel in 1767. He disliked St. Paul and the Jewish element in Christianity, and attacked miracles in general and the Resurrection in particular. Even Francis Blackburne recognized that the archbishop had relieved Annet's rigors while confined in prison [*Memoirs of Thomas Hollis* (London, 1780), I, p. 228] and in 1784 "Misopseudos" (i.e. Thomas Wintle) defended Secker's part in the proceedings [*G.M.*, LIV (1784), pp. 326-27].

Mr Justice Wilmot: Sir John Eardley Wilmot (1709-1792) who was made a judge of King's Bench in 1755. He was also a privy councillor and chief justice of Common Pleas 1767-71, who was later better known for his part in the libel proceedings against John Wilkes (Valentine, *British Establishment 1760-84*, II and *D.N.B.*).

Dr Hay: Sir George Hay (1715-1778), a civilian lawyer who had been awarded his D.C.L. from Oxford in 1742. His major appointments included chancellor of the diocese of Worcester 1751-64, vicar general of Canterbury 1755-64, and dean of Arches 1764-78. He resigned as chancellor of Worcester and vicar general on becoming dean of Arches, judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury and chancellor of the diocese of London in 1764, retaining those posts until his death. Hay was also an active and able politician: M.P. for Stockbridge 1754-56, Calne 1757-61, Sandwich 1761-68, and Newcastle-under-Lyme 1768-78 (Namier and Brooke, *H.C.*, II, p. 599). He was regarded by Archbishop Herring as "by nature a Whig" (Nottingham University, Newcastle Papers, Herring to Newcastle: 8 October, 1753) but Newcastle found him disloyal, complaining "after I had *singly* made him Vicar General, he left me for Pitt" (B.L. Add. MS 32,959, fols. 28-29: Newcastle to Charles Yorke, 22 May, 1764). He was knighted in November 1773.

Founder's Kindred disputes in both the universities about the claims of men who could establish their kinship with founders of colleges to preferential treatment in elections to places on their foundation were especially acute from the middle of the century and particularly at All Souls'. There, Blackstone maintained, since the founder had provided

for only a limited number of generations, that founder's kin was by now extinguished, as in his view canonists held and the founder of All Souls' would certainly have believed. The archbishop came into the dispute as visitor of the college. It was established legal doctrine that from decision by the visitor there was no appeal. [For the whole subject see G.D. Squibb, *Founders' Kin* (Oxford, 1972), especially pp. 42-43, and for the archbishop's careful notes on these hearings L.P.L. Vicar General Records VV 1/4/5/22].

Mr Spencer: Woolley Leigh Spencer (1733?-1797), a B.A. of Oriel college, Oxford who was elected to Oriel as Founder's Kin (All Souls' College Archives 262). He seems to have been a worldly person who did not much respond to George Onslow's encouragements to him to behave more as befitted an academical clergyman.

George Onslow: it is not clear which of the two George Onslows this is: George Onslow (1731-1814) of Ockham, Surrey, M.P. for Guildford 1760-84 or his cousin George Onslow of Imber Court, Surrey who represented Rye in the House of Commons 1754-61 and Surrey 1761-74. It was most probably the latter, who was a placeman, "one of Newcastle's most reliable dependents," but who deserted the Rockingham and Newcastle in 1766. He was created Baron Cranley, and then succeeded as Baron Onslow in 1776 (Namier and Brooke, *H.C.*, III, p. 228). The former was usually known as Colonel Onslow to distinguish him from his relative who was nicknamed "Cocking George" because of his fondness for cock fighting.

Colleges of New York and Philadelphia: King's college, founded in New York by charter in 1754, was incorporated in 1784 and the name changed to Columbia college (now university), while Philadelphia is the university of Pennsylvania which was started in 1740. The first president of King's was the Reverend Dr. Samuel Johnson (1696-1772).

a Collection throughout England: from 1762-64 Dr. William Smith, who had become provost in 1755, raised funds for the colleges in England and collected about £6900. See the following entry.

Dr Smith: William Smith (1727-1803), first provost of the college of Philadelphia. He was an M.A. of Aberdeen who was commended by Samuel Johnson to Archbishop Herring as a "very ingenious young gentleman" then travelling to England for ordination (L.P.L. MS 1123, fols. 63-64: June 25, 1753). An ambitious and capable Scot, he was thought by his enemies to aim at being the first Anglican bishop in America. He was not altogether to Secker's taste who found him "in

some cases over busy and indiscreet." Smith had made reflections on the English universities in his *A General Idea of the College of Mirania* (1753), which made the archbishop "on the whole unwilling to be a Recommender" (L.P.L. MS 1123, fol. 128: Secker to Thomas Moore, 1 March, 1759). Secker was not won over by flattering references to himself: ". . . in general we of this part of the world are inclined to cooler compositions" (L.P.L. MS 1123, fol. 131: Secker to Smith, 21 May, 1759). Secker himself contributed £30 to each of the colleges.

Sir James Jay (1732-1815) was a wealthy New Yorker described in a letter as "an ingenious young physician" (L.P.L. MS 1123, fol. 259: Samuel Johnson to Secker, 10 April, 1762). Jay had been employed to solicit for King's college, New York.

Primate of Ireland: George Stone (1708?-1764), archbishop of Armagh from 1747 to 1764, who was also a member of the Irish privy council and a lord justice (*D.N.B.*).

Bp Barnard of Derry: William Barnard (1697-1768), who was educated at Westminster school and Trinity college, Cambridge (D.D., 1740). He was appointed dean of Rochester in 1743, bishop of Raphoe in 1744 and then translated to Derry in 1747. At one time he had been chaplain to the duke of Newcastle and in 1728, to the king. Barnard was a generous benefactor to the see of Derry [*G.M.*, XXXVIII (1768), p. 47].

Bp of Mann: Mark Hildesley (1698-1772), who was a graduate of Trinity college, Cambridge (M.A., 1724), to which he was elected a fellow in 1723. He was chaplain to Henry St. John, the celebrated viscount Bolingbroke, and through the nomination of the duke of Atholl, Lord of Man, was made bishop of Sodor and Man in 1755. He strongly promoted the translation of the Book of Common Prayer and Bible into Manx, a project completed by the time of his death [*G.M.*, XLII (1772), p. 599].

Beilby Porteus (1731-1808), who was appointed to act as literary executor, with Dr. George Stinton, of Secker's manuscripts and sermons, was well rewarded for his literary labors ["A Review of the Life and Character of Archbishop Secker" in Thomas Secker, *Sermons on several Subjects*, ed. Beilby Porteus and George Stinton (London, 1771), p. lxxvi]. A B.A. of Christ's college, Cambridge in 1752, Porteus was not only domestic chaplain to Secker, but also became chaplain to George III in 1769. He was raised to the see of Chester in 1777 and translated to London in 1787.

my Option on Bp Lamb was the right which an archbishop had on consecration of a bishop, of choosing one benefice within the see of the consecrand, to be in his own patronage for the next presentation. The right was abolished by act of Parliament in 1845. For the list of Secker's appointees under this method see fol. 67.

Bp Lamb: Robert Lambe (1703?-1769), who held the bishopric of Peterborough from 1764 until his death. He received his LL.D. from Cambridge in 1728, and in addition to holding several livings was dean of Peterborough 1744-64. His brother Matthew, M.P. for Peterborough (1747-68), solicited the duke of Newcastle for the bishopric for Robert in 1762, reminding Newcastle that Robert had been disappointed of it "when last disposed of [1757]" and arguing that he "is near the eldest of the Deans" (B.L. Add. MS 32,933, fol. 258: 12 June, 1762).

Mr Hardy: Joseph Hardy (1733-1786), son of a Lancashire yeoman and an M.A. of Christ's college, Cambridge. He was "Schoolmaster at Sutton Valence" around forty years (L.P.L. VG 2/5, pp. 65 & 235).

Sir T Ryder or Rider: Sir Thomas (d. 1786), a Kent country gentleman of Bilsington near Headcorn. He was knighted by George III after the coronation feast at which Ryder, as proprietor of Bilsington manor, had made the traditional presentation of three maple cups (Hasted, *History and Topographical Survey . . . of Kent*, III, pp. 469-70). He was sheriff of Kent 1754 and died unmarried in 1786 (*ibid.*, II, p. 398).

Thomas Tournay (1730?-1795), a B.A. of Lincoln college, Oxford (1751), was recommended as meeting Hardwicke's desire for a competent schoolmaster at Dover, being both a "good Man and a good Scholar" (B.L. Add. MS 35,597, fol. 151: Secker to Hardwicke, 14 August, 1762).

Mr Hollingbery: Thomas Hollingbery, who received his M.A. at Oxford in 1758 (and was incorporated at Cambridge in 1768). "I have always heard," Hardwicke wrote to him, "that Sibbertswold was reckoned a pretty Thing, though not a great one" (B.L. Add. MS 35,597, fol. 70: 12 April, 1762).

Bp Green of Lincoln: John Green (1706?-1779), who was regius professor of divinity at Cambridge (1748-56), master of Corpus Christi (1750-63) and bishop of Lincoln (1761-79) where he appears to have been in residence very infrequently. He wrote two short hostile tracts *On the Principles and Practices of the Methodists*, the first addressed to the evangelical clergyman John Berridge, the second to George Whitefield.

The publication of a third pamphlet was stopped by Secker who courteously requested him to suppress it since the Methodists were, in the archbishop's opinion, "a well-meaning people" [Robert Masters, *Masters' History of the College of Corpus Christi . . . with . . . a continuation to the present time by John Lamb* (London, 1831), p. 250].

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no House at Canterbury: throughout the eighteenth and most of the nineteenth centuries successive archbishops had no residence at Canterbury, until Archbishop Frederick Temple in 1898 adapted a house in the precincts belonging to the chapter and on the site of the ancient archiepiscopal palace (Carpenter, *Cantuar*, pp. 245-46, 393).

Mrs Rook or **Rooke:** Catherine Talbot had become great friends in 1741 with the Honorable Frances Rooke, daughter of John, Lord Ward, and widow of George Rooke Esquire (d. 1739) who had resided at the old mansion house of the parish of St. Lawrence, Canterbury [*The Works of the late Miss Catherine Talbot*, ed. Montagu Pennington (London, 1819), p. xii]. The litigation seems to have been a suit about house tithes in St. Paul's parish, which the recorder of the city of Canterbury was unwilling to take up (correspondence between the vicar, Dr. Lynch the dean, and the archbishop from October 1757 to March 1759 will be found in L.P.L. Secker Papers 3, fols. 138-39). A Mrs. Rook held the lease of the rectorial tithes of Leysdown, which in 1763 she desired to renew.

Vicarage of St Paul: the vicar was Thomas Lamprey (1694[?]-1760), an M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford (1715). He was a minor canon of Canterbury and held the living of St. Martin with the vicarage from 1743 until his death (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*).

John Burton (1696-1771) was a fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford (B.D., 1729; D.D., 1752), and fellow of Eton from 1733, who was well known at Oxford as an energetic tutor and Latinist. He was a close friend of John Wesley and a supporter of the Georgia colony. In 1733 he was nominated to the vicarage of Mapledurham by Eton college, a living he held until 1766 when he became rector of Worplesdon in Surrey. His brief Latin letter, memorializing Secker, was published by the Clarendon Press in 1768 (*D.N.B.*).

Mr Costard of Oxford: George Costard (1710-1782), "a very learned person" and fellow of Wadham college, who had taken his M.A. in 1733. He held the living of Twickenham (he was vicar from 1764) and

published tracts on biblical criticism as well as astronomical treatises [*D.N.B.* and Thomas Stedman, *Letters to and from the Reverend Philip Doddridge* (Shrewsbury, 1790), p. 145].

Mr Stretch: Liscombe Maulthe Stretch, who proved to be disappointing to Secker. He was ordained on April 19, 1762 and the following day collated to Leysdown on the Isle of Sheppey (L.P.L., Secker Register III, p. 304). Within a month (May 1762) he was “gone to be Curate at Wokingham Surrey” and in December 1767 his living was “sequestered for a debt of £45 to Mr. Charpin merchant at Bristol” (L.P.L. MS VG 2/5, p. 215). In 1780 he is described as M.A. and master of the Academy at Twickenham on the title page of his *The Beauties of History; or Pictures of Virtue and Vice, drawn from Real Life, Designed for the Instruction and Entertainment of Youth*.

Mr Lamb: John Taylor Lamb (1727?-1774) of St. John’s college, Cambridge, who had been the target of a sharp letter from the archbishop about providing a curate at Leysdown: “small Benefices should not be given to people who cannot conveniently reside upon them” (L.P.L. Secker Papers, Vol. 3, fol. 222: Secker to Lamb, 11 March, 1759).

Mr Lukyn was Anthony Lukyn, (1727?-1778) who was a graduate of Christ Church, Oxford, and came from an established Kentish family. To the living of Reculver had been annexed the vicarage of Hoath (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*).

Mrs Smythe of Arncott Manor, Cuddesdon, was much admired by Catherine Talbot for her goodness [*A Series of Letters between Mrs. E. Carter and Miss C. Talbot from the year 1741 to 1770*, ed. Montagu Pennington (London, 1809), III, p. 22: C. Talbot to E. Carter, 9 October, 1762].

