

## STATESMEN.

I PROPOSE in this chapter to discuss the relationships of modern English Statesmen. It is my earnest desire, throughout this book, to steer safely between two dangers: on the one hand, of accepting mere official position or notoriety, as identical with a more discriminative reputation, and on the other, of an unconscious bias towards facts most favourable to my argument. In order to guard against the latter danger, I employ groups of names selected by others; and, to guard against the former, I adopt selections that command general confidence. It is especially important in dealing with statesmen, whose eminence, as such, is largely affected by the accident of social position, to be cautious in both these respects. It would not be a judicious plan to take for our select list the names of privy councillors, or even of Cabinet ministers; for though some of them are illustriously gifted, and many are eminently so, yet others belong to a decidedly lower natural grade. For instance, it seemed in late years to have become a mere incident to the position of a great territorial duke to have a seat in the Cabinet, as a minister of the Crown. No doubt some few of the dukes are highly gifted, but it may be affirmed, with equal assurance, that the abilities of the large majority are very far indeed from justifying such an appointment.

Again, the exceptional position of a Cabinet minister cannot possibly be a just criterion of a correspondingly exceptional share of natural gifts, because statesmanship is not an open profession. It was much more so in the days of pocket boroughs, when young men of really high promise were eagerly looked for by territorial magnates, and brought into Parliament, and kept there to do gladiatorial battle for one or other of the great contending parties of the State. With those exceptions, parliamentary life was not, even then, an open career, for only favoured youths were admitted to compete. But, as is the case in every other profession, none, except those who are extraordinarily and peculiarly gifted, are likely to succeed in parliamentary life, unless engaged in it from their early manhood onwards. Dudley North, of whom I spoke in the chapter on Judges, was certainly a great success; so, in recent times, was Lord George Bentinck; so, in one way or another, was the Duke of Wellington; and other cases could easily be quoted of men beginning their active parliamentary life in advanced manhood and nevertheless achieving success; but, as a rule, to which there are very few exceptions, statesmen consist of men who had obtained—it little matters how—the privilege of entering Parliament in early life, and of being kept there. Every Cabinet is necessarily selected from a limited field. No doubt it always contains some few persons of very high natural gifts, who would have found their way to the front under any reasonably fair political *régime*, but it also invariably contains others who would have fallen far behind in the struggle for place and influence, if all England had been admitted on equal terms to the struggle.

Two selections of men occurred to me as being, on the whole, well worthy of confidence. One, that of the Premiers, begun, for convenience' sake, with the reign of George III.; their number is 25, and the proportion of them who cannot

claim to be much more than "eminently" gifted, such as Addington,—

"Pitt is to Addington as London to Paddington,"—

is very small. The other selection is Lord Brougham's "Statesmen of the Reign of George III." It consists of no more than 53 men, selected as the foremost statesmen in that long reign. Now of these, 11 are judges and, I may add, 7 of those judges were described in the appendix to the last chapter, viz. Lords Camden, Eldon, Erskine, Ellenborough, King, Mansfield, and Thurlow. The remaining 4 are Chief Justices Burke and Gibbs, Sir William Grant, and Lord Loughborough. Lord Brougham's list also contains the name of Lord Nelson, which will be more properly included among the Commanders; and that of Earl St. Vincent, which may remain in this chapter, for he was a very able administrator in peace as well as a naval commander. In addition to these, are the names of 9 Premiers, of whom one is the Duke of Wellington, whom I count here, and again among the Commanders, leaving a net balance, in the selection made by Lord Brougham, of 31 new names to discuss. The total of the two selections, omitting the judges, is 57.

The average natural ability of these men may very justly be stated as superior to class F. Canning, Fox, the two Pitts, Romilly, Sir Robert Walpole (whom Lord Brougham imports into his list), the Marquess of Wellesley, and the Duke of Wellington, probably exceed G. It will be seen how extraordinary are the relationships of these families. The kinship of the two Pitts, father and son, is often spoken of as a rare, if not a sole, instance of high genius being hereditary; but the remarkable kinships of William Pitt were yet more widely diffused. He was not only son of a premier, but nephew of another, George Grenville, and cousin of a third, Lord

Grenville. Besides this, he had the Temple blood. His pedigree, which is given in the appendix to this chapter, does scant justice to his breed. The Fox pedigree is also very remarkable in its connexion with the Lords Holland and the Napier family. But one of the most conspicuous is that of the Marquess of Wellesley, a most illustrious statesman, both in India and at home, and his younger brother, the great Duke of Wellington. It is also curious, from the fact of the Marquess possessing very remarkable gifts as a scholar and critic. They distinguished him in early life and descended to his son, the late Principal of New Inn Hall, at Oxford, but they were not shared by his brother. Yet, although the great Duke had nothing of the scholar or art-critic in him, he had qualities akin to both. His writings are terse and nervous, and eminently effective. His furniture, equipages, and the like were characterised by unostentatious completeness and efficiency under a pleasing form.

I do not intend to go *seriatim* through the many names mentioned in my appendix. The reader must do that for himself, and he will find it well worth his while to do so; but I shall content myself here with throwing results into the same convenient statistical form that I have already employed for the Judges, and arguing on the same bases that the relationships of the Statesmen abundantly prove the hereditary character of their genius.

In addition to the English statesmen of whom I have been speaking, I thought it well to swell their scanty numbers by adding a small supplementary list, taken from various periods and other countries. I cannot precisely say how large was the area of selection from which this list was taken. I can only assure the reader that it contains a considerable proportion of the names, that seemed to me the most conspicuous among those that I found described at length, in ordinary small biographical dictionaries.

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF RELATIONSHIPS OF 35 ENGLISH STATESMEN,  
GROUPED INTO 30 FAMILIES.

*One relation (or two in the family).*

Bolingbroke (Visct. St. John) g.	Perceval . . . . . n.
Disraeli . . . . . F.	Romilly, Sir S. . . . . S.
Francis, Sir P. . . . . F.	Scott (Lord Stowell) . . . . B.
Grattan . . . . . g.	Wilberforce . . . . . S.
Horner . . . . . B.	

*Two or three relations (or three or four in the family).*

2. Bedford, Duke of, and gr.-gr.-grandson, Earl Russell . . . . .	GF. Gf. PP.
Bentinck (Duke of Portland) . . . . .	S. P.
Canning . . . . .	US. S.
Jenkinson (Earl of Liverpool) . . . . .	F. U. US.
Jervis (Earl St. Vincent) . . . . .	u. UP. UPS.
Lamb (Viscount Melbourne) . . . . .	2 B. b. p.
Petty (Marquess of Lansdowne) . . . . .	GF. S.
Russell ( <i>see</i> Bedford).	
Stanley (Earl of Derby) . . . . .	F. uS. S.
Stewart (Marquess of Londonderry) . . . . .	F. uS. B.

*Four or more relations (or four or more in the family).*

Dundas (Viscount Melville) . . . . .	G. F. B. N. S. P.
2. Fox and Lord Holland . . . . .	G. u. F. B. N. uS. 2 uS.
3. Grenville, Lord; his father, George Grenville; also his cousin, William Pitt . . . . .	B. F. g. uS. U.
Grey, Earl . . . . .	F. B. 2 S.
Holland, Lord ( <i>see</i> Fox).	
Peel . . . . .	F. g. 2 B. 3 S.
2. Pitt, viz. Earl Chatham and his son, Wm. Pitt (also, <i>see</i> Grenville) . . . . .	F. N. u. uS. u.
Robinson (Earl Ripon) . . . . .	G. F. gB. gF. S.
Sheridan . . . . .	F. f. g. G. S. P. PS.
Temple (Viscount Palmerston) . . . . .	B. GGB. GG. GGF.
Stuart (Marquess of Bute) . . . . .	GF. G. GU. GB. u. B. 2 S.
Walpole (Earl of Orford) . . . . .	G. B. 2 S. nG.
2. Wellesley, viz. the Marquess and his brother, the Duke of Wellington . . . . .	B. N. S. gGF.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF 13 GREAT STATESMEN OF VARIOUS PERIODS AND COUNTRIES GROUPED INTO 9 FAMILIES.