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Dr Hind: Richard Hind (1716-1790) of Christ Church, Oxford, who had received his B.D. in 1745 and his D.D. in 1750. He was vicar of Shering, Essex, in 1754 and of St. Anne’s, Soho, and then vicar of Rochdale, Lancashire 1778 and of Skipton-in-Craven (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*). He had published one sermon preached at Oxford in 1755 and had been attacked in several publications by the curate of St. Anne’s, Thomas Martyn.

Sir Edward Turner (1719-1766) was one of the “New” or Whig Interest candidates in the Oxfordshire election of 1754, and sat as M.P.

for Great Bedwyn 1741-47, Oxfordshire 1755-61 and Penryn 1761-66. At the accession of George III he supported Lord Bute, not Newcastle (Namier and Brooke, *H. C.*, III, pp. 569-70). The dispute concerned the enclosure of the common fields of Merton, Oxfordshire, and its bearing on the value of the rectory, which belonged to the college [C.W. Boase, *Registrum Collegii Exoniensis* (Oxford Historical Society, 1894), p. 330]. The tithes were commuted for land under the enclosure act of 1763.

Society for the Reformation of Manners: a number of these societies were first formed in 1692 for the purpose of suppressing immorality and profaneness by prosecuting offenders in civil courts. One of the societies, composed of lawyers and magistrates, had the task of putting the laws into force and of raising subscriptions for the expenses of prosecutions. The societies, supported by both churchmen and dissenters, had considerable effect in the suppression of vice, but were strongly resented for their use of informers and the enforcement of laws to promote religion and virtue rather than moral persuasion and example. See J.H. Overton, *Life in the English Church 1660-1714* (London, 1885), pp. 213-16.

Dr Dumaresq: Daniel Dumaresq (b. 1713), who had formerly been chaplain to Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, envoy to Dresden and Berlin, and received his D.D. by diploma from Oxford (Exeter college) in 1752 while serving as chaplain to the English factory at St. Petersburg (Boase, *Registrum Collegii Exoniensis*, p. 142). The delegates of the University Press ordered on 5 July, 1758, that “a Present be made to Dr. Dumaresq of One Copy of the Bodleian Catalogue, large Paper, in Consideration of the many Books he had sent to the University from Russia” [I.G. Philip, *William Blackstone and the Reform of the Oxford University Press in the Eighteenth Century* (Oxford, 1957), p. 100]. In 1765 the archbishop was to recommend Dumaresq strongly for the deanery of Windsor in that he “hath done both Service & Honour to the British nation at the court of Russia for many Years . . .” (B.L. Add. MS 32,970, fol. 58: Secker to Newcastle, 25 September, 1765).

Mr Moor: John Moore or Moor (d. 1768), who was elected lecturer at St. Sepulchre’s, Holborn, in 1754, and appointed rector of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, in 1761. He was one of those who believed the accusations of the Cock Lane Ghost (see following entry) and was consequently indicted for conspiracy. A number of prominent people attested to Moore’s good character, among them Dr. Thomas Birch, Dr. John Burton, Daniel Porter (a Surrey J.P.), and if Horace Walpole’s story is true, Secker, whose letter Lord Mansfield as judge put in his pocket unopened. Moore, undoubtedly a dupe rather than a

knave, escaped imprisonment by giving satisfaction to the injured party, along with another defendant, to the tune of £598 [Douglas Grant, *The Cock Lane Ghost* (London, 1965), pp. 112, 113-14].

The Cock Lane Ghost was a supposed ghost to which were attributed mysterious noises heard at No. 33 Cock Lane, Smithfield. The object of the noises was said to be the detection of a crime, but in 1762 they were discovered to be the result of an imposition practiced by William Parsons and members of his family. A number of respectable people were taken in by the "ghost" and its accusations, among them Thomas Broughton, secretary to the S.P.C.K. The "ghost" generated a great deal of excitement. The accused murderer, one Kent, took legal action against a group of people for conspiracy, among them the Reverend John Moore (see preceding entry). For a monograph on the subject see Grant, *The Cock Lane Ghost*.

A great Storm: on 19 August, 1763 there occurred one of the most destructive hail storms ever recorded in English history. For an eyewitness account of the destruction see *G.M.*, XXXIII (1763), pp. 444-45.

Mr Lewis: Thomas Lewis, an M.A. who "resides constantly at Tarring," a Canterbury peculiar in the area of Chichester (L.P.L. VG 2/5, p. 297). Patching was a sinecure rectory to which was attached the vicarage of West Tarring.

Dr Fowell: John Fowell, who had been granted a D.D. from Exeter college in 1762. He was professor of moral philosophy 1757-61, "a very fair character, both for learning and good behaviour" (L.P.L. MS 1123, fol. 40: Daniel Burton to Secker, 19 October, 1761). In 1763 Secker sent Fowell £100 for the college (L.P.L. MS 1483, p. 125).

my Nephew Frosts Death: John Frost died on 29 April, 1765 as rector of Bishopsbourne [*G.M.*, XXXV (1765), p. 247].

Mr Freeman: Thomas Freeman, possibly the person of that name (b. 1726?) who matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1744 and received a B.A. from New college in 1751 and his M.A. in 1752 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*; *G.M.*, XXXIII (1763), p. 619].

Mr Wallace: Matthew Wallace, son of Robert Wallace of Edinburgh and an M.A. of Edinburgh, who was ordained deacon on 11 May and priest on 1 June, 1760 (L.P.L. Act Book IX, pp. 388-89).

Mr Wentworth: John Wentworth, LL.B., who since 1738 had also been rector of Brenzett in Kent. He died 26 May, 1776 (Hasted, *History and Topographical Survey . . . of Kent*, III, p. 494).

Mr Brockman: James Brockman (1696-1767) of Beachborough, Kent, who was lay patron of Brenzett (Burke, *Landed Gentry*).

Mr Ayerst: Robert Gunsley Ayerst (b. 1723?), an M.A. of University college, Oxford (1744) and son of William Ayerst, who had been chaplain to several diplomatic missions and was a prebendary of Canterbury. The younger Ayerst's appointment as a Six Preacher is noted in L.P.L. Act Book X, p. 84.

Mr Harrison: William Harrison: there are several possibilities with this name. His pastoral care at Margate apparently was effective since the *Speculum* (L.P.L. MS VG 2/5, p. 261) noted: "the Parishioners [are] remarkable for going to Church."

Mr Sandys was probably that Samuel Sandys (1744-1815) who was son of a Worcestershire clergyman and a B.A. of New college, Oxford, in 1766.

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Mr Majendie: John James Majendie (1709-1783), who was the oldest son of a naturalized French protestant. After taking orders in the Church of England, he was given several important preferments including a prebend at Windsor in 1774. He instructed Queen Charlotte in English and was tutor to her two oldest sons [Lewis A. Majendie, *Account of the de Majendie Family both French and English* . . . (1878), not paginated].

Mr Gibert: Jean Louis Gibert (d. 1773), a Huguenot clergyman who negotiated the contract for emigration with the English authorities. The first group of French protestants arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, in April 1764 and founded a settlement named New Bordeaux in Hillsboro township. Jean Louis acted as pastor for the French protestant church there. Secker appears to be mistaken about his return to England. Gibert provided vigorous leadership for the colonists and died in South Carolina where he was buried at Abbeville cemetery [A.L. Hirsch, *The Huguenots of Colonial South Carolina* (Hamden, Conn., 1962 reprint), pp. 38-40, 84-85 and E.G.C. Terry, "The Huguenots of Upper South Carolina," *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, XXXII (1927), pp. 20-22, 26]. His younger brother Etienne (d. 1817), who received Anglican orders, became one of the French preachers at the chapel royal and was appointed rector of St. André, isle of Guernsey, in 1794.

Mr Grenville: George Grenville (1712-1770), first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer from 15 April, 1763 to 10 July, 1765. He was, according to Bute's description, "a very worthy and able man . . . whose turn lay towards the revenue, and to that public economy, which was so much wanted" (Namier and Brooke, *H.C.*, II, p. 542). His care for financial economy also led to his greatest blunder, the Stamp Act (1765), whose aim was to relieve the uneven burden of the British taxpayer.

Mr Keet: Secker means Mrs. Keet, the widow of John Keet, rector of Bishop's Hatfield (1752-63), of which the earl of Salisbury was patron. Before that Keet had been rector of Shelton, Nottinghamshire (in the same patronage) where the archbishop's father and mother were buried. Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Keet and was the daughter of George and Elizabeth Maltby, was born there in 1721. Keet's sister, another Elizabeth, was married in 1745 to the sixth earl of Salisbury [T.M. Blagg, *The Parish Registers of Shelton* (Worksop, 1930), p. 30].

Mr Merrick: James Merrick (1720-1769), whose *The Psalms translated or paraphrased in English Verse* was published at Reading in 1765. Merrick in his preface (p. vi) spoke eloquently of Secker's help and "voluntary offer" of several versions of the psalms for this translation.

Ld Hardwicke's Illness: the first earl of Hardwicke died at his house in Grosvenor Square on 6 March, 1764. His son Philip, the second earl, succeeded him as high steward of the university of Cambridge 1764-90.

Ld Sandwich: John Montagu (1718-1792), the fourth earl and secretary of state, northern department, from 9 September, 1763 to 10 July, 1765. For the part he played in the attack on John Wilkes, a former crony, Sandwich was nicknamed "Jemmy Twicher" after the character who peached in Gay's *Beggar's Opera*. When he was a candidate for the stewardship at Cambridge, Gray wrote the lines, beginning:

When sly Jemmy Twicher had smugg'd up his face,
With a lick of court white-wash, and pious grimace. . . .

(G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*)

Dr Mayhew: Jonathan Mayhew (1720-1766), a Congregational minister in Massachusetts, who was strongly opposed to the idea of an American episcopate and warmly encouraged in this opposition by Thomas Hollis. Like Hollis he was somewhat Hoadleian in his views of authority in religion. "The extent of Jonathan Mayhew's contribution to the defeat of episcopacy in America was large" [Carl Bridenbaugh, *Mitre and Sceptre* (Oxford, 1962), p. 202]. Secker's answer to Mayhew is

reprinted in *Sermons*, VI, pp. 417-88; the original North American reprinting was at Boston, not New York.

Mr Apthorp: East Apthorpe (1732?-1816), who was born at Boston, Massachusetts, the son of Charles Apthorpe, "one of the most considerable men in North America" [L.B. Namier, *England in the Age of the American Revolution* (1930; rpt. New York, 1966), p. 249]. After serving as S.P.G. missionary in Cambridge, Massachusetts 1759-64 (the imposing house he built there was dubbed the "Bishop's Palace"), he left for England where he held various livings: vicar of Croydon (1765-93), rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, London (1778-92) and prebendary of St. Paul's (1790-1816). Francis Blackburne enthusiastically described him as "perhaps the most respectable missionary that was ever sent to New-England by the propagating Society" [*Memoirs of Thomas Hollis* (London, 1780), I, p. 260].

Mr Egerton is a mistaken entry for Egerton Leigh (1734?-1788), the son of a Kentish clergyman who matriculated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge in 1753 but apparently did not take a degree. In Secker's *Speculum* (L.P.L. MS VG 2/5, p. 194) Leigh, while vicar of St. Mary's, Sandwich, is described succinctly as "Bad."

Mr Harrison: this entry also appears on fol. 59.

Sir S. Bickley: Sir Samuel Bickley (1718-1773), who was the son of the rector of Offham, Kent, and was admitted to Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, in 1738. When the clerical holder of the title died unmarried in 1754, the baronetcy presumably became extinct. However, Samuel (who was possibly a nephew or cousin) assumed the title at that time or when he was presented to the vicarage of Bapchild in 1759 (G.E.C., *Complete Baronetage*, II, p. 230; Nichols, *Literary Illustrations*, VI, p. 359). He died in great poverty, at Enfield.

FOLIO 61 (1764)

To pronounce the Sentence: in the case of an ecclesiastical deprivation one of the steps, after hearing all the proofs and answers, was a "solemn sentence," to be pronounced by the bishop with the assistance of the chancellor and dean.

my Nephews House: George Secker had held a prebend at Canterbury since 1761.

Mr Baker: Thomas Baker (1714-1779), who took his B.A. from St. John's college, Cambridge (1740). He was given leave in June 1763 to

reside in Canterbury for the education of his six children and to take a curacy near it (L.P.L. MS VG 2/5, p. 239).

Sir George Oxendon (1694-1775), fifth baronet, was of an old Kentish family. He sat as M.P. for Sandwich 1720-54, serving as a lord of the Admiralty 1725-27 and of the Treasury 1727-37. After 1737 he was in opposition. Sir George had an unsavory reputation: in Hervey's description he was a "very vicious, ungrateful, good-for-nothing fellow" who "passed his whole life in all manner of debauchery and with low company" (Sedgwick, *H.C.*, II, pp. 317-18).

Mr Lloyd: Pierson Lloyd (1704?-1781), a clergyman, who was usher and from 1748 second master at Westminster: *senex amabilis*, he had "many virtues but no commanding power" [John Sargeaunt, *Annals of Westminster School* (London, 1898), pp. 174-75 and 189]. His *Sermons on Several Occasions* was published at London in 1765.

Mr Andrews: John Andrews, LL.B., who was appointed vicar of Marden, Kent, 23 December, 1766 (L.P.L. MS VG 2/5, p. 251). William Warburton, bishop of Gloucester, strongly objected to Andrews' ministrations at Stinchcombe in his diocese, "not being *godly overmuch*, but for *overacting his godlyness*" (L.P.L. Secker Papers 3, fols. 232-33).

Mr Dalton was assistant preacher under Secker at St. James's, Westminster.

Nectarius maintained a correspondence with Secker in Greek, 1763-66 (L.P.L. Secker Papers 7). Catherine Talbot, writing to Secker, reported an account of Nectarius's strange adventures in Georgia and Syria and of his intentions to go "to Surinam or Batavia to do anything he can for subsistence. He was truly thankful for Your Grace's Bounty" (B.L. Add. MS 39,311, fol. 178: 21 May, 1766).

Mrs Fielding & Mrs Collier were Sarah Fielding (1710-1768), sister of novelist Henry Fielding, and Jane Collier who jointly produced in 1754 a three volume novel, *The Cry, A New Dramatic Fable*. The novel, a somewhat abstract work "to entertain and to instruct"—"too remote," one critic commented, "from the common taste of romance readers"—set out to demonstrate the inadequacies of Lord Shaftesbury's *Characteristics of Men* (1711) and to prove "that to moderate not to inflame the passions is the only method of attaining happiness. . . ." ("Introduction," pp. 4, 13-14). Miss Collier also published an *Essay on the Art of Ingeniously Tormenting* (1753) which came out in several later editions. Sarah Fielding was the better known for her novels and translations (*D.N.B.* and Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, III, p. 385).

Dr Leland: John Leland (1691-1766), a nonconformist minister who though of English birth was brought up in Ireland and became pastor of the meetinghouse in Eustace Row, Dublin. He was well known for his attacks on the deists, his major book being *A View of the Principal Deistical Writers that have Appeared in England in the Last and Present Century* (3 vols., 1754-56). A copy of this was the first book purchased by the clerical Wye Club in September 1766 (L.P.L. MS 1694). Secker also gave financial help to his widow.

Capt. Maltby was one of the sons of Secker's first cousin, George, of Shelton, Nottinghamshire. He seems to have been constantly in debt, and Secker later tried to advance the captain's interests through Lord Granby.

Mr Seeds Widow was presumably the relict of Jeremiah Seed (1700-1747), a fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, and a much admired preacher. He was presented by the college to the living of Knight's Enham, Hampshire where he remained until his death (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* and *D.N.B.*).

Mr Harris: George Harris, who was curate of Brasted where the rector was also in residence. The curate, unlicensed, received an annual stipend of £20 and board (L.P.L. Secker Visitation Returns, Vol. 4, p. 39).

Robt. Greenall, a B.A. of Merton college, Oxford, in 1751, was rector of Blackmanstone and vicar of Waldershare (L.P.L. MS VG 2/5, p. 18). One of Lord Guilford's seats was in the parish of Waldershare.

Ld Guilford: Francis North (1704-1790) who had been created first earl of Guilford in 1752 and was the father of George III's minister, Lord North. He had been lord of the bedchamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales and, for a short time, governor of his two older sons. In Horace Walpole's opinion he was "an able, worthy man, of no great genius" (Valentine, *British Establishment 1760-84*, II, p. 649).

FOLIO 62 (1764-65)

Mr Ford: James Ford (1718?-1795), a licentiate of the college of physicians, who was granted a Lambeth M.D. on 18 September, 1764 (L.P.L. Act Book X, p. 92). In 1765 on 10 April Ford was paid £39-8-0 for a pipe of port and on 9 October given a silver bread basket, costing £16-6-0 (L.P.L. MS 1483, pp. 195 & 197). See Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians in London*, II, p. 257.

Mr Reynolds: the eminent Sir Joshua (1723-1792), for whom Secker sat in July 1764 and September 1765, paying him £52-10-0 on 14 September, 1764. The portrait at Lambeth Palace appears to be the original. A variant of it at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, which was said "to have been at one time at Lambeth, then withdrawn by the family" and replaced by a replica, is unsigned. [John Ingamells, *The English Episcopal Portrait 1559-1835* (London, 1981), pp. 349-50].

Vanderbank: John Vanderbank (1694?-1739), whose portraits were especially in vogue during the reign of George I. The portrait of Secker at Lambeth Palace Library which is dated c. 1730-35 and listed as by an unknown artist is probably the Vanderbank (Ingamells, *English Episcopal Portrait*, p. 348).

Ramsay: Allan Ramsay (1713-1784), the Scots portraitist, whose reputation was quickly established after his return from studying in Italy. After 1738 he worked in Edinburgh and in London. Horace Walpole by 1759 was acclaiming him with "Mr Reynolds . . . our favourite painters, and two of the very best we ever had." His success was marked by his appointment as painter-in-ordinary to George III. Among the several versions of Secker's portrait by Ramsay the one at Lambeth Palace is dated 1740 and another at Canterbury deanery 1743 (Ingamells, *English Episcopal Portrait*, p. 348).

Hudson: Thomas Hudson (1701-1779), who had been trained by Jonathan Richardson the elder, succeeding him as "the most fashionable portrait painter of the day." He painted many of the celebrities of his time including Handel and George II, and enjoyed considerable episcopal success in the latter 1740's and 1750's. Hudson then began to be eclipsed by his onetime pupil and assistant, Joshua Reynolds. The Hudson portrait of Secker, reduced in size as a result of war damage, is at St. James's church, Piccadilly (Ingamells, *English Episcopal Portrait*, p. 349).

Mr Clarke: William Clarke (1696-1771), fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, who was rector of Buxted from 1724 to 1768. He became prebendary residentiary of Chichester in 1738, and chancellor of the same diocese in 1770. He was a noted antiquarian, an authority on Roman, Saxon and early English coins. In a letter regarding the visitation (2 January, 1764) Secker warmly commended Clarke for "the accurate reports concerning the parishes which you have taken the pains to visit at my request" (Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, IV, pp. 378-79).

my Sussex peculiars included parishes in the deanery of Pagham: Bersted (South), All Saints Pallant (in Chichester), East Lavant,

Paghham, Slindon and Tangmere; in the deanery of South Malling: Buxted, St. Thomas at Cliffe (in Lewes), Edburton, Framfield, Glynde, Isfield, Lindfield, South Malling, Mayfield, Ringmer, Stanmer, Uckfield and Washurst; and in the deanery of Tarring: Patching and West Tarring.

Chaplain at Minorca: Edward Clarke (1730-1786), who was a graduate of Cambridge from St. John's college. He served as chaplain to the Madrid embassy, and then transferred to Minorca in 1763. In 1768 he accepted the vicarage of Willingdon, and the same year succeeded his father as rector of Buxted. His *Letters concerning the Spanish Nation* were published in 1763 (Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, IV, pp. 382-86).

John Tucker (1723?-1776) was an M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, who also held the vicarage of Sheldwich (1757-76) and the rectory of Milton (1764-70). He was second master of King's School, Cambridge, "where he resides" (L.P.L. MS VG 2/5, p. 4).

One Smith: James Smith (d. 1784), who was rector of Eastbridge in Kent (the "Rectory without a Church") and curate at Chartham (L.P.L. VG 2/5, pp. 120 & 7). Born in Lisbon of English parents who were Roman Catholics, he had narrowly survived the earthquake of 1755. He published by subscription in 1767 *The Errors of the Church of Rome detected, in Ten Dialogues*, the first part of which is autobiographical and explains that his first favorable impressions of the Church of England came from his parents before he entered the English college at Lisbon. He was also influenced by the services at Bath Abbey which as a youth he sometimes attended when he was thought to be at Mass [*The Errors* (Canterbury, 1774), pp. 6-7].

Ld Montacute or Montagu: Anthony Browne (1686-1767), the sixth viscount who succeeded to the title in 1717 (G.E.C., *Complete Baronetage*).

Mr Jones: William Jones (1726-1800), better known as Jones of Nayland from his appointment in 1777 as perpetual curate of Nayland in Suffolk and one of the best known churchmen and writers of his day. Having proceeded B.A. from University college, Oxford, in 1729, he continued to defend the tradition of the Caroline divines and was regarded by the Tractarians as one of their precursors. His *Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity Proved from Scripture*, published in 1756, attracted Secker's attention, and the archbishop's presentations were "some reward for his able defense of Christian doctrine" (Overton and Relton, *History of the English Church . . . 1714-1800*, pp. 206-07). The living of Pluckley in Kent did not prove as valuable as Secker expected and Jones

still had troubles making financial ends meet. Among others he and his friend, George Horne, were "Hutchinsonians": see note to fol. 42.

Chevalier Oliveyra was born in Portugal as Francisco Xavier de Oliveira (1702-1783). He was secretary of the Portuguese embassy in Vienna 1734-40 and then moved to Holland where he secretly became a protestant. He was in London perhaps in 1744 and two years later he was received into the Church of England under the guidance of Majendie of the Savoy Chapel. His conversion brought him little financial security [T.D. Kendrick, *The Lisbon Earthquake* (London, 1956), pp. 102-09].

Vails were gratuities given to servants who in the eighteenth century were largely paid by them. In 1760 Jonas Hanway (see fol. 56) published *The Sentiments and Advice of Thomas Trueman, a virtuous and understanding footman . . . setting forth the custom of vails-giving*.

new Marriage Bill was a "Bill to repeal an Act, passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of . . . King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the better Preventing of Clandestine Marriages. . . ." The bill, 3032, was given its first reading in the House of Commons on 13 February, 1765 (*House of Commons Sessional Papers of the Eighteenth Century: Vol. 21, George III, Bills 1763-68*, ed. Sheila Lambert, p. 81). The bill failed of passage.

FOLIO 63 (1765)

Grandson of Mr Brown Willis: Thomas Willis (d. 1789), son of Henry Willis, a doctor of Bristol. A product of Westminster school, he matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on 12 November, 1760 and became rector of Blechley, Lincolnshire, in 1768 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*).

Brown Willis (1682-1760) was described by Secker as "my old queer Friend & Relation . . . the Antiquarian" (B.L. Add. MS 32,931, fol. 250: Secker to Newcastle, 24 November, 1761). Although matriculating at Oxford, Willis never completed the formal requirements for a degree. He sat as M.P. for the borough of Buckingham 1705-08, and then devoted his life to the study of antiquities. He was active in reviving the Society of Antiquaries in 1717 and was one of the first to base his published works on facts gleaned from original documents such as episcopal registers. According to Catherine Talbot he was an odd likeable man with a "zeal for Antiquities" yet "who knows hardly anything of mankind," and who had "ruined a fine estate," partly by his benefactions toward the restoration and building of churches in

Buckinghamshire (Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, VI, pp. 204-06). In his last days he was comforted by a spiritual letter from Secker (B.L. Add. MS 5831, fol. 217). For Willis's life see J.G. Jenkins, *The Dragon of Whaddon* (High Wycombe, 1953), especially chapters iv and viii.

Mr Bird: William Bird, son of John Bird, a clergyman of Chartham, Kent. An undergraduate of Pembroke college, Oxford, he took his B.A. in 1767 and M.A. in 1770 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*). He was perhaps related to the wife of Secker's nephew, George.

John Stringer: in the "Historical Chronicle" of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, dated Wednesday, May 1, 1765 appeared the following: "His Majesty was pleased to grant a full pardon to John Stringer, who was capitally corrected at the last Kingston assizes. This act of humanity was obtained by Mr Carsan, an eminent surgeon, an intire stranger to Stringer who having examined the body, and finding no marks of violence upon it, and moreover, being informed that the prisoner and his wife lived in perfect harmony together, was persuaded of the man's innocence, and interested himself in his favour, from no other motive, than the love of Justice and of mankind" [*G.M.*, XXXV (1765), pp. 242-43].

Change of the Ministry: the second marquess of Rockingham (1730-1782) succeeded Grenville as first lord of the treasury on 13 July, 1765 and held office until 30 July, 1766. Newcastle served as lord privy seal under this first Rockingham ministry.

Dr Terrick: Terrick had been appointed bishop of London in 1764.

Dr Squire: Samuel Squire (1713-1766), a former fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, who owed his promotion in part to being university chaplain and secretary to the duke of Newcastle. He was advanced to the deanery of Bristol in 1760. Though he is sometimes accused of servility and pedantry, he was a learned man and a thorough-paced Whig. George III, whom he had served as clerk of the closet when prince of Wales, liked him (Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, II, pp. 348n-51). His Welsh bishopric was regarded as no great prize because of its distance and limited income of £900 *per annum*.

Dr Lowth: powerful lay influences were also promoting the claims of Lowth for advancement. Secker's estimation of Lowth was seconded by another observer (quoted in Sykes, *Church and State in England in the XVIII Century*, p. 412):

[But] Providence, that seems concerned t'exempt
 The hallow'd bench from absolute contempt,
 In spite of all the wrigglers into place,
 Still keeps a seat or two for worth and grace
 And therefore 'tis, that though the sight be rare,
 We sometimes see a Lowth or Bagot there.

—William Cowper

Ld Ch Justice Prat: Charles Pratt (1714-1794), who was created Baron Camden and then first Earl Camden (1786). He sat as M.P. for Downton 1757-62 and had a distinguished legal career: lord chief justice of Common Pleas 1762-66, lord chancellor 1766-70, and lord president of the council 1782-83 and again from 1784 until his death (Namier and Brooke, *H.C.*, III, pp. 322-23). A friend of the elder Pitt, he achieved distinction by the role he played in the Wilkes case.