2. Artevelde, James, and son John . . . . .	S.
Mirabeau . . . . .	F.
More, Sir Thomas . . . . .	F.
2. De Witt, John, and brother Cornelius . . . . .	B.
Adams . . . . .	S. P.
3. Cecil, Robt.; father, Lord Burleigh; and cousin, Lord Bacon . . . . .	F. uS.
Colbert . . . . .	U. B. 2 S. 2 N.
Guise, Duc de . . . . .	B. 2 S. P. PS.
Richelieu . . . . .	F. B. BP. BPS. nS.

TABLE II.<sup>1</sup>

DEGREES OF KINSHIP.					A.	B.	C.	D.
Name of the degree.	Corresponding letters.							
Father . . . . .	13 F.	...	...	...	13	33	100	33.0
Brother . . . . .	15 B.	...	...	...	15	39	150	26.0
Son . . . . .	19 S.	...	...	...	19	49	100	49.0
Grandfather . . . . .	6 G.	5 g.	...	...	11	28	200	14.0
Uncle . . . . .	3 U.	4 u.	...	...	7	18	400	4.5
Nephew . . . . .	6 N.	1 n.	...	...	7	18	400	4.5
Grandson . . . . .	4 P.	0 p.	...	...	4	10	200	5.0
Great-grandfather . . . . .	1 GF.	1 gF.	1 GF.	0 gF.	3	8	400	2.0
Great-uncle . . . . .	1 GB.	1 gB.	0 GB.	0 gB.	2	5	800	0.6
First cousin . . . . .	2 US.	3 uS.	0 US.	3 uS.	8	21	800	2.6
Great-nephew . . . . .	0 NS.	1 nS.	1 uS.	0 uS.	2	5	800	0.6
Great-grandson . . . . .	0 PS.	0 pS.	0 PS.	0 pS.	0	0	400	0.0
All more remote . . . . .	14	...	...	...	14	37	...	...

First, have the ablest statesmen the largest number of able relatives? Table I. answers this in the affirmative. There can be no doubt, that its third section contains more illustrious names than the first; and the more the reader will take the pains of analysing and "weighing" the relationships, the more, I am sure, will he find this truth to become apparent. Again, the Statesmen, as a whole,

<sup>1</sup> For explanation refer to the similar table in p. 61.

are far more eminently gifted than the Judges; accordingly it will be seen in Table II., by a comparison of its column B with the corresponding column in p. 61, that their relations are more rich in ability.

To proceed to the next test; we see, that the third section is actually longer than either the first or the second, showing that ability is not distributed at haphazard, but that it affects certain families.

Thirdly, the statesman's type of ability is largely transmitted or inherited. It would be tedious to count the instances in favour. Those to the contrary are Disraeli, Sir P. Francis (who was hardly a statesman, but rather a bitter controversialist), and Horner. In all the other 35 or 36 cases in my appendix, one or more statesmen will be found among their eminent relations. In other words, the combination of high intellectual gifts, tact in dealing with men, power of expression in debate, and ability to endure exceedingly hard work, is hereditary.

Table II. proves, just as distinctly as it did in the case of the Judges, that the nearer kinsmen of the eminent Statesmen are far more rich in ability than the more remote. It will be seen, that the law of distribution, as gathered from these instances, is very similar to what we had previously found it to be. I shall not stop here to compare that law, in respect to the Statesmen and the Judges, for I propose to treat all the groups of eminent men, who form the subjects of my several chapters, in a precisely similar manner, and to collate the results, once for all, at the end of the book.

## APPENDIX TO STATESMEN.

## STATESMEN OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.

AS SELECTED BY LORD BROUGHAM IN HIS WELL-KNOWN  
WORK BEARING THAT TITLE.

THE list consists of the following 53 persons, of whom 33, whose names are printed in *italics*, find a place in my dictionary of kinships. It often happens in this list that the same person is noticed under his title, as well as surname; as, "Dundas (Viscount Melville);"—"Melville, Lord (Dundas)."

Allen. \**Bedford, 4th Duke. Bolingbroke.* Bushe, Ld. Ch. Just. *Camden, Earl (Pratt).* \**Canning.* Carroll. Castlereagh, Lord (Londonderry); see Stewart. \**Chatham, Lord (Pitt).* Curran. *Dundas (Visct. Melville).* Eldon, Lord (Scott). *Erskine, Lord. Ellenborough, Lord (Law).* Fox. *Francis, Sir Philip.* Gibbs, Ld. Ch. Just. Grant, Sir Wm. *Grattan.* \**Grenville, George.* \**Grenville, Lord. Holland, Lord. Horner. Jefferson.* \**Jenkinson (Earl Liverpool).* *Jervis (Earl St. Vincent).* King, Lord. *Law (Lord Ellenborough).* Lawrence, Dr. \**Liverpool, Earl (Jenkinson).* Loughborough, Lord (Wedderburn). Londonderry, Lord (Castlereagh: see Stewart). *Mansfield, Lord (Murray).* *Melville, Lord (Dundas).* *Murray (Lord Mansfield).* *Nelson, Lord.* \**North, Lord.* \**Perceval.* \**Pitt (Earl of Chatham).* \**Pitt, William. Pratt (Earl Camden).* Ricardo. *Romilly. St. Vincent, Earl (Jervis).* *Scott (Lord Eldon).* *Scott (Lord Stowell).* *Stowell, Lord (Scott).* *Stewart (Lord Castlereagh, Marquess of Londonderry).* *Thurlow, Lord. Tierney. Tooke, Horne. Walpole. Wedderburn (Lord Loughborough).* *Wellesley, Marquess. Wilberforce. Wilkes, John. Windham.*

## PREMIERS SINCE ACCESSION OF GEORGE III.

There have been 25 Premiers during this period, as shown in the following list, of whom 17, whose names are printed in *italics*, find a place in my dictionary of kinships.

Nine of these have already appeared under the title of "Statesmen of George III." They are distinguished by a †.

It occasionally happens that the same individual is noticed under his surname as well as his title; as "Chatham, Earl (Pitt);"—"Pitt (Earl Chatham)."

Aberdeen, Earl. Addington (Sidmouth). †*Bedford, 4th Duke. Bute, Marquess.* †*Canning.* †*Chatham, Earl (Pitt).* Derby, Earl. *Disraeli. Gladstone. Goderich. Grafton, Duke. Grenville, George. †Grenville, Lord. Grey, Earl. Lansdowne (Shelburne).* †*Liverpool, Earl. Melbourne, Visct. Newcastle, Duke. †North, Lord. Palmerston, Lord. Peel, Sir Robert. †Perceval. Pitt (Earl Chatham).* †*Pitt, William.* Rockingham, Marquess. *Russell, Earl. Shelburne, Earl (Lansdowne).* Sidmouth, Lord (Addington). *Wellington.*

\* Premier. † Included also in Brougham's list of Statesmen of Geo. III.

**Bedford, John, 4th Duke.**

GF. William, Lord Russell; patriot; executed 1683.

GF. Lady Rachel W. Russell, her husband's secretary. "Letters."

PP. 1st Earl Russell; Reform leader as Lord John Russell, and three times Premier.

**Bentinck, William H. Cavendish; 3d Duke of Portland; Premier, 1783-4 and 1807-10.**

S. Lord Wm. Henry Bentinck; Governor-General of India, who abolished Suttee, and established the liberty of the Indian press.

P. Lord George Bentinck, M.P.; became an eminent financier and a leading statesman in middle age, after a life previously devoted to racing interests.

**Bolingbroke, Henry; created Viscount St. John; the celebrated Secretary of State to Queen Anne. (His name is appended to Brougham's list of Statesmen of Geo. III.)**

g. Sir Oliver St. John, Ch. Just. C. P. under the Protectorate (and who himself was cousin to another judge, S. Brown (*see*), under Charles II.).

**Bute, Earl.** *See* STUART.

**Camden, Earl; Lord Chancellor.** *See* under JUDGES.

F. and S.

**Canning, George; created Lord Canning; Premier, 1827.** Not precocious as a child, but remarkable as a schoolboy. ("Microcosm," *æt.* 15, and "Anti-Jacobin.") Scholar, orator, and most able statesman. The Canning family had sensitive and irritable temperaments.