D. of Grafton: Augustus Henry Fitzroy (1735-1811), who succeeded his grandfather as third duke in 1757. He served as a member of the House of Commons 1756-57 and also lord of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. He had opposed Bute on the Wilkes question and became secretary of state for the northern department in the first Rockingham administration of 1765 but resigned when Pitt would not support it. He was also first lord of the treasury 1766-70, elected in 1768 chancellor of Cambridge University and twice held the office of lord privy seal (1771-75 and 1782-83). Namier characterized him somewhat strongly: "immature, sensitive and uncertain, he feared responsibility and lacked authority" (Namier and Brooke, *H.C.*, II, p. 435). Of liberal opinions in religious matters, he was later a member of the Unitarian congregation at the Essex chapel in the Strand, London.

Ld Rockingham: Charles Watson-Wentworth (1730-1782), who became the second marquess in 1750. He headed two brief ministries, 1765-66 (which repealed the Stamp Act) and March-July, 1782. His political career was largely one of frustrations since he held office for only about 15 months. Horace Walpole cuttingly described him as "ambitious, with excessive indolence; fond of talking of business, but dilatory in the execution," adding that his single talent "lay in attracting dependants . . ." (G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*). He was the patron and friend of Burke.

my nephew Frost: Thomas Frost. There is a memo from the duke of Newcastle to Rockingham requesting employment for Frost, dated 12 December, 1765, in B.L. Add. MS 32,972, fol. 212. He was a principal heir in the archbishop's will. See below on this folio for Secker's gifts to him.

Mr Sellon: Walter Sellon, a clergyman who published *Remarks upon certain Passages in a work entitled 'An Illustration of Holy Scriptures'* in 1765. This was a reply to a three volume work by Robert Goadby (d. 1778), a printer and bookseller of Sherborne, Dorset, who was known for his "liberal and rational principles" (Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, III, pp. 723-26).

Mr Patten: Thomas Patten (1684-1764), described by Secker as "half mad, impudent, poor" (L.P.L. MS VG 2/5, p. 270) and who died on 9 October, 1764, aged 80 [*G.M.*, XXXIV (1764), p. 498]. He had been vicar of Seasalter since 1711 and perpetual curate of Whitstable. He is not to be confused with Dr. Thomas Patten, fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and rector of Childrey, Berkshire.

Mr Waterhouse: Benjamin Waterhouse (d. 1790), an M.A. of University college, Oxford, and the son of a Kentish clergyman. In July 1766 Secker appointed him vicar of Westwell, Kent.

Vestry Clerk of St James's is not identified by name either in Secker's accounts where the gift to his family is corroborated or in the vestry minutes of the parish.

Building a chapel: St. Michael's was built as a chapel of ease and was dependent on the mother church of Lambeth, St. Mary's.

Henry Talbot's daughter: Elizabeth Talbot, of St. George's, Hanover Square, who married Captain Thomas Cornwall of St. James's, Westminster on 9 May, 1765 (Lambeth Palace Register). Cornwall had been commissioned lieutenant in 1749 and captain in 1757 [*Admiralty, Commissioned Sea Officers of the Royal Navy* (Greenwich, 1954), I, p. 199]. The widow of Edward Talbot (Secker's friend) died at Cornwall's house, Chart Place, Surrey, on 29 January, 1784 [*G.M.*, LIV (1784), p. 151].

my nephew John Frost died as rector of Bishopsbourne on 29 April, 1765.

my sister: Abigail-Anna Frost, born Secker.

FOLIO 64 (1765-66)

Mr Peters: Richard Peters (c. 1704-1776), son of Ralph Peters, a barrister of Liverpool. He was educated at Westminster school, where he entered into a clandestine marriage with a servant girl, for which reason his parents removed him to Leyden to continue his education.

After studying law for five years at the Inner Temple, much against his will, he was ordained a deacon in 1730 and priest the following year. When his second marriage to a Miss Stanley proved to be bigamous, he emigrated about 1735 to Philadelphia and became the assistant at Christ Church. A High Churchman, he quarreled with the rector and was accused by some of the congregation of being a papist. From 1737 to 1762 he was in secular employment, acquiring a comfortable fortune in the American Indian trade. In 1762 he returned to the ministry, becoming rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's, Philadelphia in which position he became, despite his strong Anglican views, increasingly tolerant. Peters was an "erudite scholar" and William Smith's staunch ally in the development of the academy and college of Philadelphia (*D.A.B.*). He was created D.D. by diploma at Oxford in 1770 through the recommendation of the archbishop of Canterbury and several other bishops: "the conferring this Honour . . . will be of service to the Church of England in America" (Oxford Univ. Archives, Acts of Convocation, BH 35, p. 138).

Mr Price: Joseph Price (d. 1807) who was entered at Peterhouse, Cambridge, as a "ten year man" c. 1765, matriculated in 1775 and was granted his B.D. the same year. Secker presented him to the vicarage of Brabourne in 1767 which he held to 1786; he was later rector of Monk's Horton (1776-86) and vicar of Herne (1786-94) [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*].

Dr Lind: Charles Lind (d. 1771), who had been Secker's curate at St. James's, Westminster. He held various livings in Essex: West Mersea (1738-48), Wivenhow (1750-70) and Paglesham (1752-71). The direction of his financial affairs which had become badly muddled had been taken over by Jeremy Bentham, a friend of his son, John Lind (1731-81). See the *D.N.B.* article under "John Lind."

Mrs Duplan: the widow of Benjamin Duplan. Duplan wrote to Secker from time to time about distresses of French Protestants (L.P.L. MS 1122/1, fols. 37 & 38). In 1725 he had been appointed by the Synod of Bas-Languedoc their *Député auprès des Puissances Protestantes*.

Mr Lye: Edward Lye (1697-1767), the rector of Yardley Hastings, Northamptonshire, who had already published in 1750 the Gothic version of the gospels to which was prefixed a grammar. Having worked on the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic dictionary for almost twenty years, he despaired of publishing it until encouraged by Secker's offer of support (Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, IX, pp. 752-53). His *Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum*, an outstanding scholarly work in two volumes, appeared posthumously in 1772.

Mr Beauvoir: Osmund Beauvoir (1720?-1789), a graduate of Cambridge University (B.A., 1742-43, M.A., 1746) who had been a fellow of St. John's college 1746-51. He held the vicarage of Calne in Wiltshire 1749-53 and then of Littlebourne 1753 to which Milton was added by dispensation in 1764. He was headmaster of the King's School, Canterbury ("Canterbury School") from 1750 to 1782, a fellow of the Royal Society (1785) and of the Society of Antiquaries (1784). The deeds related to the hospital of St. Nicholas. On October 17, 1764 he wrote to the librarian Dr. Ducarel: "When I examined the Harbledowne Deeds I found a great deal still left to be done. These I have read, and taken an account, but have not transcribed them as Mr Hall did. I received his Grace's directions by the Archdeacon, who thinks a transcript will not be necessary, only the titles of the Deeds" (Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, IX, p. 353). It was Beauvoir's parish at Littlebourne to which Secker contributed repair funds.

Mr Kent: Henry Kent, who was collated to the living on 21 November, 1765 (L.P.L. Secker Register II, p. 325). He was a B.A. of Merton college, Oxford, 1741, M.A. 1745, and proceeded B.D. and D.D. in 1769. He bequeathed 883 books to the college library [Bernard W. Henderson, *Merton College* (London, 1899), p. 239].

Mr Fausset: Bryan Faussett (1720-1776), the son of a Kentish gentleman who was of University college, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1742, M.A. 1745 and was elected fellow of All Souls' in 1746 through a claim to founder's kin. He was already a recognized authority on Anglo-Saxon archaeology, conducting extensive digs in Kent. Faussett had been ordained in 1746 but lived at his country seat, Heppington, in Kent and mentioned in a letter of July 1764 that he was "most sincerely sorry that I ever took orders," adding that he was "again threatened with a prosecution for non-residence" in his parish (Nichols, *Literary Illustrations*, III, p. 556). Faussett tried to raise the value of Monk's Horton by a tithe suit in Exchequer against the impropiator rather than out of his private fortune for which Secker hoped; the suit, however, failed (Hasted, *History and Topographical Survey of . . . Kent*, III, pp. 321-22). The archbishop was later advised that Faussett was "a man subject to passion, and to utter at such times very unclerical language" (Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, IX, p. 355).

Robt Tournay (1731?-1785), the son of a gentleman of Ashford, Kent, proceeded B.A. at Hertford college, Oxford, in 1753 and M.A. at Christ's college, Cambridge 1765. He held the living of Newchurch, Kent, 1765-85 and the rectory of Bennington 1757-85 (Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*).

Dr Stinton: George Stinton (1730?-1783), a graduate of Oxford (B.A. 1754, M.A. 1755, B.D. & D.D. 1765) who was a fellow of Exeter college 1750-67. Secker was to appoint him vicar of All Hallows, Barking, in 1767 and by right of option chancellor of Lincoln in 1766. He was a fellow of both the Royal Society and Society of Antiquaries, and with Beilby Porteus wrote the first biography of Secker as well as editing his sermons and episcopal charges (Boase, *Registrum Collegii Exoniensis*, p. 146).

Mr Gurney was probably the Thomas Gurney (1712?-1774) who was a sizar of Trinity college, Cambridge, receiving his B.A. in 1733. He was vicar of Seasalter and curate of Whitstable 1765-74 and rector of Charlton-next-Dover 1770-74 (Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*).

Mr Ridley was a logical choice for this polemical task since he had written a biography of his ancestor, the English reformer Nicholas Ridley.

Phillips' Life of Card. Pole, which had been published in 1764, was in Secker's opinion "executed both with Art & with Insolence," and deplorable as "Vilifying the Reformation, & recommending the Doctrines & Claims of Popery" (B.L. Add. MS 35,607, fol. 106: to second Lord Hardwicke, 5 July, 1764). Thomas Phillips (1708-1774) had been brought up as a Roman Catholic, joined the Jesuits in 1728 and left them in 1733; after studying abroad he served as chaplain to several noble English families. His biography was an elaborate work, in two large volumes, with a polemical preface. See the following entry.

Dr Neves Design was to write his *Animadversions upon Mr. Phillips's History* (1766) which charged Phillips with impudence, plagiarism and incorrect quotation as well as with insulting the constitution, civil and ecclesiastical, of England. Timothy Neve (1724-1798), chaplain of Merton and rector of Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire, was a well-known figure about Oxford and elected Lady Margaret professor of divinity in 1783 (*D.N.B.*).

Mr Bell: William Bell (1731-1816), an M.A. of Magdalene college, Cambridge, who published in 1766 *A Defence of Revelation in general and the Gospel in particular* as an answer to Francis Webb's *The Morality of the New Testament*. Bell, who was appointed to a prebend at Westminster and later held several parochial livings, was somewhat Hoadleian in his views and also published several controverted works on the sacrament (*D.N.B.*).

volume of Sermons was *Fourteen Sermons preached on several occasions* which was reprinted in 1771. Secker had also published a volume of his sermons in 1758.

Mr Rivington: John Rivington (1720-1792), who succeeded his father Charles (d. 1742) as head of the publishing firm which specialized in theological works. He was also publisher to the S.P.C.K.

Dr Uri: Johannes Uri (1726-1796), a specialist in Oriental languages who came to Oxford in 1766 to prepare a catalogue of Oriental manuscripts in the University for the Clarendon Press, having been commissioned to do this largely as a result of strong commendations from Sir Joseph Yorke and Secker. The work, completed in 1786, proved to be not too thoroughly done (Clarendon Press, *Orders of Delegates* 1758-95, pp. 50: 12 December, 1765; 247: 30 June and 26 October, 1786; 248: 5 December, 1786).

Sittingbourn Church, with the exception of the walls, had been destroyed by fire in 1762.

Fire at Montreal: according to an account of "remarkable events" in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1765 (XXXV, p. 343), a fire at Montreal "which lately happened" consumed 108 houses, most of which were inhabited by British merchants. The damage was estimated at £180,000.

Mrs Thornhill, formerly Reyner should probably read "Mrs. Reyner formerly Thornhill." Secker's old academy acquaintance, Kirby Reyner, a nonconformist minister at Bristol (d. June 1744), had married a daughter of a Mr. Thornhill of Bristol [Joseph Hunter, *Familiae Minorum Gentium*, ed. John Clay (London, 1894), I, p. 7].

Mrs Judith Boddington: the reference is uncertain. Two brothers, Benjamin and Thomas Boddington, had been elected in 1736 to the dissenters' repeal committee [R.B. Barlow, *Citizenship and Conscience* (Philadelphia, 1962), p. 233, n. 9]. Benjamin and his wife lived till 1779 and were affluent [*G.M.*, XLIX (1779), pp. 470-71].

Ld Radnor: William Bouverie (1725-1776), created fifth earl of Radnor in October 1765. He had served as M.P. for Salisbury 1747-61 as his father had before him, and had inherited estates in Kent (Sedgwick, *H.C.*, I, p. 479; Namier and Brooke, *H.C.*, II, p. 106). The letters relative to the Folkestone bill have not been found. The object was to provide jetties at the foot of the cliff near the edge of which stood the

parish church, and to save it and the lower end of the town from being washed away by high seas (*H. C. J.*, XXX, p. 544a: Act 6 Geo. III c. 63). Since voluntary subscriptions would not raise sufficient capital, the act empowered the earl to nominate a collector of a compulsory rate levied on coal.

FOLIO 65 (1766)

Mr Raycroft: Richard Rycroft (d. 1786), whose original surname was Nelson but had been changed by royal permission in 1758. He was rector of Penshurst, Kent, and was created a baronet in January 1784 (*Hasted, History and Topographical Survey of . . . Kent*, I, pp. 407 & 420).