[F.] A man of considerable literary acquirements.

[f.] Had great beauty and accomplishments. She took to the stage after her husband's death without much success; they had both been separated from the rest of the Canning family.

US. Stratford Canning; created Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; ambassador at the Porte; the "great Elchi."

[US.] George Canning, F.R.S., F.S.A., created Lord Garvagh.

S. Charles; created Earl Canning; was Governor-General of India during the continuance and suppression of the Indian Mutiny.

**Castlereagh.** *See* STEWART.

**Disraeli, Rt. Hon. Benjamin; Premier, 1868.** Precocious;

began life in an attorney's office; became, when quite young, a novel-writer of repute, and, after one noted failure, an eminent parliamentary debater and orator.

F. Isaac Disraeli; author of "Curiosities of Literature."

**Dundas, Henry; created Viscount Melville; friend and coadjutor of Wm. Pitt, and a leading member of his administration in various capacities.**

F. Robert Dundas, of Arniston; Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland.

G. Robert Dundas; Lord Arniston, eminent lawyer; Judge of Court of Session.

[GF.] Sir James Dundas, M.P. for Edinburgh, Senator of the College of Justice.

B. (A half-brother.) Robert Dundas; Lord President of the Court of Session, as his father had been before him.

N. (A half-nephew.) Robert Dundas (son of above); Lord Chief Baron to the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

S. Robert; 2d Viscount; Lord Privy Seal in Scotland.

P. Richard Saunders Dundas; twice Secretary to the Admiralty; succeeded Sir C. Napier in chief command of the Baltic fleet in the Russian War, 1855, and captured Sweaborg. (*Mem.* He was no relation to Sir James W. D. Dundas, who was in chief command of the Black Sea fleet during the same war.)

**Eldon, Earl of; Lord Chancellor.** *See* in JUDGES, under SCOTT.

**Ellenborough, Lord; Chief Justice King's Bench.** *See* in JUDGES.

**Erskine, Lord; Lord Chancellor.** *See* in JUDGES.

**Fox, Rt. Hon. Charles James; statesman and orator; the great rival of Pitt.** At Eton he was left much to himself, and was studious, but at the same time a dissipated dandy. He was there considered of extraordinary promise. *Æt.* 25, he had become a man of mark in the House of Commons, and also a prodigious gambler.

G. Sir Stephen Fox; statesman; Paymaster of the Forces. Chelsea Hospital is mainly due to him; he projected it, and contributed £13,000 towards it.

u. Charles; 3d Duke of Richmond; principal Secretary of State in 1766.

F. Henry; created Lord Holland; Secretary at War.

**Fox, Rt. Hon. Charles James, continued—**

- B. Stephen; 2d Lord Holland; statesman and social leader.
- N. Henry R.; 3d Lord Holland; F.R.S., F.S.A., Recorder of Nottingham. (See Lord Brougham's panegyric of these men in his "Statesmen of George III.")

His aunt, Lady Sarah, sister of the Duke of Richmond, married Colonel Napier, and was mother of the famous Napier family. Colonel Napier was himself cast in the true heroic mould. He had uncommon powers, mental and bodily; he had also scientific tastes. He was Superintendent of Woolwich Laboratory, and Comptroller of Army Accounts.

- uS. General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B.; Commander-in-Chief in India; Conqueror of Scinde.
- uS. General Sir William Napier; historian of the Peninsular War.
- [3 uS.] There were three other Napiers, brothers, who were considered remarkable men, namely, General Sir George, Governor of the Cape; Richard, Q.C.; and Henry, Captain, and author of "History of Florence."
- AVS. H. Bunbury, senior classic of his year (1833) at Cambridge.

**Francis, Sir Philip;** reputed author of "Junius;" violent antagonist of Hastings in India.

F. Rev. Philip; poet and dramatic writer; translator of "Horace" and other classics. Had a school where Gibbon was a pupil. He was also a political controversialist.

**Goderich, Viscount.** See ROBINSON.

**Grattan, Henry;** orator and statesman.

[GB.] Sir Richard Grattan, Lord Mayor of Dublin.

g. Thomas Marley, Chief Justice of Ireland.

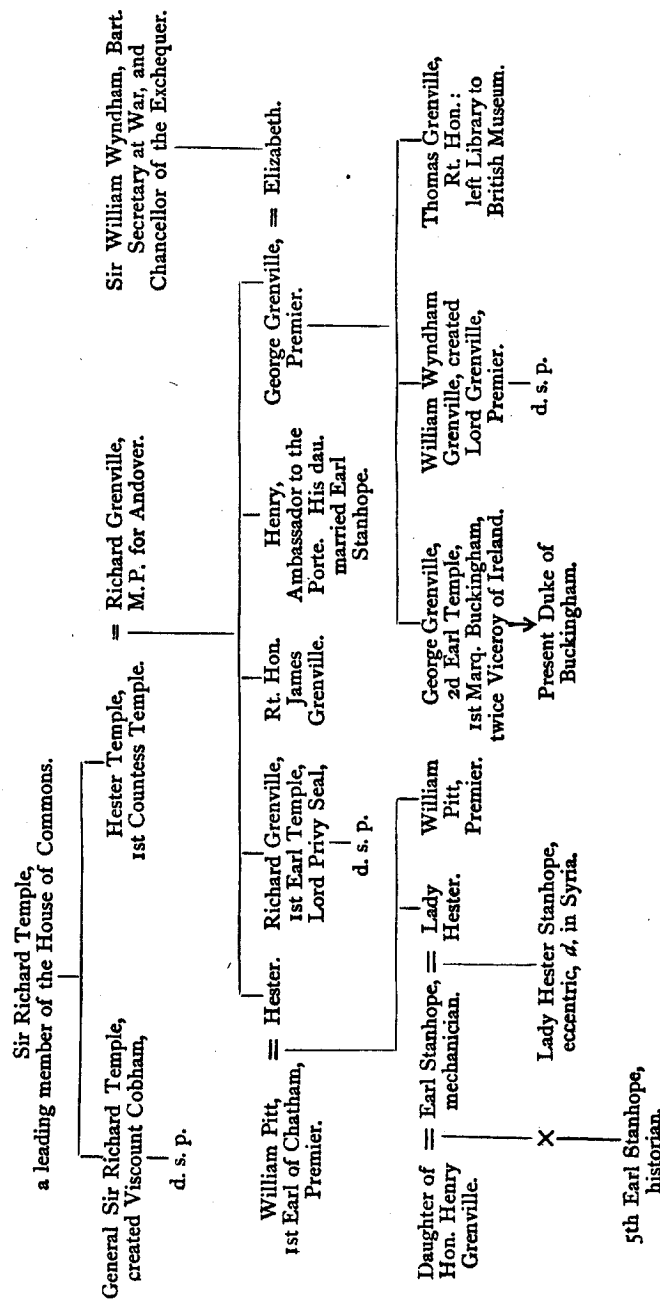
[F.] James Grattan, Recorder of, and M.P. for, Dublin.

[S.] Right Honourable James Grattan.

**Grenville, George, Premier, 1763.**

The very remarkable relationships of the Grenville family, and the results of the mixture of the Temple race with that of the 1st Earl of Chatham on the one hand, and of the Wyndham on the other, is best understood by the annexed table:—

INTERMARRIAGES OF THE TEMPLE, GRENVILLE, PITT, AND WYNDHAM FAMILIES.



**Grenville, George, continued—**

- g. Sir Richard Temple; a leading member of the House of Commons.
- u. General Sir Richard Temple; created Viscount Cobham, served under Marlborough.
- B. Richard, succeeded his mother the Countess, as 1st Earl Temple; statesman; Lord Privy Seal.
- S. William Wyndham Grenville; created Lord Grenville; Premier, 1806.
- S. George, 2d Earl Temple; created Marquis Buckingham; twice Viceroy of Ireland.
- S. Thomas, who bequeathed his library to the British Museum.
- Grenville, William Wyndham**; created Lord Grenville; Premier, 1806; Chancellor of Oxford University.
- B. Marquess Buckingham, twice Viceroy of Ireland.
- F. George Grenville, Premier, 1763.
- g. Sir William Wyndham, Bart., Secretary at War and Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- zS. William Pitt, Premier.
- U. Richard Grenville, created Earl Temple; statesman.
- Grey, Charles, 2d Earl**; Premier, 1830-1834.
- F. General in America, and early part of French War; created Earl Grey for his services.
- B. Edward, Bishop of Hertford.
- S. Henry G., 3d Earl; statesman; writer on Colonial government, and on Reform.
- S. Sir Charles Grey, Private Secretary to the Queen.
- Holland, Lord.** See Fox.
- Horner, Francis**; statesman, financier. One of the founders of the *Edinburgh Review*; afterwards he rapidly rose to great note in Parliament. His career was ended by early death, æt. 39.
- B. Leonard Horner, geologist, for very many years a venerated member of the scientific world.
- Jenkinson, Robert Banks**; 2d Earl of Liverpool; Premier, 1812-27.
- F. Right Hon. Charles Jenkinson, created Earl Liverpool; Sec. of State; a confidential friend and adviser of Geo. III.
- [U.] John Jenkinson, colonel; Joint Secretary for Ireland.
- [U.S.] John Banks Jenkinson, D.D., Bishop of St. David's.

- Jervis, John, admiral**; created Earl St. Vincent; 1st Lord of the Admiralty.
- u. Right Hon. Sir Thomas Parker; Ch. B. E.
- UP. Thomas Jervis, M.P., Ch. Justice of Chester.
- UPS. Sir John Jervis, M.P., Attorney-General; Ch. C. P. (Vict.)
- King, Lord.** See JUDGES.
- Lamb, William, 2d Visct. Melbourne**; Premier, 1834 and 1835-41.
- B. Frederick, diplomatist, ambassador to Vienna; created Lord Beauvale.
- B. George, M.P., Under-Sec. of State for Home Department.
- b. Lady Palmerston.
- p. Rt. Hon. Wm. F. Cowper, President of the Board of Works, &c.
- Lansdowne, Marquis.** See PETTY.
- Liverpool, Lord.** See JENKINSON.
- Londonderry.** See STEWART.
- Nelson, Admiral**; created Earl Nelson. See COMMANDERS.
- North, Lord**; created Earl Guilford; Premier, 1770-82.
- [G.F.] Francis, 1st Baron Guilford. Lord Keeper. (James II.)  
Whose three brothers and other eminent relations are described in JUDGES. (See also Genealogical Table.)
- Palmerston.** See TEMPLE.
- Peel, Sir Robert**; Premier, 1834-5, 1841-5, 1845-6.
- F. Sir Robert Peel, M.P.; created a Bart. A very wealthy cotton manufacturer and of great mercantile ability, who founded the fortunes of the family. He was Vice-President of the Literary Society.
- g. Sir John Floyd, General, created a Bart. for service in India.
- B. Right Hon. General Peel, Secretary of State for War.
- B. Right Hon. Lawrence Peel, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Calcutta.
- There were also other brothers of more than average ability.
- S. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, 2d Bart.; Chief Secretary for Ireland.
- S. Right Hon. Frederick, Under Secretary of State for War.
- S. Captain Sir William Peel, R.N., distinguished at Sebastopol and in India.
- Perceval, Spencer**; Premier, 1810-12.
- n. 2d Lord Redesdale, Chairman of Committees of House of Lords. (He was son of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.)
- n. Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, Secretary of State for Home Department.

- Petty**, William Petty; 2d Earl Shelburne; created Marquis Lansdowne; Premier, 1782-3. An ardent supporter of the Earl of Chatham; in early life he distinguished himself in the army, at Minden.
- GF.** Sir William Petty, physician, politician, and author; Surveyor-General of Ireland; a man of singular versatility, and successful in everything, including money-making.
- S.** 3d Marquis Lansdowne, statesman and man of letters. In youth, as Lord Henry Petty, he was one of the set who founded the *Edinburgh Review*. He then became prominent as a Whig, in Parliament, and was Secretary of State more than once. Was Chancellor of the Exchequer, æt. 26.
- Pitt**, William; created Earl of Chatham; Premier, 1766. Originally in the army, which he left æt. 28; then the vigorous opponent of Walpole in Parliament, "the terrible cornet of Dragoons;" afterwards, æt. 49, he became one of the ablest of statesmen, most brilliant of orators, and the prime mover of the policy of England. Married a Grenville. (See GRENVILLE for genealogical tree.)
- [G.]** Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort George, who somehow or other amassed a large fortune in India.
- S.** William Pitt, Premier.
- p.** Lady Hester Stanhope.
- Pitt**, William; 2d son of the 1st Earl of Chatham. Illustrious statesman; Premier, 1783-1801; and 1804-6. Precocious, and of eminent talent; frequent ill-health in boyhood; æt. 14 an excellent scholar. Never boyish in his ways; became a healthy youth æt. 18. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer æt. 24, and Prime Minister æt. 25; which latter office he held for seventeen years consecutively. His constitution was early broken by gout; died æt. 47.
- F.** Earl of Chatham, Premier.
- N.** Lady Hester Stanhope.
- u.** George Grenville, Premier.
- uS.** Lord Grenville, Premier.
- n.** Lady Hester Stanhope, who did the honours of his house, and occasionally acted as his secretary; she was highly accomplished, but most eccentric and more than half mad. After Pitt's death, she lived in Syria, dressed as a male native, and professed supernatural powers.

- Portland**, Duke of. See BENTINCK.
- Ripon**, Earl of. See ROBINSON.
- Robinson**, Frederick John; 1st Viscount Goderich and Earl of Ripon; Premier, 1827-8.
- G.** Thomas Robinson, created Baron Grantham, diplomatist; afterwards Secretary of State.
- F.** Thomas Robinson, 2d Baron, also diplomatist, and afterwards Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
- gB.** Charles Yorke, Lord Chancellor. See JUDGES.
- gF.** Philip Yorke, 1st Lord Hardwicke, Ld. Chan. See JUDGES.
- S.** George F. (inherited) Earl de Grey and Ripon, Secretary of State for War.
- Romilly**, Sir Samuel; eminent lawyer and statesman. His parents were French refugees. He was of a serious disposition in youth, and almost educated and supported himself. Entered the bar, and attracted notice by a pamphlet. He rose rapidly in his profession, and became Solicitor-General and M.P. Eminent reformer of criminal laws; committed suicide æt. 61.
- S.** Right Hon. Sir John Romilly, created Lord Romilly; Attorney-General and Master of the Rolls. See JUDGES.
- Russell**, 1st Earl; Premier. See BEDFORD.
- Scott**, William; cr. Lord Stowell, Judge of the Admiralty Court.
- B.** Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor. See JUDGES.
- Lord Stowell and Eldon were each of them twins, each having been born with a sister.
- Shelburne**, Earl of. See PETTY.
- Sheridan**, Richard Brinsley; orator, extraordinary wit, and dramatist. Was stupid as a boy of 7. When æt. 11 was idle and careless, but engaging, and showed gleams of superior intellect, as testified by Dr. Parr. On leaving school he wrote what he afterwards developed into the "Critic." Wrote the "Rivals" æt. 24. Died worn out in body and spirits æt. 65.
- He eloped in youth with Miss Linley, a popular singer of great personal charms and exquisite musical talents. Tom Sheridan was the son of that marriage. Miss Linley's father was a musical composer and manager of Drury Lane Theatre. The Linley family was "a nest of nightingales:" all had genius, beauty, and voice. Mrs. Tickel was one of

them. The name of Sheridan is peculiarly associated with a clearly marked order of brilliant and engaging but "ne'er-do-weel" qualities. Richard Brinsley's genius worked in flashes, and left results that were disproportionate to its remarkable power. His oratorical power and winning address made him a brilliant speaker and a star in society; but he was neither a sterling statesman nor a true friend. He was an excellent boon companion, but unhappy in his domestic relations. Reckless prodigality, gambling, and wild living, brought on debts and duns and a premature break of his constitution. These qualities are found in a greater or less degree among numerous members of the Sheridan family, as well as in those whose biographies have been published. It is exceedingly instructive to observe how strongly hereditary they have proved to be.