Burkitts Expences were for John Burkitt or Birkett (b. 1743), the son of a clergyman of Stanhope, County Durham, who matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1762 and took his B.A. in 1765 (*Foster, Alumni Oxon.*).

Bp Warburton: William Warburton (1689-1779), a remarkably learned though difficult man who had been dean of Bristol and was appointed bishop of Gloucester in 1759 by the interest of Ralph Allen with the elder Pitt. His most famous work was *The Divine Legation of Moses Demonstrated* (1738-41) which plunged him into almost twenty years of controversy. In disputation he was unduly aggressive and touchy. The argument with Robert Lowth, bishop of St. David's, concerned the antiquity of the book of Job which Lowth upheld. The acrimonious debate between the two was described by Dr. Johnson: "Warburton has most general, most scholastic learning; Lowth is the more correct scholar. I do not know which of them calls names best" (*Overton and Relton, History of the English Church . . . 1714-1800*, p. 164, n.).

Widow of Dr Brakenridge: her husband's *Sermons on Several Subjects* were published in 1764, two years after his death.

Mr Apthorps Servants: East Apthorpe was vicar of Croydon.

Vice Chancellor of Oxford: David Durell (1728-1775), principal of Hertford college (1757-75), whose ecclesiastical advancement was pressed by Secker on Newcastle and the king (B.L. Add. MS 32,970, fol. 58: Secker to Newcastle, 25 September, 1765; Add. MS 32,979, fol. 11: Newcastle to Secker, 1 January, 1767). He was the first head of a Whig college to become vice-chancellor in this century; there was not another until John Wills of Wadham in 1792 (this information from the late Dame Lucy Sutherland). See the following entry.

English Bible & Prayer Book: David Durell (see preceding entry) was an ardent advocate of a new translation of the Bible as a needed improvement on the authorized version of 1611. The press had sought the archbishop's advice, which mostly took the form of recommending where to look. The minutes recorded the text of his reply (Clarendon Press, Orders of Delegates 1758-95, pp. 52 & 56: 12 & 24 June, 1766).

Zebedee Elsom: Secker's first gift in 1763 was conveyed to him by a Mrs. Hardy of Nottingham. Two letters concerning the archbishop's monetary help are found in Nichols, *Literary Illustrations*, III, p. 488.

Mr Arnald: Richard Arnald (1698-1756), who had been fellow of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and held the college living at Thurcaston, Leicestershire, to which he was appointed in 1733. His son, William (d. 1802), became a fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge in 1767 (Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*).

FOLIO 66 (1766)

Dr Taylor died on April 4, 1766 [*G.M.*, XXXVI (1766), p. 199].

Bp of Lincoln: John Green.

my Nephew Secker: the exchange was with Heneage Dering (1720?-1802), rector of Milton Keynes, Bucks.

Dr Tracey: John Tracy (1722-1793), later viscount Tracy of Rathcoole who was warden of the college from 1766 to 1793. After a two hour meeting in the chapel the fellows on the Artist side were unanimous for Tracy, while the Jurist fellows by a majority of four held for Dr. Cooper (All Souls' MS, Warden's Memo Book: 17 June, 1766). As visitor Secker's choice clearly reflected the balance of college opinion.

Ld Chatham: the elder William Pitt (1708-1778), whose administration replaced Rockingham's. He was appointed lord privy seal 30 July, 1766 and resigned 14 October, 1768. Chatham was not generally interested, and but little informed, in church matters.

Mr Giraud: Thomas Frederick Giraud, B.A., who was collated to Preston-by-Faversham on 25 June, 1766 (L.P.L. Secker Register II, fol. 328).

Mr D'Aeth: Francis D'Aeth (1725-1784), an M.A. of Wadham college, Oxford, and a younger son of Sir Thomas D'Aeth (d. 1745) of

Knowlton Court, Kent. Francis's preferment was soon mended by appointment to the vicarage of Godmersham and rectory of Knowlton (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*).

Sir Narborough D'Aeth (d. 1773), second baronet, was the stepbrother of Francis (preceding entry). Secker noted in his *Speculum* (L.P.L. MS VG 2/5, p. 187) that he had been responsible for making the church and chancel at Knowlton "very neat."

Mr Derby: John Derby (d. 1778), an M.A. of New college, Oxford, who was Bishop Pearce's nephew, chaplain and literary executor but in the latter role only to act with the advice of John Thomas, Pearce's successor at Rochester [G.A. Thomas, "Life and Character of John Thomas . . ." prefixed to *Sermons and Charges* (London, 1796), I, p. cxxxii]. Secker appointed Derby somewhat unwillingly as he pointed out to Newcastle: "I should have done it with more pleasure, if he had been one, for whom Your Grace was personally interested, instead of being recommended to you by a particular friend" (B.L. Add. MS 33,069, fol. 467: 10 May, 1766).

Mr Duncombe: John Duncombe (1729-1786), a former fellow of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and a favorite of Archbishop Herring who had presented him to the Canterbury livings. He published, among numerous writings, *Letters from the late Most Reverend Dr. Thomas Herring, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury to William Duncombe, Esq., deceased . . . in 1777*. He seems to have established a good reputation as a preacher and was considered "a man of varied if not high attainments" (*D.N.B.*). He was a friend of the poet, William Cowper.

Mr Pennington: Thomas Pennington (1728-1802), who received his B.A. from Christ Church, Oxford, in 1751, his B.D. and D.D. in 1770. He was the father of Montagu Pennington, biographer and literary editor for his aunt, Elizabeth Carter, and for Catherine Talbot. He was the rector of Kingsdown, Kent, 1754, and then of Tunstall from 1766 until his death (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*).

Mr Harvey: Richard Harvey (b. 1729), son of a gentleman of Eythorn, Kent, who received his B.A. from Hertford college, Oxford, in 1751 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*).

FOLIO 67 (1766)

my Options: see note to fol. 57 for a description.

Bp Hume: John Hume, Secker's immediate successor at Oxford in 1758.

Dr James Benson (1721?-1781) was the nephew of Martin Benson, another lamented old friend. He was a graduate of Christ Church, Oxford, (B.A., 1743; M.A., 1745; D.C.L., 1754) who held the chancellorship of Gloucester cathedral with the living of Siddington, Gloucestershire (see Burke, *Landed Gentry*, p. 159).

Bp Ewer: John Ewer (d. 1774), who was bishop of Llandaff 1761-69 and then of Bangor 1769-74. He had been tutor to the marquess of Granby, who promoted his advancement in season and out of season. He upset Americans by a spirited, if derogatory, sermon in February 1767, for the S.P.G. in which he lambasted them as "infidels and Barbarians" (Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, VIII, p. 465; *D.N.B.*).

Mr Hoare: Thomas Mills Hoare, son of a gentleman of Gloucester, who graduated B.A. from Pembroke college, Oxford, in 1744 and M.A. in 1747 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*).

Bp Newton: Thomas Newton (1704-1782), bishop of Bristol 1761-82 with which he held the deanery of St. Paul's *in commendam* from 1768. After being educated at Westminster and Trinity college, Cambridge, he became a political protégé of William Pulteney, earl of Bath, who helped him obtain a number of livings. Newton admired Secker greatly.

Bp Newcome: Dr. Richard Newcome (1701-1769), bishop of Llandaff 1755-61 and then of St. Asaph 1761-69. He had been chaplain to the king, a sure road to episcopal preferment in the eighteenth century, and prebendary of Windsor, 1749-55 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*).

Mr Jefferies: John Jefferies or Jeffreys (1719?-1798), who was appointed to the sinecure rector of Whitford, Flintshire, in 1762. A graduate of Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, he became a canon of Christ Church in 1769 and a canon residentiary of St. Paul's in 1779. In addition to the Whitford sinecure, he was the rector of St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey, London (1746-92), of Barnes, Surrey (1792-95) and of Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire (1756-98) [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*].

Lord Royston: Philip Yorke (1720-1790), who succeeded as the second earl of Hardwicke in 1764. A complaining letter of thanks for Secker's favor towards Jeffreys is found in B.L. Add. MS 35,607, fol. 28, undated.

Bp Osbaldeston: Richard Osbaldeston (1690-1764), who held the bishopric of Carlisle from 1747 until 1762 when he was translated to the diocese of London, a translation, according to Richard Hurd, that was

“to nobody’s joy that I know of.” He was considered by Secker “every way unequal to the situation.” One curious distinction was his refusal to allow the introduction of monumental statuary into St. Paul’s despite Secker’s approval (*D.N.B.*).

Mr Humphreys: Richard Humphreys or Humfrey (1721-1813), son of a Norwich merchant and former fellow of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, 1745-49. He was also rector of Thorpe near Norwich, 1753-1813 (Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*).

FOLIO 68 (1766)

Lecture on the Catechism: while rector of St. James’s, Secker had drawn up a course of *Lectures on the Church Catechism* which was published in 1769 in two volumes. His chaplains and biographers, Beilby Porteus and George Stinton, described them as “one of the fullest, clearest, and excellent Compendiums of revealed Religion that the English Language affords” [“Life of Archbishop Secker” in *Sermons*, 2nd ed. (London, 1771), I, p. xix.]

Sufferers by Fire: on 14 May, 1766, a “Dreadful conflagration” occurred at Bridgetown, capital of the island of Barbados, in which about 440 houses and public buildings were burned. The damage was estimated at £300,000 [*G.M.*, XXXVI (1766), p. 338].

Mrs Arnald, whom the archbishop had helped financially before, died in 1782.

note injurious to him: an undated note in Secker’s hand and a letter to the second Lord Hardwicke, dated 20 August, 1766, describing the negotiations for amending the account of his father’s life are found in B.L. Add. MS 35,606, fols. 90 & 295.

Mr Shove: Henry Shove, a graduate of Wadham college, Oxford (B.A., 1751; M.A., 1755). A Henry Shove died as vicar of Doddington, Kent, in 1773 [*G.M.*, XLIII (1773), p. 303].

FOLIO 69 (1766)

Herbert Beaver, notary public who was a graduate of Magdalen college, Oxford, acted as legal advisor to Secker and John Hume as bishops of Oxford. He was a well-known figure in Oxford.

Bishop of London: Richard Terrick.

Mr Nelson: George Nelson, a corn merchant and Lord Mayor of London, who in 1757 had been accused of forestalling grain, that is buying up corn privately before it reached the public markets, with a view to enhancing the value. He was a prominent city politician of the opposition or "Patriot" interest who was also labelled a Jacobite. (This information from Mr. Nicholas Rogers.)

Mr Mylne: Robert Mylne (1734-1811), son of a burgess of Edinburgh, who had distinguished himself in architectural studies in Italy 1754-58. As an architect and engineer he advised on canal navigation, fen drainage and the water supply of London. He became a fellow of the Royal Society in 1767 (*D.N.B.*).

Dean Freind: William Freind (1715-1766), son of the headmaster of Winchester school and a graduate of Christ Church, Oxford (M.A., 1738, D.D. 1748). In addition to being rector of Witney and Islip in Oxfordshire, he was canon of Westminster (1744-56) and of Christ Church (1756). Secker, in recommending him to Newcastle for the deanery of Canterbury, called him a "serious and prudent, as well as vigorous and wellbred man . . ." of whom he had never heard "the least Objection agst his political Principles; for which I think his late Sermon before the House of Commons a sufficient Voucher" (B.L. Add. MS 32,858, fol. 108: August 11, 1755).

Ld Lichfield: George Henry Lee (1718-1772), third earl of Lichfield who was styled viscount Quarendon until 1743 when he inherited the earldom. An active Tory, he served in the House of Commons as M.P. for Oxfordshire 1740-43, but he gradually faded out of political life in the Lords. A lord of the bedchamber (1760-62) and privy councillor (1762), he was chancellor of Oxford from 1762 until his death. Secker approved of this selection on the grounds that it was useful for the university to have someone with interest at court, although he admitted "undoubtedly fitter Persons might have been proposed . . ." (B.L. Add. MS 39,311: Secker to George Berkeley, 23 September, 1762).

Dr Durell: David Durell (1728-1775). He was vice-chancellor of Oxford 1765-66 and 1766-67, and pronounced sentence against the six evangelical students of St. Edmund Hall in 1768. The only ecclesiastical livings he held were the vicarage of Ticehurst in Sussex and a prebend of Canterbury (*D.N.B.*).

FOLIO 70 (1767)

Daucus-Tea and lime-water: probably a tea made from the wild carrot or Queen Anne's lace (*Daucus carota*). *Daucus carota* "is used against

infections of the urinary tract and the intestines, as a diuretic and for increasing blood flow, against rheumatism and diseases of the liver." Lime-water was a solution of carbonate of lime in water which was used medicinally.

Mr Plumptre: the reference here is unclear. Secker's old friend, Mr. John Plumptre had died in 1751. John had a number of sons (one of whom, Dr. Charles Plumptre, was Secker's former chaplain) but most of them had academic degrees and the archbishop was generally careful to use such correct titles as "Dr."

my Distemper: Secker is using the term generally to refer to his ill-health, but it specifically meant an irregular condition of the body which was regarded as due to the disordered state of the humours.

Sir Philip Boteler of Teston, Kent was the second baronet. He succeeded his father in April, 1719.