- F. Thomas Sheridan, author of the Dictionary. Taught oratory, connected himself with theatres, became, æt. 25, manager of Drury Lane. He was a whimsical but not an opinionated man.
- f. Frances Chamberlain, most accomplished and amiable. Her father would not allow her to learn writing; her brothers taught her secretly: æt. 15, her talent for literary composition showed itself. She wrote some comedies, one of which was as highly eulogized by Garrick, as her novel "Sydney Biddulph" was panegyricized by Fox and Lord North.
- g. Rev. Dr. Philip Chamberlain, an admired preacher, but a humorist and full of crotchets. (I know nothing of the character of his wife, Miss Lydia Whyte.)
- G. Rev. Dr. Thomas Sheridan, friend and correspondent of Dean Swift. A social, punning, fiddling man, careless and indolent; high animal spirits. "His pen and his fiddlestick were in continual motion."
- S. Tom Sheridan; a thorough scapegrace, and a Sheridan all over. (He had the Linley blood in him—*see* above); married and died young, leaving a large family, of whom one is—
- P. Caroline, Mrs. Norton; poetess and novelist.
- PS. Lord Dufferin, late Secretary for Ireland, is the son of another daughter.

- Stanley, Edward Geoffrey; 14th Earl of Derby; Premier, 1852, 1858-9, 1866-8; scholar; translator of "Homer" into English verse, as well as orator and statesman.
- F. Naturalist; President of Linnæan and Zoological Societies; known by his endeavours to acclimatize animals.
- uS. Rev. J. J. Hornby, Head Master of Eton; scholar and athlete.
- S. Edward, Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
- Stewart, Robert; the famous Viscount Castlereagh, and 2d Marquess Londonderry. Great hopes were entertained of him when he entered Parliament, barely of age, but he disappointed them at first, for he was a very unequal speaker. However, he became leader of the House of Commons æt. 29. Committed suicide.
- F. Was M.P. for county Down, and raised through successive peerages to the Marquisate.
- uS. Sir George Hamilton, G.C.B.; diplomatist, especially in Russia and Austria.
- B. (Half brother, grandson of Lord Chancellor Camden.) Charles William; created Earl Vane; Adjutant-General under Wellington in Spain æt. 30.
- [p.] (And P. to Duke of Grafton, Premier 1767.) Admiral Fitzroy; eminent navigator ("Voyage of the *Beagle*"). Superintendent of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade.
- Stuart, John; 3d Earl of Bute; Premier, 1762-3.
- u. 2d Duke of Argyll; created Duke of Greenwich; statesman and general. In command at Sheriffmuir:—  
"Argyll, the State's whole thunder born to wield,  
And shake alike the senate and the field."—POPE.
- GF. Sir George Mackenzie, Lord Advocate; eminent lawyer.
- G. Sir James Stuart, 1st Earl of Bute; Privy Councillor to Queen Anne.
- GU. Robert Stuart, 1st Baronet; a Lord of Session, as Lord Tillicoultry.
- GB. Dugald Stuart, also a Lord of Session.
- B. Right Hon. James Stuart, who assumed the additional name of Mackenzie; Keeper of Privy Seal of Scotland.
- S. General Sir Charles Stuart; reduced Minorca.
- S. William, D.D.; Archbishop of Armagh.

**Stuart, John, *continued*—**

P. Charles; ambassador to France; created Baron Stuart de Rothesay. His great grandmother (*Gf.*) was Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; charming letter-writer; introducer of inoculation from the East.

**Temple, Henry J.;** Lord Palmerston; octogenarian Premier, 1855–8, 1859–65. Was singularly slow in showing his great powers, though he was always considered an able man, and was generally successful in his undertakings. He had an excellent constitution, and high animal spirits, but was not ambitious in the ordinary sense of the word, and did not care to go out of his way to do work. He was fully 45 years old before his statesmanlike powers were clearly displayed.

His father is described as a model of conjugal affection; he wrote a most pathetic and natural epitaph on his wife. He was fond of literature and of pictures.

B. Sir William Temple; Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Naples; founder of the "Temple Collection" of Italian antiquities, and works of art in the British Museum.

GGB. Sir William Temple, Swift's patron.

GG. Sir John Temple, Attorney-General, and Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland.

GGF. Sir John Temple, Master of the Rolls in Ireland; even he was not the first of this family that showed ability.

**Thurlow, Lord;** Lord Chancellor. *See under* JUDGES.

**St. Vincent, Earl.** *See* JERVIS.

**Walpole, Sir Robert;** created Earl of Orford; Premier, 1721–42 (under Geo. I. and II., but included in Brougham's volumes of the Statesmen of Geo. III.).

In private life hearty, good-natured, and social. Had a happy art of making friends. Great powers of persuasion. For business of all kinds he had an extraordinary capacity, and did his work with the greatest ease and tranquillity.

G. Sir Edward Walpole, M.P.; distinguished member of the Parliament that restored Charles II.

B. Horatio; diplomatist of a high order; created Baron Walpole.

S. Sir Edward; Chief Secretary for Ireland.

**Walpole, Sir Robert, *continued*—**

S. Horace; famous in literature and art. Strawberry Hill. Excellent letter-writer: Byron speaks of his letters as incomparable. Gouty. Died *æt.* 80.

*np.* Admiral Lord Nelson.

A grandson [G.] of Horatio was minister at Munich, and another was minister in Portugal. One of the sons of the former is Rt. Hon. Spencer Walpole, Secretary of State.

*N.* Mrs. Damer, sculptor, daughter of Field-Marshal Conway, cousin to Horace Walpole.

**Wellesley, Richard;** created Marquess of Wellesley; Governor-General of India; most eminent statesman and scholar.

B. Arthur; the great Duke of Wellington.

[B.] 1st Baron Cowley, diplomatist.

[F.] 1st Earl of Mornington; eminent musical tastes. He inherited the estates and the name, but not the blood, of the Wesleys, whose descendants were the famous Dissenters, his father, Richard Colley, having obtained them from his aunt's *husband*, who was a Wesley.

*gGF.* The infamous judge, Sir John Trevor, M.R., the cousin and the rival of the abler, but hardly more infamous, Judge Jeffreys.

*N.* Henry Wellesley; created Earl Cowley; diplomatist; ambassador to France.

*S.* (Illegitimate.) Rev. Henry Wellesley, D.D.; Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford; a scholar and man of extensive literary acquirements and remarkable taste in art.

**Wellesley, Arthur;** created Duke of Wellington; Premier. *See* COMMANDERS.

B. Marquess Wellesley

F. Earl Mornington

*N.* Earl Cowley

*N.* Rev. Henry Wellesley

} as above.

**Wilberforce, William;** philanthropist and statesman; of very weak constitution in infancy. Even *æt.* 7 showed a remarkable talent for elocution; had a singularly melodious voice, which has proved hereditary; sang well; was very quick; desultory at college. Entered Parliament *æt.* 21, and before *æt.* 25 had gained high reputation.

*S.* Samuel, Bishop of Oxford; prelate, orator, and administrator.

**Wilberforce**, William, *continued*—

[S.] Robert, Archdeacon ; Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford ; subsequently became Roman Catholic.

[S.] Henry William ; scholar, Oxford, 1830. Subsequently became Roman Catholic.

*SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF GREAT STATESMEN  
OF VARIOUS PERIODS AND COUNTRIES.*

**Adams**, John (1735–1826), the second President of the United States. Educated for the law, where he soon gained great reputation and practice ; was an active politician æt. 30 ; took a prominent part in effecting the independence of his country.

S. John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States ; previously minister in Berlin, Russia, and Vienna.

P. Charles Francis Adams, the recent and well-known American minister in London ; author of "Life of John Adams."

**Arteveldt**, James Van (1345 ?) ; brewer of Ghent ; popular leader in the revolt of Flanders ; exercised sovereign power for nine years.

S. Philip Van Arteveldt. *See below.*

**Arteveldt**, Philip Van (1382 ?) ; leader of the popular party, long subsequently to his father's death. He was well educated and wealthy, and had kept aloof from politics till æt. 42, when he was dragged into them by the popular party, and hailed their captain by acclamation. He led the Flemish bravely against the French, but was finally defeated and slain.

F. James Van Arteveldt. *See above.*

**Burleigh**, Earl. *See CECIL.*

**Cecil**, William ; created Lord Burleigh ; statesman (Elizabeth) ; Lord Treasurer. "The ablest minister of an able reign." Was Secretary, or chief Minister, during almost the whole of Queen Elizabeth's long reign of forty-five years. He was distinguished at Cambridge for his power of work and for his very regular habits. Married for his second wife the daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, director of the studies of Edward VI., and sister of Lady Bacon, the mother of the great Lord Bacon, and had by her—

**Cecil**, William, *continued*—

S. Robert Cecil, who was created Earl of Salisbury the same day that his elder brother was created Earl of Exeter. He was of weakly constitution and deformed. Succeeded his father as Prime Minister under Elizabeth, and afterwards under James I. ; was unquestionably the ablest minister of his time, but cold-hearted and selfish. Lord Bacon was *vs.* to him.

[B.] 1st Earl of Exeter.

[F.] Master of the Robes to Henry VIII.

**Colbert**, Jean Baptiste ; French statesman and financier (Louis XIV.) ; eminent for the encouragement he gave to public works and institutions, to commerce and manufactures. He was fully appreciated in his early life by Mazarin, who recommended him as his successor. He became minister æt. 49, and used to work for sixteen hours a day. His family gave many distinguished servants to France.

U. Odart ; a merchant who became a considerable financier.

B. Charles ; statesman and diplomatist.

S. Jean Baptiste ; statesman ; intelligent and firm of purpose ; commanded, when still a mere youth, the expedition against Genoa in 1684.

S. Jacques Nicholas, archbishop ; member of the Academy.

N. Jean Baptiste (son of Charles) ; diplomatist.

N. Charles Joachim ; prelate.

The family continued to show ability in the succeeding generation.

**Cromwell**, Oliver ; Lord Protector of the Commonwealth.

*US.* Hampden the patriot, whom Lord Clarendon speaks of as having "a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a heart to execute any mischief ;"—this word "mischief" meaning, of course, antagonism to the King.

*Up.* Edmund Waller, the poet, a man of very considerable abilities both in parliamentary eloquence and in poetry, but he was not over-stedfast in principle. He was *n.* to Hampden.

S. Henry ; behaved with gallantry in the army, and acted with much distinction in Ireland as Lord Deputy.

He had one other son and four daughters, who married able men, but their descendants were not remarkable.

The Cromwell breed has been of much less importance

than might have been expected from his own genius and that of his collaterals, Hampden and Waller. Besides his son Henry, there is no important name in the numerous descendants of Oliver Cromwell. Henry's sons were insignificant people, so were those of Richard, and so also were those of Cromwell's daughters, notwithstanding their marriage with such eminent men as Ireton and Fleetwood. One of Oliver's sisters married Archbishop Tillotson, and had issue by him, but they proved nobodies.

**Guise**, Francis Balafré, Duke of. The most illustrious among the generals and great political leaders of this powerful French family. He had high military talent. He greatly distinguished himself as a general æt. 34, and was then elevated to the dignity of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom.

B. Charles, Cardinal of Lorraine.

S. Henry (Duke of Guise, also called Balafré). He was less magnanimous and more factious than his father; was the adviser of the massacre of St. Bartholomew; and he caused Coligny to be murdered; was himself murdered by order of Henri III., æt. 38.

S. Cardinal, arrested and murdered in prison, on the same day as his brother.

[S.] Duc de Mayenne.

P. Charles, who, together with his uncle, the Duc de Mayenne, was leader of the league against Henri IV.

PS. Henry, conspired against Cardinal Richelieu.

Thus there were four generations of notable men in the Guise family.

**Mirabeau**, H. G. Riquetti, Comte de; French statesman, "The Alcibiades of the French Revolution." A man of violent passions, ardent imagination, and great abilities. He had prodigious mental activity, and hungered for every kind of knowledge.

F. Marquis de Mirabeau; author of "L'Ami des Hommes," a leader of the school of the Economists; a philanthropist by profession, and a harsh despot in his own family.

[B and b.] There were remarkable characters among the brothers and sisters of Mirabeau, but I am unable

to state facts by which their merits may be distinctly appraised.

It is said that among many generations of the Mirabeaus—or more properly speaking, of the Riquettis, for Mirabeau was an assumed name—were to be found men of great mental vigour and character. Thus St. Beuve says—and I give the extract in full and without apology on account of the interest ever attaching itself to Mirabeau's characteristics—

"Les Correspondances du père et de l'oncle du grand tribun, la Notice sur son grand-père, et en général toutes les pièces qui font le tissu de ces huit volumes, ont révélé une race à part des caractères d'une originalité grandiose et haute, d'où notre Mirabeau n'a en qu'a descendre pour se répandre ensuite, pour se précipiter comme il l'a fait et se distribuer à tous, tellement qu'on peut dire qu'il n'a été que l'enfant perdu, l'enfant prodigue et sublime de sa race."

He combined his paternal qualities with those of his mother:—

"Ce n'était suivant la définition de son père qu'un mâle monstrueux au physique et au moral.

"Il tenait de sa mère la largeur du visage, les instincts, les appetits prodigues et sensuels, mais probablement aussi ce certain fond *gaillard* et gaulois, cette faculté de se familiariser et de s'humaniser qui les Riquetti n'avaient pas, et qui deviendra un des moyens de sa puissance.

"Une nature riche, ample, copieuse, généreuse, souvent grossière et vicée, souvent fine aussi, noble, même élégante, et, en somme, pas du tout monstrueuse, mais des plus humaines."

**More**, Sir Thomas; Lord Chancellor (Henry VIII.); eminent statesman and writer; singularly amiable, unaffectedly pious, and resolute to death. When æt. 13, the Dean of St. Paul's used to say of him, "There was but one wit in England, and that was young More."

F. Sir John More, Just. K. B.

[S. and 3 s.] Besides his three accomplished daughters, Margaret Roper, Elizabeth Dauncy, and Cecilia Heron, Sir Thomas More had one son called John. Too much has been said of the want of capacity of this son. His father com-

mended the purity of his Latin more than that of his daughters, and Grynæus (*see under* DIVINES) dedicated to him an edition of Plato, while Erasmus inscribed to him the works of Aristotle. He had enough strength of character to deny the king's supremacy, and on that account he lay for some time in the Tower under sentence of death. ("Life of More," by Rev. Joseph Hunter, 1828, Preface, p. xxxvi.)

**Richelieu**, Armand J. du Plessis, Cardinal Duc de. The great minister of France under Louis XIV. He was educated for arms, but devoted himself to study, and entered the Church at a very early age—earlier than was legal—and became Doctor. Æt. 39 he was chief minister, and thenceforward he absolutely reigned for eighteen years. He was not a loveable man. He pursued but one end—the establishment of a strong despotism. Died æt. 57.

F. François du Plessis, seigneur de Richelieu; signalized himself as a soldier and a diplomatist. Was promoted to be "grand prévôt de France," and was highly rewarded by Henri IV.

[B.] Henri; became "maréchal de camp," and was killed in a duel just when he was about to be promoted to the government of Angers.

B. Alphonse L.; Cardinal of Lyons. Became a monk of the Chartreuse, and practised great austerity. He behaved nobly in Lyons at the time of the plague.

BP. (Grandson of Henri.) Louis F. Armand, Duc de Richelieu. He was Marshal of France, and personified the eighteenth century; being frivolous, fond of intrigue, immoral, without remorse, imperturbably good-humoured, and courageous. He was a seven months' child, and lived to æt. 92. His children were—

BPS. The "trop célèbre" Duc de Fronsac.

BPS. The witty and beautiful Countess of Egmont.

BPP. (Son of the Duc de Fronsac.) Armand E., Duc de Richelieu; Prime Minister of France under Louis XVIII. Died in 1822.

nS. Comte de Gramont, wit and courtier. *See under* LITERARY MEN.