Mrs Ursula Taylor had in 1722 by her will devised the remainder of her personal estate to Queen Anne's Bounty, under terms which were contingent on certain events which happened afterwards. The bequest was to be applied in sums of £200, which were to be matched by the governors, to augment the income of small livings named by her executor Dr. Quarles. Quarles's executor was Sir Philip Boteler (preceding entry). Many of the augmented livings were in Kent (Hasted, *History and Topographical Survey of . . . Kent*, II, p. 749).

FOLIO 71 (1767)

ABp of York: Robert Hay Drummond, formerly bishop of St. Asaph and of Salisbury.

three parishes in Lancashire: the vicarages of Blackburn, Whalley and Rochdale (or Rachdale). The large parish of Whalley originally had included Blackburn and Rochdale.

Mr Wilbraham: Randle Wilbraham (1694-1770), a bencher of Lincoln's Inn (1743) and deputy steward of Oxford University. He sat as an M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme (1740-47), Appleby (1747-54) and Newton (1754-68). He was much in demand in ecclesiastical cases and had been consulted by All Souls' in the Founder's Kindred suits (see fol. 57). Chief Justice Wilmot wrote of Wilbraham, after his death, that he "has not left a better lawyer, or an honest man, behind him" (Namier and Brooke, *H.C.*, III, pp. 637-38).

Mr Yorke: Charles Yorke.

Bp of Chester: Edmund Keene (1714-1781), former master of Peterhouse (1748-54) and vice-chancellor of Cambridge, who also held the rich living of Stanhope, County Durham 1740-70. He was successively bishop of Chester 1752-71 and of Ely 1771-81, who left behind him a reputation as "a builder of palaces." One of the duke of Newcastle's Cambridge friends, he was another who was to disappoint him (*D.N.B.*).

Mr Pugh: Lewis Pugh, a Welshman and graduate of Shrewsbury school and Magdalene college, Cambridge. He was collated to Godmersham on 18 March, 1767 (*L.P.L. Secker Register II*, p. 332).

FOLIO 72 (1767)

The Confessional by Francis Blackburne (1705-1787), archdeacon of Cleveland, "as we have been credibly informed, owed its public appearance to Mr. Hollis [see fol. 42]. The subject of it, being an inquiry into the propriety of subscription to human formularies of faith and doctrine in Protestant churches, occasioned much controversy, as all questions do that tend to disparage antient ecclesiastical customs . . ." [Francis Blackburne, *Memoirs of Thomas Hollis Esq.* (London, 1780), p. 302]. This notorious book, which practically advocated the abolition of subscription not only to the Thirty-Nine Articles and liturgy but also to the creeds, elicited a number of answers.

Mr Jones of Pluckley: William Jones (1726-1800). He did in fact publish a reply in 1770 *Remarks on the Principles and Spirit of a Work, entitled The Confessional*. . . .

Mr Ridley: the chancellor's letter recommending to the Oxford convocation that Ridley be made D.D. by diploma emphasized "his great Learning and Zeal . . . in the Defence of Christianity in general and of the Church of England in particular," as well as his undertaking, in the decline of life and health, arduous Syriac researches (MS Acts of Convocation B1, 1766-76, p. 11: 15 February, 1767). His three *Letters to the Author of the Confessional*, published separately in London in 1768, were recognized to incorporate much of their material from Secker.

Mr Beauvoirs Father: William Beauvoir (1669?-1723), who was rector of Bocking in Essex (1719-23), a presentation in the archbishop's gift (Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*).

Ld Stair: John Dalrymple (1673-1747), second earl of Stair, who had a distinguished military career and served as diplomatic representative (under various titles) to the king of France 1714-20 (G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*).

Dr Richardson: Robert Richardson (1732-1781), only son of William Richardson (1698-1775) who was master of Emmanuel college, Cambridge. He was befriended by the second earl of Hardwicke, but Newcastle refused to give him any preferment. He held a prebendary at Lincoln cathedral. In Secker's accounts (L.P.L. MS 1483, p. 125) there is a notation on July 26, 1763 "paid Mr Richardson for books bought in Holland £16.0.0."

Sir Joseph Yorke (1724-1792), a younger son of the first earl of Hardwicke, was secretary to the Paris embassy 1749-51, minister at the Hague 1751-61 and then ambassador there 1761-80. James Boswell described him about 1763-64 as "so anxious lest people should forget that he was an ambassador, that he held his head as high and spoke as little as possible" (G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*). He served as M.P. for several constituencies 1751-80 but there is no evidence that he ever spoke or voted during his thirty years in parliament (Namier and Brooke, *H.C.*, III, pp. 679-80). He was created Lord Dover in 1788.

Mr Maclaine: Archibald Maclaine (1722-1804), who studied at Glasgow for the Presbyterian ministry. He ministered to the English Church at the Hague 1746-96, which he left in the face of ill health and the French invasion, in order to settle in England. His Mosheim translation (two volumes in 1765) was reprinted in five 8vo volumes in 1768, and six in 1782. In his second edition Maclaine was careful to explain that in the negotiations with the Gallicans, Archbishop Wake had been inclined in no such way, as the *Confessional* suggested, to Popery [J.L. Mosheim, *An Ecclesiastical History*, trans. Archibald Maclaine (London, 1768), V, p. 91, note z]. His supplemental material was published separately in 1768. A similar defence of Wake, dated from Canterbury, April 18, 1767 (without signature), is found in *G.M.*, XXXVII (1767), pp. 241-43.

FOLIO 73 (1767)

20th Article was entitled "Of the Authority of the Church." The first part stated: "The Church hath power to decree Rites or Ceremonies, and authority in Controversies of Faith: And yet it is not lawful for the Church to ordain any thing that is contrary to God's Word written, neither may it so expound one place of Scripture, that it be repugnant to another. . . ."

13 Eliz. c. 12 was the statute "For Ministers to be of Sound Religion." Secker's paper on the subject has not been found, but the substance of it may be taken from the *Three Letters to the Author of the Confessional*. The argument of which is that, contrary to Puritan interpretations of the statute (and such modern authorities as J.E. Neale), the Elizabethan law did not exempt the clergy from subscription to all thirty-nine of the Articles nor did it let them off with only assent to those considered "doctrinal" [Glocester Ridley, *A Third Letter* (London, 1768), pp. 42 ff.]. The argument is also stated in a letter in *G.M.*, XXXVII (1767), pp. 581-84: "To the Author of the *Confessional* concerning his Limiting Clause in 13 Elizabeth."

a Pamphlet, intitled, The Root of Protestant Errors examined appeared anonymously but was attributed to Francis Blackburne, author of *The Confessional*, or Theophilus Lindsey, his stepdaughter's husband. The newspaper articles by Secker are found in *St. James's Chronicle* on 9 May, 23 May, 4 August, 1767 and 21 July. A full account of the controversy is in the notes to the preface, *The Works of Joseph Butler*, ed. Samuel Hallifax (Oxford, 1874), I, p. xxxviii.

attacked in News Papers: Thomas Hollis and his friends believed that Secker "was extremely irritable on occasion of any paragraphs or letters in newspapers, which pointed at failings or misdeeds in the superior clergy," and was all too ready to consign seditious journalists to the secular arm. Francis Blackburne alluded particularly to "poor Charles Say" (d. 1775) who was punished three times (1764, 1765, 1767) by the House of Lords for offensive matter in his *Gazetteer* (Blackburne, *Memoirs of Thomas Hollis*, p. 354). Say's offences do not seem to have been primarily ecclesiastical. By 1767 the archbishop was disabled by ill-health from attending the House except very rarely. He preferred to argue in newspapers to proceeding at law, though he did not rule out that such proceedings might be justified.

FOLIO 74 (1767)

Mr Occam: Samson Occam or Occom (1723-1792) who accompanied the Reverend Nathaniel Whitaker of Norwich, Connecticut, on a successful fund-raising journey to England for the Indian charity school. His missionary work had at first been partially supported by the S.P.G. but in 1759 he had received Presbyterian ordination. He strongly opposed Wheelock's plan (see the next entry) to establish a college and the two parted company (*D.A.B.*).

Mr Wheelock: Eleazor Wheelock (1711-1779), a Congregational minister of Lebanon, Connecticut, who had founded there Moor's Charity

School for the training and education of American Indians. His Indian work meeting with ill-success, he transferred the Indian scholars and the funds raised in England to New Hampshire where, in 1769, he founded Dartmouth College. Wheelock became the first president of the college (*D.A.B.*).

ABp of York: Robert Hay Drummond.

Ecclesiastical Affairs of Canada: Secker's comment on these discussions is borne out by the Shelburne Papers at Ann Arbor (W.L. Clements Library, Shelburne Papers MS volume 59). Care about the ecclesiastical affairs of Canada, and indifference to those of the other North American territories, was perhaps only to be expected. In his later years Shelburne held to an "austere Deism, strongly coloured by dislike for the Anglican clergy" [J.M. Norris, *Shelburne and Reform* (London, 1963), p. 4].

Mr Wentworth: Benning Wentworth (1696-1770), a strong supporter of the Anglican church, who had worked hard to make New Hampshire independent of Massachusetts. After he was successful, he was appointed the first royal governor, serving for twenty-five years (*D.A.B.*).

Lord Winchilsea: Daniel Finch (1689-1769), eighth earl of Winchilsea and third earl of Nottingham, who was lord president of the council, July, 1765-July, 1766. He and his siblings, for their swarthinness, were known as "the black funereal Finches" (G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*).

Sir Henry Moor or Moore (1713-1769), had been lieutenant, and then acting, governor of Jamaica 1755-62, for which services he had been created a baronet in 1762. In July 1765 he was appointed governor of New York where his administration was described by the historian Bancroft as "well-meaning but indolent" (*D.A.B.*).

Mr Johnson: William Samuel Johnson of Connecticut (1727-1819), whose father Samuel was a principal colonial advocate for the Anglican church and an American episcopate. The younger Johnson, a lawyer, had embarked for England on 24 December, 1765 [Herbert and Carol Schneider, *Samuel Johnson, President of King's College, His Career and Writings* (New York, 1929), I, p. 48]. As colonial agent 1766-71 he defended the Connecticut title to the Mohegan lands before the privy council and helped to win a favorable settlement. He later was selected as a delegate to the American constitutional convention, and was first president of Columbia college, 1787-1800 (*D.A.B.*). He is to be distinguished from Sir William Johnson, superintendent of Indian affairs, an Irishman who had emigrated to America in 1738 (see fol. 75).

FOLIO 75 (1767)

Vaudois were the Waldenses, a Christian community of the reformed tradition, living chiefly in Piedmont in the mountainous valleys of the Pied de Vaud. They were not at this time subject to active political persecution and their religion was tolerated, but they were still not allowed to hold real property and were liable to local harrassment. The fund was to relieve their poverty, and assist their education.

Brief for the American Colleges: see fol. 57.

the Lord Chancellor: Lord Camden.

Lord President: Robert Henley (1708?-1772), created earl of Northington in 1764. He had served as lord chancellor under several administrations from 1761 to 1766 when his resignation brought about the fall of Rockingham, and was lord president of the council July 1766 to December 1767. A man of violent temper and addicted to swearing, he was, according to Lord Eldon, "a great lawyer, and very firm in delivering his opinion." With George III he was a great favorite (G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*).

Mr Amory: Thomas Amory (1701-1774), who had been trained at the dissenting academy in Taunton and had studied, in common with Secker, under John Eames in London. After 1759 he was preacher and co-pastor of several London nonconformist congregations and a leader in the agitation amongst dissenters against their subscribing the doctrinal articles of the established church. He was granted a D.D. by Edinburgh in 1768, the same year in which his edition of Samuel Chandler's sermons was published together with a memoir of his life. Theologically he was an "Arian of the Clarkeian school" (McLachlan, *English Education*, pp. 74-75).

Mr Seckers son George: Mr. Secker the elder (also George) died as rector of All Hallows the Great, London. There is no further information available on the archbishop's godson.

Mrs Price: the widow of Roger Price, who had first been a chaplain on the coast of Guinea, a missionary to Jamaica at one time and more recently a parochial clergyman in Massachusetts [London Guildhall MS 9550, fol. 125; W.W. Manross, *The Fulham Papers in the Lambeth Palace Library: American Colonial Section Calendar and Indexes* (Oxford, 1965), pp. 68, 75, 77, 236-37].

Mr Wade is difficult of identification and could be either Captain Ferral Wade or Matthew Wade. For Ferral see *Calendar of Sir William Johnson Manuscripts . . . in the New York State Library*, comp. Richard E. Day, (Albany, 1909), pp. 153, 163, 247, 265 and *Papers of Sir William Johnson* (Albany, 1921), V, p. 618; VI, p. 677. For Matthew see *Calendar of Sir William Johnson Manuscripts*, pp. 221, 438 and *Papers of Sir William Johnson*, VII, p. 131. The payments can be dated, L.P.L. MS 1483, fol. 243: "1767, April 13, to Mr Wade (had £1.1.0 before) £2.2.0;" "May 21, To Mr Wade from America (I fear thrown away) £30.0.0." From the style of writing Captain Ferral Wade seems the more likely person.

Sir William Johnson or Johnston (1715-1774) had been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in North America in 1755, the same year in which he was given a grant of £5000 and created baronet for his victory against the French forces attempting to invade New York (*D.A.B.*).

FOLIO 76 (1767)

Sir Wm Johnsons son and successor in the baronetcy was Sir John Johnson (1742-1830) who was to command a regiment of loyalist provincials ("Johnson's Greens") during the American war of independence (*G.E.C.*, *Complete Baronetage*).

one Devigny and one De Boyer: no precise identification of these French prisoners has been found, but they were possibly prisoners for debt. In 1759 Secker had, through Jonas Hanway, contributed fairly generously to the clothing of French prisoners of war, and kept a copy of the printed proceedings of the committee.