**Witt, De, John.** The younger brother of two of the ablest and more honourable of Dutch statesmen. They were inseparable in their careers, but different in character; each, however, being among the finest specimens of his peculiar type. John played the more prominent part, on account of his genial, versatile, and aspiring character. He rose through various offices, until, æt. 27, he became Grand Pensionary, virtually the chief magistrate, of Holland. He was savagely murdered, æt. 47.

B. Cornelius De Witt. *See* below.

[F.] A party leader of some importance.

**Witt, De, Cornelius;** had more solid, though less showy parts, than his brother, but was in reality the most efficient supporter of that power which his brother John exercised. He, also, was savagely murdered, æt. 49.

B. John De Witt. *See* above.

[F.] *See* above.

## ENGLISH PEERAGES, THEIR INFLUENCE UPON RACE.

IT is frequently, and justly, remarked, that the families of great men are apt to die out; and it is argued from that fact, that men of ability are unprolific. If this were the case, every attempt to produce a highly-gifted race of men would eventually be defeated. Gifted individuals might be reared, but they would be unable to maintain their breed. I propose in a future chapter, after I have discussed the several groups of eminent men, to examine the degree in which transcendent genius may be correlated with sterility, but it will be convenient that I should now say something about the causes of failure of issue of Judges and Statesmen, and come to some conclusion whether or no a breed of men gifted with the average ability of those eminent men, could or could not maintain itself during an indefinite number of consecutive generations. I will even go a little further a-field, and treat of the extinct peerages generally.

First, as to the Judges: there is a peculiarity in their domestic relations that interferes with a large average of legitimate families. Lord Campbell states in a foot-note to his life of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in his "Lives of the Chancellors," that when he (Lord Campbell) was first acquainted with the English Bar, one half of the judges had married their mistresses. He says it was then the

understanding that when a barrister was elevated to the Bench, he should either marry his mistress, or put her away.

According to this extraordinary statement, it would appear that much more than one half of the judges that sat on the Bench in the beginning of this century, had no legitimate offspring before the advanced period of their lives at which they were appointed judges. One half of them could not, because it was at that stage in their career that they married their mistresses; and there were others who, having then put away their mistresses, were, for the first time, able to marry. Nevertheless, I have shown that the number of the legitimate children of the Judges is considerable, and that even under that limitation, they are, on the whole, by no means an unfertile race. Bearing in mind what I have just stated, it must follow that they are extremely prolific. Nay, there are occasional instances of enormous families, in all periods of their history. But do not the families die out? I will examine into the descendants of those judges whose names are to be found in the appendix to the chapter upon them, who gained peerages, and who last sat on the Bench previous to the close of the reign of George IV. There are thirty-one of them; nineteen of the peerages remain and twelve are extinct. Under what conditions did these twelve become extinct? Were any of those conditions peculiar to the twelve, and not shared by the remaining nineteen?

In order to obtain an answer to these inquiries, I examined into the number of children and grandchildren of all the thirty-one peers, and into the particulars of their alliances, and tabulated them; when, to my astonishment, I found a very simple, adequate, and novel explanation, of the common cause of extinction of peerages, stare me in the face. It appeared, in the first instance, that a considerable proportion of the new peers and of their sons

married heiresses. Their motives for doing so are intelligible enough, and not to be condemned. They have a title, and perhaps a sufficient fortune, to transmit to their eldest son, but they want an increase of possessions for the endowment of their younger sons and their daughters. On the other hand, an heiress has a fortune, but wants a title. Thus the peer and heiress are urged to the same issue of marriage by different impulses. But my statistical lists showed, with unmistakable emphasis, that these marriages are peculiarly unprolific. We might, indeed, have expected that an heiress, who is the sole issue of a marriage, would not be so fertile as a woman who has many brothers and sisters. Comparative infertility must be hereditary in the same way as other physical attributes, and I am assured it is so in the case of the domestic animals. Consequently, the issue of a peer's marriage with an heiress frequently fails, and his title is brought to an end. I will give the following list of every case in the first or second generation of the Law Lords, taken from the English Judges within the limits I have already specified, where there has been a marriage with an heiress or a co-heiress, and I will describe the result in each instance. Then I will summarize the facts.

*Influence of Heiress-marriages on the Families of those English Judges who obtained Peerages, and who last sat on the Bench between the beginning of the reign of Charles II. and the end of the reign of George IV.*

(The figures within parentheses give the date of their peerages.)

Colpepper, 1st Lord (1664). Married twice, and had issue by both marriages; in all, five sons and four daughters. The eldest son married an heiress, and died without issue. The second son married a co-heiress, and had only one daughter. The third married, but had no children, and the other two never married at all, so the title became extinct.

Cooper, 1st Earl of Shaftesbury (1672). His mother was a sole

heiress. He married three times, and had only one son. However, the son was prolific, and the direct male line continues.

Cowper, 1st Earl (1718). First wife was an heiress; he had no surviving issue by her. His second wife had two sons and two daughters. His eldest son married a co-heiress for his first wife, and had only one son and one daughter. The direct male line continues.

Finch, 1st Earl of Nottingham (1681). Had fourteen children. The eldest married a co-heiress for his first wife, and had only one daughter by her.

Harcourt, 1st Lord (1712). Had three sons and two daughters. Two of the sons died young. The eldest married an heiress, whose mother was an heiress also. He had by her two sons and one daughter. Both of the sons married, and both died issueless, so the title became extinct.

Henley, 1st Earl of Northington (1764). His mother was a co-heiress. He married, and had one son and five daughters. The son died unmarried, and so the title became extinct.

Hyde, 1st Earl Clarendon (1661). Married a lady who was eventually sole heiress, and had four sons and two daughters by her. The third son died unmarried, and the fourth was drowned at sea, consequently there remained only two available sons to carry on the family. Of these, the eldest, who became the 2d Earl, married a lady who died, leaving an only son. He then married for his second wife, an heiress, who had no issue at all. This only son had but one male child, who died in youth, and was succeeded in the title by the descendants of the 1st Earl's second son. He (the son of an heiress) had only one son and four daughters, and this son, who was 4th Earl of Clarendon, had only one son and two daughters. The son died young, so the title became extinct.

Jeffreys, 1st Lord (of Wem—1685). Had one son and two daughters. The son married an heiress, and had only one daughter, so the title became extinct.

Kenyon, 1st Lord (1788). Had three sons. Although one of them married a co-heiress, there were numerous descendants in the next generation.

North, 1st Lord Guilford (1683). Married a co-heiress. He had only one grandson, who, however, lived and had children.

Parker, 1st Earl of Macclesfield (1721). This family has

narrowly escaped extinction, threatened continually by its numerous errors of alliance. The 1st Earl married a co-heiress, and had only one son and one daughter. The son married a co-heiress, and had two sons; of these, the second married a co-heiress, and had no issue at all. The eldest son (grandson of the 1st Earl) was therefore the only male that remained in the race. He had two sons and one daughter. Now of these two, the only male heirs in the third generation, one married a co-heiress, and had only one daughter. The remaining one fortunately married twice, for by the first marriage he had only daughters. A son by the second marriage is the present peer, and is the father, by two marriages—in neither case with an heiress—of eleven sons and four daughters.

Pratt, 1st Earl of Camden (1786). This family affords a similar instance to the last one, of impending destruction to the race.

The 1st Earl married an heiress, and had only one son and four daughters. The son married an heiress, and had only one son and three daughters. This son married a co-heiress, but fortunately had three sons and eight daughters.

Raymond, 1st Lord (1731). He had one son, who married a co-heiress, and left no issue at all, so the title became extinct.

Scott, Lord Stowell. *See* further on, under my list of STATESMEN.

Talbot, 1st Lord (1733). This family narrowly escaped extinction.

The 1st Lord married an heiress, and had three sons. The eldest son married an heiress, and had only one daughter. The second son married a co-heiress, and had no issue by her. However, she died, and he married again, and left four sons. The third son of the first Earl had male issue.

Trevor, 1st Lord (1711). Married first a co-heiress, and had two sons and three daughters. Both of the sons married, but they had only one daughter each. Lord Trevor married again, and had three sons, of whom one died young, and the other two, though they married, left no issue at all.