Queens Bounty or Queen Anne's Bounty was the fund formed in 1704 to receive the first fruits and tenths confiscated to the crown in the reformation under Henry VIII. It was used to augment the livings of poorer Anglican clergy.

Mr Martell cannot be identified, although he was probably a recent emigré. In 1767 M. Dumese de St. Pierre led a number of French and German Protestants to occupy lands granted them by the government at Cape Sable in Nova Scotia (Hirsch, *Huguenots of Colonial South Carolina*, p. 42).

Duke approved my Conduct: but not very heartily. Newcastle reminded the archbishop of the importance of keeping up his credit at court and elsewhere (B.L. Add. MS 32,982, fol. 138: Secker to Newcastle, 26 May, 1767; fol. 262: Newcastle to Secker, 9 June).

FOLIO 77 (1767)

Lists of Papists: the order to find out the number of papists in England caused a great deal of concern. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, repeating the instructions for the census on 31 August, 1767 (XXXVII, p. 429), observes that there was "nothing alarming in it" and a similar order had been given in 1746. Neither Shelburne nor Grafton showed much enthusiasm in following through on the issue.

Bp of Durham: Richard Trevor.

Ld Mansfield: William Murray (1705-1793), created baron of Mansfield in 1756. He had been attorney general 1754-56 and was grudgingly appointed lord chief justice of the King's Bench by Newcastle in 1756, an office which he held until 1788. His house in Bloomsbury Square was wrecked and burned in the Gordon riots because of his tolerant attitude toward papists (Sedgwick, *H.C.*, II, pp. 285-86).

the Lord President: Robert Henley (1708?-1772).

Dean of the Arches: George Hay.

Dean of Bocking: Dr. Charles Hall, Secker's former Oxford chaplain.

FOLIO 78 (1767)

Commissary of the Sussex Peculiars was probably still Dr. Ducarel. See fol. 62 for a list of Sussex peculiars.

Caleb Fleming (1698-1779), who had read theology with Thomas Hardy at Nottingham, had been ordained to the Presbyterian ministry but had become an Independent and was pastor of Pinner's Hall, London (1754-77). It was rumored that he was a Socinian although his theological position was "a specially authenticated deism": he described himself in his epitaph simply as a "dissenting teacher" (*D.N.B.*).

Bp Butler had died in 1752.

a Student: the reference is too general to allow for proper identification.

Mr D'Aeth: was Francis D'Aeth; Secker has mistakenly referred to him here as the brother of Sir Francis when he means brother (actually stepbrother) to Sir Narborough.

Sir Fra. D'Aeth is actually Sir Narborough (see the preceding entry).

Dr Geekie: William Geekie who died 22 July, aged 77 [*G.M.*, XXXVII (1767), p. 383]. Formerly a fellow of Queens' college, Oxford, he had been chaplain to the duke of Somerset, and then to Archbishop Wake. In addition to the prebend he held, he was rector of All Hallows, Barking, (1733-67), of Dursley, Gloucestershire (1738-67) and archdeacon of Gloucester (1738-67) [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*].

FOLIO 79 (1767)

Dr Denne: John Denne (1693-1767), eldest son of the woodreeve to the see of Canterbury (see fol. 54). He had been a fellow of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, where he acted as joint tutor with Thomas Herring, later archbishop of Canterbury. He held a number of livings: vicar of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch (1723-67), prebendary and archdeacon of Rochester from 1728 and rector of Lambeth (1731-67). He was an antiquary of some repute, delivering the Boyle lectures from 1725 to 1728. He died 5 August, 1767 (*D.N.B.*).

Mr Landon: John Landon (1701-1777), a B.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, who had been rector of Nurstead with Ifield, Kent, since 1744. In September 1767 he had been "Disabled from Duty by a Stroke of the Palsy, going to a Relation in Herefordshire . . ." (L.P.L. MS VG 2/5, p. 365).

Mr Wintle: Thomas Wintle (1738-1814), a graduate of Oxford (M.A. 1759, B.D. 1768). In addition to Wittersham he was rector of St. Peter's, Wallingford (1767-74) and of Bright Well, Berkshire (1774-1814) [*G.M.*, LXXXIV (1814), II, pp. 192-93]. He was active in the defence of Secker's reputation and a witness to his will on 2 April, 1768 (L.P.L. MS Secker 7).

Grandfathers House: Secker had stayed with Joseph Wintle (d. 1722), a distiller in Gloucester.

Mr Backhouse: James Backhouse (1720-1790), fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, after 1742 and Taxor for the University in 1749 and 1753. He was Newcastle's agent there, and held the living of Over in Cambridgeshire (1761). Newcastle's letter to Secker (9 June, 1767) concerning the recommendation is in B.L. Add. MS 32,980, fol. 263. See also D.A. Winstanley, *The University of Cambridge in the Eighteenth Century* (London, 1958 rpt.), pp. 232, 327-28.

Mr Whissen: Stephen Whisson (1715-1783), son of a dissenter and publican of St. Neots, Huntingdonshire. From 1741 he was a fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, as well as senior bursar 1752-80 and university librarian 1751-83. He is buried in Trinity chapel.

Master of Trinity Coll. Cambridge: Robert Smith (b. 1689) who died on 2 February, 1768 [*G.M.*, XXXVIII (1768), p. 94]. He was Plumeian professor of astronomy and master of Trinity from 1742. His estate included large financial bequests to the University and repairs of his college. See fols. 81 & 91 for more discussion of the "jockeying" for the post of his successor.

FOLIO 81 (1767)

Mr Brocket: Lawrence Brocket or Brochet (1724-1768), fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge from 1749, who was regius professor of modern history, Cambridge 1762-68. The Duke of Newcastle, expecting that the bishop of Chester (Edmund Keene) might recommend Brocket, referred Secker to the bishops of Norwich, Lincoln, Lichfield and London, to ascertain "whether he is not the most improper man . . .," or as he described him in a separate letter "a friend of Sir James Lowther's, a very low, improper Man, in all respects" (B.L. Add. MS 32,982, fol. 263: Newcastle to Secker, 9 June; MS 32,985, fol. 176: 20 September, 1767). Brocket had supported the earl of Sandwich against the second earl of Hardwicke in the election of high steward at Cambridge in the campaigns of 1764-65.

Dean of Christ Church: David Gregory (1696-1767), who married Lady Mary Grey. He died on 16 September, 1767, and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral.

Dr Markham: William Markham (1719-1807), an Oxford graduate and one-time intimate friend of Edmund Burke. He had been appointed vicar of Boxley, Kent, and dean of Rochester in 1765, but resigned the latter in favor of the deanery of Christ Church, Oxford. He was consecrated bishop of Chester in 1771 and translated to York in 1776. Markham was described as a "pompous and warm-tempered prelate, with a magnificent presence and almost martial bearing." He was thought a good scholar, but indolent; Horace Walpole reduced him to size as "a pert, arrogant man" (*D.N.B.*).

Dr Newcome: Benjamin Newcome (d. 1775), who was also rector of St. Mildred Poultry, and president of Sion college. In 1767 he gave up his prebend at Winchester and in 1768 became vicar of Lamberhurst, Kent. He was otherwise an undistinguished person (Venn, *Alumni Oxon.*).

Mr Stockwood: William Stockwood (1684-1784), who had been rector of Ockley, Surrey since 1725 and Henley from 1737, and prebendary of Worcester 1767-68 and of Westminster 1768-84. Although regarded by his admirers as "a truly benevolent man" (Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, IV, p. 677), he was not approved of by Secker, whose reproof he had brought upon himself in 1748 by not attending the visitation (Bodl. MS Oxf. Dioc. 552, fols. 121 et seq., April 1748). "I know Mr Stockwood of Henley very well. I believe he was always a Whig. But he is a perverse absurd man, and hath in his two livings as much preferment as he deserves" (B.L. Add. MS 32,790, fol. 408: Secker to Newcastle, 18 October, 1765). The duke told Secker that Secretary Conway pressed hard for a canonry of £300 to £400 a year for Stockwood (B.L. Add. MS 32,790, fol. 388: 17 October, 1766).

Bp of Mann: Mark Hildesley, who accepted the mastership of Christ's Hospital, Sherburn, County Durham, in 1767.

Ld Granby: John Manners (1721-1770), pupil and later patron of John Ewer, bishop of Bangor, and eldest son of the duke of Rutland. He served as M.P. for Grantham 1741-54 and for Cambridgeshire 1754-70. His appointment as commander-in-chief of the Army was based on a distinguished record of military service: not "a great general, but a brilliant cavalry leader" (Namier and Brooke, *H.C.*, III, p. 102).

Mr Wise: Francis Wise (1695-1767), who had been Radcliffe librarian since 1748. A graduate and former fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge where he proceeded B.D. in 1767, he had been under-keeper of the Bodleian Library (1719) and keeper of the archives (1726). He also held the livings of Elsfield, near Oxford, and Rotherfield Greys. He was elected to the Society of Antiquaries (1749) and had a solid reputation as an archaeologist. For his undistinguished administration of Radcliffe Library see fol. 82.

FOLIO 82 (1767)

Dr Wetherill: Nathan Wetherell (1727-1807), master of University college, Oxford (1764-1807) and a Hutchinsonian (see fol. 42). His "oily obsequiousness to the great" made him "invaluable" to the court interest at the university where he was for a time the most influential source of political patronage (Ward, *Georgian Oxford*, pp. 231-32). His strong advocacy of the doctrine of absolute passive obedience in a sermon on the anniversary of the execution of Charles I had aroused Dr. Kennicott to the attack.

Mr _____: the fourth candidate for the post of Radcliffe Librarian is not identified in any of Secker's other papers.

Dr Sibthorpe: Humphry Sibthorp (1713-1797), Sherardian professor of botany at Oxford after 1747. In the thirty-six years he occupied the chair he is said to have delivered one not too successful lecture (*D.N.B.* under John Sibthorp).

FOLIO 83 (1767)

gouty Soreness: Secker's gout, nevertheless, was beginning to limit his public appearances. At the baptism of Prince Edward (later duke of Kent) on November 30 the bishop of Lincoln, John Green, had to officiate for him [*G.M.*, XXXVII (1767), p. 606].

Letters in News Papers: there are several letters, for example, in the *London Chronicle* for 1767 regarding the growth of popery, signed "A Lover of his King and Country" (XXI, pp. 85, 372 & 612).

large Pamphlet, intitled: *A Free Examination of the Common Methods employed to Prevent the Growth of Popery: in which are pointed out their Defects and Errors: and the Advantages they give Papists* (London, 1766) was by James Usher, former archbishop of Armagh.

The Ministry had been . . . very unsettled: the earl of Chatham was prime minister. He and several other ministers were replaced in October and November 1767. A more stable government was formed under Lord North in 1770.

FOLIO 85 (1767)

Mr Pye: Benjamin Pye (1726-1808), who received his B.C.L. from Oxford in 1751 and D.C.L. in 1772. In addition to Chesterton he held several livings in County Durham and became archdeacon of Durham and rector of Easington in 1791. He published in 1767 *Five Letters on Several Subjects, Religious and Historical: in which the Injurious Complaints and Misrepresentations of the Popish Writers . . . are Occasionally Considered*, which showed nothing like the controversial dexterity of the pamphlet he was attacking [*London Chronicle*, XXIII (1768), p. 53]. Pye merely printed the Epistle of Clement XI, as an appendix without translating it.

Clem XI: Giovanni Francesco Albani (1641-1721), who had been secretary of papal briefs for thirteen years, and was elected pope in 1700 at a very stormy period in papal history. The contest with the emperor

Joseph I (see following entry) revolved around the *Jus primarum precum*, involving the right of the crown to appoint to vacant benefices. Although Clement attempted to resist, he was fighting uphill and had to give way. In the negotiations preceding the Peace of Utrecht, the territorial rights of the papacy were “studiously neglected.”

Emperor Joseph: Joseph I (1678-1711), who succeeded his father as emperor in 1705. He showed himself very independent towards the pope, reversing many of the pedantically authoritative measures of his father, and fought stoutly for what he believed to be his rights.

Sermon upon the Rebellion: see fol. 34.

Bened. XIV: Prospero Lorenzo Lambertini (1675-1758), one of the greatest scholars among the popes which, coupled with his humility, zeal and energy, earned him a unique influence among rulers and ordinary people. Elected pope in 1740, he followed a “liberal” policy in his political dealings, going “to the extreme limit of concession and conciliation” in order to achieve peace and remove causes of friction; “and in nearly every case he strengthened the moral influence of the papacy even though some rights of patronage or other material interests were abandoned” (*Catholic Encyclopedia*). In his dealings with heads of state Benedict wisely conceded, in most cases, the shadow of temporal authority to maintain the substance of spiritual supremacy. The church’s legislation against heresy now includes penalties only of the spiritual order; all punishments which require the assistance of the secular arm have been dropped.

FOLIO 86 (1767)

Mr Spence: Joseph Spence (1699-1768), a former fellow of New college, Oxford, professor of poetry after 1728 and regius professor of modern history 1742-68.

bold Popish Pamphlet: on Tuesday, December 1, an advertisement appeared in the *London Chronicle* [XXII (1767), p. 528] that the pamphlet “this day was published.” It was “humbly offered to the Consideration of the King’s most Excellent Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament,” and sold by T. Peat, bookseller, at the Temple Exchange Coffee House, Fleet Street. The author is not identified. A new printing with additions was published in February, 1768 [*London Chronicle* (XXIII) p. 180].

Inquiry about Papists: see fol. 77.

FOLIO 87 (1767)

I expressed to the Bishops: under the news from London [*London Chronicle*, XXII (1767), p. 618] appeared the following: "Saturday last being St. Stephen's day, eighteen of the Bishops dined with his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth."

Bp Moss: Charles Moss (1711-1802), a Cambridge graduate who, through the patronage of Bishop Sherlock, moved rapidly through a series of promotions. He was bishop of St. David's 1766-74 and then translated to Bath and Wells in 1774. Moss was "much esteemed through his diocese for his urbanity and simplicity of manners, and revered for his piety and learning" (*D.N.B.*).

Bp of London: Richard Terrick.

Mr Whitefield: George Whitefield (1714-1770), who had earlier been a colleague of John and Charles Wesley in the methodist movement, but had separated from them through theological differences. Secker's S.P.G. sermon of 1741 led to an acrimonious correspondence with Whitefield (L.P.L. MS 1123, Pt. 1, fols. 24-38), whom the archbishop never liked. In December 1764 Whitefield had petitioned the governor of Georgia for a grant of 2,000 acres of land for the establishment of a college at Bethesda. The petition had the approval of the Georgia assembly and the governor submitted it to the British government, promising his support. When Whitefield memorialized the King, asking that a charter "upon the plan of the New Jersey College" be granted, the project seemed likely to succeed. However, Secker and Lord Northington insisted that the charter require both an Anglican headship and liturgy, and Whitefield finally dropped the project (*D.A.B.*).

Ld Dartmouth: William Legge (1731-1801), who had succeeded as second earl in 1750. He had been president of the board of trade 1765-66 but did not hold office under the Grafton ministry. He seldom spoke in the Lords, and was characterized as "entirely without any administrative capacity." He was an amiable, pious man (in Cowper's phrase "one who wears a coronet and prays") and through his strong attachment to the methodists, he was nicknamed "The Psalm-singer." Dartmouth college, incorporated in 1769, was named in his honor (*D.N.B.*).

FOLIO 89 (1767)

Dr Stennet: Samuel Stennet (1728-1795), son of Joseph Stennet, a well-known Baptist minister. After some years as his father's assistant in a

congregation in Little Wild Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, he succeeded him as pastor in 1758. He was a man of very broad views and a person of "considerable public influence" (*D.N.B.*).

Mr Edwards: Morgan Edwards (1722-1795), pastor of the noted Baptist church of Philadelphia 1761-71 and a major contributor to Baptist church history. He was a prime mover in the founding of Rhode Island college, later Brown University (see the following entry). In 1767-68 he was fairly successful in raising funds for the college in Great Britain. Among the Baptist ministers he was one of a few who supported the British cause in the American war for independence (*D.A.B.*).

a College in Rhode Island had been granted, in 1764, a charter which was drafted by that hammer of the Episcopalians, Ezra Stiles [W.G. McLoughlin, *Isaac Backus and the American Pietistic Tradition* (Boston, 1967), p. 102], and Thomas Hollis had contributed funds. The college, founded on the principles of full liberty of conscience and prohibition of religious tests, altered its name to Brown University in 1804.

FOLIO 90 (1767-68)

Act 13 Eliz c. 12: see fol. 73.

Mr Allen: William Allen, B.A., who was collated to Little Chart, Kent on 20 January, 1768 (L.P.L. Secker Register II, p. 334).

Mr Rice: George Rice (1724-1779), of a leading Whig family of Camarthenshire, who married Cecil (1735-1793), daughter and heiress of William, first earl Talbot, on 16 August, 1756 [*Gentleman's Magazine*, XXVI (1756), p. 450 says 31 August]. He served as M.P. for Carmarthenshire 1754-79 and lord lieutenant of his county, and was lord commissioner on the board of trade and foreign plantations 1761-70 (Namier and Brooke, *H.C.*, III, pp. 350-52).

FOLIO 91 (1768)

Bp of London: Richard Terrick.

Dr Hinchcliffe: John Hinchcliffe (1731-1794), former fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. Through the patronage of the duke of Grafton whom he had met in 1763 he was presented to the living of Greenwich and became a royal chaplain. He was installed as master of Trinity on 3 March, 1768, and chosen vice-chancellor of the university the same year. In 1769 he was consecrated as bishop of Peterborough which he

held until his death, although resigning the mastership of Trinity for the valuable deanery of Durham (1788) [*D.N.B.*].

Bp of Lincoln: John Green.

Dr Jenner: Thomas Jenner (1687-1768), prebendary of Worcester and president of Magdalen college, Oxford, for twenty years (1747-68), “an undistinguished Professor of Divinity” (*V.C.H. Oxford*, III, p. 199).

President of St Johns: Thomas Fry (1718-1772), who held the presidency from 1757-72. A stiffly principled man, he was also of an independent turn of mind and disapproved of the proceedings of 1768 in which the six students of St. Edmund Hall were expelled [W.C. Costin, *History of St. John's College Oxford 1598-1760* (Oxford Historical Society, n.s. xii, 1958) pp. 219-20].

Dr Bray: Thomas Bray (1706-1785), who was a fellow of Exeter college for forty years before being elected reader in 1771. In the Oxfordshire election of 1754 he was an active supporter of the “New Interest” and did not receive much recognition from the Court for his efforts until 1776 when he was appointed dean of Raphoe which he immediately exchanged for a canony of Windsor and the rectory of Dunsfeld, Surrey (Robson, *Oxfordshire Election of 1754*, p. 165). He generally received, as here, but faint praise from Secker.

Mr Griffith: Thomas Griffith (1723?-1774), who had proceeded B.A. in 1741, M.A. 1746, B.D. 1764 and finally in 1772 D.D. He was described a few years earlier as “almost the only Tutor” at Pembroke and known for a sermon on *The Difficulties and Due Discharge of the Ministerial Office in the Present Age* (1751) [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*].

Sir Walter Bagot (1702-1768) had been M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme 1724-27, Staffordshire 1727-54, and Oxford University, 1762-68. A Tory, he voted consistently against the Walpole and Pelham administrations (Sedgwick, *H.C.*, I, p. 427).

Mr Jenkinson: Charles Jenkinson (1729-1808), who had a long history of parliamentary service (M.P. for Cockermonth 1761-66, Appleby 1767-72, Harwich 1772-74, Hastings 1774-80, Saltash 1780-86) and held several political offices in various administrations including secretary to the treasury 1763-65. Of “Old Interest” stock he had voted “New Interest” in 1754 for which betrayal he was slandered as “Squire Lick-Spittal” (Ward, *Georgian Oxford*, p. 147). His defeat in March 1768 was a resounding victory for the “Old Interest”. He was created Baron

Hawkesbury in 1786, and ten years later first earl of Liverpool (Namier and Brooke, *H.C.*, II, pp. 674-78; *D.N.B.*).

Sir Wm Dolben, third baronet (1727-1814), was M.P. for Oxford University only from 3 February-23 March, 1768. However, he continued to represent Northamptonshire 1768-74 and the university again 1780-1806. He was thought of as "a stop-gap on the old Tory interest" (Namier and Brooke, *H.C.*, II, p. 328).

FOLIO 92 (1768)

A Collection of gouty matter: the Archbishop's physical condition was deteriorating by this time. In a letter to Charles Jenkinson (B.L. Add. MS 38,206, fol. 22: 28 January, 1768) Secker mentioned that he was "worn out by pain."

Mr Hawkins: Caesar Hawkins the elder (1711-1786), who was created a baronet in 1778. Since 1735 he had been surgeon to St. George's Hospital and was appointed sergeant-surgeon to George II, a position he continued under George III. Hawkins was one of the medical team present at the postmortem on Secker 4 August, 1768 (B.L. Add. MS 5381, fol. 191).

FOLIO 93 (1768)

my niece: George Secker's wife was the former Miss Bird of Coventry.

Mr Parker: James Parker (b. 1724), M.A., who was collated to Brasted on 6 April, 1768 (L.P.L. Secker Register II, p. 334). He was also a witness to the archbishop's will 2 April.

William Talbot (1719-1774): the son of General Sherington Talbot and grandson of Bishop Talbot. A graduate of Exeter college, Oxford who proceeded M.A. 1744, he was presented to the vicarage of Kineton, Warwickshire in 1768 and the important living of St. Giles, Reading, whose patron was lord chancellor Camden. He was at one time drawn to the Moravians, but remained within the Anglican fold as an Evangelical [L.E. Elliott-Binns, *The Early Evangelicals* (Greenwich, Conn., 1953), pp. 132, 292]. Talbot was present at the deathbed of the archbishop, he himself dying six years later "of putrid fever contracted in the course of his parochial visiting" [C.H. Smyth, *Simeon and Church Order* (Cambridge, 1940), pp. 206-07].

Mr Saunders: John Saunders (1731?-1814), who received his B.A. from Merton college, Oxford, in 1754 and M.A. from Jesus college, Cam-

bridge in 1779. He had formerly been domestic chaplain to Viscount Falkland, and was collated as perpetual vicar of Newington on 19 December, 1760 (L.P.L. Secker Register II, p. 299) and vicar of Farningham on 13 April, 1768 (L.P.L. Secker Register II, p. 335). He died as rector of Woodford and Woodham Mortimer, Essex (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*).

non-resident Clergy: an article summarizing the debates in the Irish Parliament is in the *London Chronicle* on July 14, 1768 (XXIV, pp. 49-50).

Mr Wegg: George Wegg, a lawyer who held lands and properties in Essex [Philip Morant, *History and Antiquities of the County of Essex* (London, 1768), I, pt. ii, pp. 367-68, 425, 477]. For his letters see L.P.L. Secker Papers 7, fols. 167-72.

FOLIO 94 (1768)

Totals of Papists: see fol. 77.

Bishop of Chester: Edmund Keene.

Dr Ridley: his *Third Letter to the author of the Confessional* was published in April 1768.

London Chronicle: Secker's letter signed "Oxoniensis" appeared on Thursday, April 14 [*London Chronicle*, XXIII (1768), p. 359]. The paper contains an exchange of forceful letters variously signed, "Cantabrigiensis," "Old Milton," "An Englishman," "A Protestant" and others.

Vaudois Brief: a letter concerning the fund-raising for the Waldenses is in the *London Chronicle* for August 2, 1768 (XXIV, p. 116).

FOLIO 95 (1768)

Dr Stedman: Samuel Stedman, son of an innkeeper of Bury St. Edmunds. A former scholar and fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, he was a royal chaplain after 1747. He was prebendary of Canterbury (1738-68), rector of Gaywood, Norfolk (1737-68) and archdeacon of Norfolk (1758-68). He died on 14 May, 1768 (Venn, *Alumni Oxon.*).

Dr Berkeley was the younger George who reported to Charles Yorke on 3 August, 1768 that the archbishop was "barely alive" (B.L. Add. MS 35,638).

Bp of London: Richard Terrick.

Philip Cocks (1736-1797) was a graduate of Brasenose college, Oxford (B.A. 1756, M.A. 1758). He was well-connected, being the godson as well as the nephew of the first Lord Hardwicke (B.L. Add. MS 35,353, fol. 260: Lord Hardwicke to Charles Yorke, 11 June, 1760). He was a prebendary of Lincoln and rector of Acton, Middlesex, described by Catherine Talbot to the second Lord Hardwicke (B.L. Add. MS 35,608, fol. 167: 7 May, 1768) as “small, occasional duties inconsiderable, rectory let to wealthy tenant, gardens good.”

Mr Talbot: William Talbot (1719-1774).

Mr Yorke: James Yorke (1730-1808), fifth son of the first Lord Hardwicke. He held an impressive string of preferments: canon of Windsor, prebendary of Rochester, and dean of Lincoln after 1762. He held the bishoprics of St. David's (1774-79), Gloucester (1779-81) and Ely (1781-1808).

one Steuart at Bremen: James Steuart or Stewart (1724?-1787), who was supervising St. James's, Würzburg, a monastery. Stewart was not so much a “bad man” as difficult: he had been accused by his abbot in 1760 of drunkenness and insubordination, and was prior of Würzburg 1763-66. At the time Secker wrote he was technically “head” because there was no abbot 1763-66. His quitting the monastery was temporary since he was at Würzburg for the visitation of 1784 (the information here comes from the Reverend Dom Mark Dilworth, O.S.B., of Fort Augustus Abbey, Inverness-shire, who cited Mount Stuart Library Reid MS, II, fols. 118v, 121rv, 122r).

one Pap cannot be exactly identified. There were a number of continental scholars with this surname at Haarlem and Leyden at this time. It was also a name well-known over several generations at the university of Debreczen, in upper Hungary.

Mr Finnman: this was Secker's last financial gift in his account book (L.P.L. MS 1483). There is no further information given about Finnman.

the Queen: Charlotte Sophia (1744-1818), daughter of the duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who was married to George III in London on 8 September, 1761 with Secker presiding. Though not possessing the “advantage of commanding beauty,” she and her husband made a happy and successful marriage, producing fifteen children. Charlotte

was also a great benefactress: her charitable gifts “form a tremendous list and some have marked significance in the history of social enterprise” [Oliver Hedley, *Queen Charlotte* (London, 1975), p. 90].

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