Wedderburn, 1st Lord Loughborough and Earl of Rosslyn (1801).

Married an heiress for his first wife, and had no issue at all. He married again, somewhat late in life, and had no issue. So the direct male line is extinct.

Yorke, 1st Earl of Hardwicke (1754). Is numerous represented, though two of his lines of descent have failed, in one of which there was a marriage with a co-heiress.

The result of all these facts is exceedingly striking. It is:—

1st. That out of the thirty-one peerages, there were no less than seventeen in which the hereditary influence of an heiress or co-heiress affected the first or second generation. That this influence was sensibly an agent in producing sterility in sixteen out of these seventeen peerages, and the influence was sometimes shown in two, three, or more cases in one peerage.

2d. That the direct male line of no less than eight peerages, viz. Colpepper, Harcourt, Northington, Clarendon, Jeffreys, Raymond, Trevor, and Rosslyn, were actually extinguished through the influence of the heiresses, and that six others, viz. Shaftesbury, Cowper, Guilford, Parker, Camden, and Talbot, had very narrow escapes from extinction, owing to the same cause. I literally have only one case, that of Lord Kenyon, where the race-destroying influence of heiress-blood was not felt.

3d. Out of the twelve peerages that have failed in the direct male line, no less than eight failures are accounted for by heiress-marriages.

Now, what of the four that remain? Lords Somers and Thurlow both died unmarried. Lord Alvanley had only two sons, of whom one died unmarried. There is only his case and that of the Earl of Mansfield, out of the ten who married and whose titles have since become extinct, where the extinction may not be accounted for by heiress-marriages. No one can therefore maintain, with any show of reason, that there are grounds for imputing exceptional sterility to the race of judges. The facts, when carefully analysed, point very strongly in the opposite direction.

I will now treat the Statesmen of George III. and the Premiers since the accession of George III. down to recent times, in the same way as I have treated the Judges; including, however, only those whose pedigrees I can easily

find, namely, such as were peers or nearly related to peers. There are twenty-two of these names. I find that fourteen have left no male descendants, and that seven of those fourteen peers or their sons have married heiresses—namely, Canning, Castlereagh, Lord Grenville, George Grenville, Lord Holland, Lord Stowell, and Walpole (the first Earl of Orford). On the other hand, I find only three cases of peers marrying heiresses without failure of issue,—namely, Addington (Lord Sidmouth), the Marquis of Bute, and the Duke of Grafton.

The seven whose male line became extinct from other causes are Bolingbroke, Earl Chatham, Lord Liverpool, Earl St. Vincent, Earl Nelson, William Pitt (unmarried), and the Marquess of Wellesley (who left illegitimate issue). The remaining five required to complete the twenty-two cases are the Duke of Bedford, Dundas (Viscount Melville), Perceval, Romilly, and Wilberforce. None of these were allied or descended from heiress-blood, and they have all left descendants.

I append to this summary the history of the heiress-marriages, to correspond with what has already been given in respect to the Judges.

Bute, Marquess of. Married a co-heiress, but had a large family.  
Canning, George. Married an heiress, and had three sons and one daughter. The eldest died young; the second was drowned in youth; and the third, who was the late Earl Canning, married a co-heiress, and had no issue: so the line is extinct.

Castlereagh, Viscount. Married a co-heiress, and had neither son nor daughter; so the line became extinct.

Grafton, Duke of. Married an heiress, and had two sons and one daughter. By a second wife he had a larger family.

Grenville, Lord. Had three sons and four daughters. The eldest son married an heiress, and had no male grandchildren; the second was apparently unmarried; the third was George Grenville (Premier): he married, but was issueless; so the line is extinct.

Holland, Lord. Had one son and one daughter. The son married an heiress, and had only one son and one daughter. That son died issueless; so the male line is extinct.

Rockingham, 2d Marquis. Married an heiress, and had no issue; so the title became extinct.

Sidmouth, Viscount (Addington). Was son of an heiress, and he had only one son and four daughters. The son had numerous descendants.

Stowell, Lord. Married a co-heiress. He had only one son, who died unmarried, and one daughter; so the male line is extinct.

Walpole, 1st Earl of Orford. Had three sons and two daughters. The eldest son married an heiress, and had only one son, who died unmarried. The second and third sons died unmarried; so the male line is extinct.

The important result disclosed by these facts, that inter-marriage with heiresses is a notable agent in the extinction of families, is confirmed by more extended inquiries. I devoted some days to ransacking Burke's volumes on the extant and on the extinct peerages. I first tried the marriages made by the second peers of each extant title. It seemed reasonable to expect that the eldest son of the first peer, the founder of the title, would marry heiresses pretty frequently; and so they do, and with terrible destruction to their race. I examined one-seventh part of the peerage. Leaving out co-heiresses—for I shall weary the reader if I refine overmuch—the following were the results:

No. of cases.

- 1 Abingdon, 2d Earl; wife and mother both heiresses. No issue.
- 2 Aldborough, 2d Earl; married two heiresses. No issue.
- 1 Annesley, 2d Earl; wife and mother both heiresses. 3 sons and 2 daughters.
- 1 Arran, 2d Earl; wife and mother both heiresses. 4 sons and 3 daughters.  
1 (His son, the 3d Earl, married an heiress, and had no issue.)
- 1 Ashburnham, 2d Baron; wife and mother both heiresses. No issue.  
1 (His brother succeeded as 3d Earl, and married an heiress; by her no issue.)
- 1 Aylesford, 2d Earl; wife heiress, mother co-heiress. 1 son and 3 daughters.
- 1 Barrington, 2d Viscount; wife and mother both heiresses. No issue.
- 2 Beaufort, 2d Duke; marr. two heiresses. By one no issue; by the other 2 sons.
- 1 Bedford, 2d Duke; married heiress. 2 sons and 2 daughters.
- 1 Camden, 2d Earl; wife and mother both heiresses. 1 son and 3 daughters.

Making a grand total of fourteen cases out of seventy peers, resulting in eight instances of absolute sterility, and in two instances of only one son.

I tried the question from another side, by taking the marriages of the last peers and comparing the numbers of the children when the mother was an heiress with those when she was not. I took precautions to exclude from the latter all cases where the mother was a co-heiress, or the father an only son. Also, since heiresses are not so very common, I sometimes went back two or three generations for an instance of an heiress-marriage. In this way I took fifty cases of each. I give them below, having first doubled the actual results, in order to turn them into percentages :—

Number of sons to each marriage.	100 MARRIAGES OF EACH DESCRIPTION.	
	Number of cases in which the mother was an heiress.	Number of cases in which the mother was not an heiress.
0	22	2 <sup>1</sup>
1	16	10
2	22	14
3	22	34
4	10	20
5	6	8
6	2	8
7	0	4
above	0	0
	100	100

I find that among the wives of peers—

100 who are heiresses have 208 sons and 206 daughters,  
100 who are not heiresses have 336 sons and 284 daughters.

<sup>1</sup> I fear I must have overlooked one or two sterile marriages; otherwise I cannot account for the smallness of this number.

The table shows how exceedingly precarious must be the line of a descent from an heiress, especially when younger sons are not apt to marry. One-fifth of the heiresses have no male children at all; a full third have not more than one child; three-fifths have not more than two. It has been the salvation of many families that the husband outlived the heiress whom he first married, and was able to leave issue by a second wife.

Every advancement in dignity is a fresh inducement to the introduction of another heiress into the family. Consequently, dukes have a greater impregnation of heiress-blood than earls, and dukedoms might be expected to be more frequently extinguished than earldoms, and earldoms to be more apt to go than baronies. Experience shows this to be most decidedly the case. Sir Bernard Burke, in his preface to the "Extinct Peerages," states that all the English dukedoms created from the commencement of the order down to the commencement of the reign of Charles II. are gone, excepting three that are merged in royalty, and that only eleven earldoms remain out of the many created by the Normans, Plantagenets, and Tudors.

This concludes my statistics about the heiresses. I do not care to go farther, because one ought to know something more about their several histories before attempting to arrive at very precise results in respect to their fertility. An heiress is not always the sole child of a marriage contracted early in life and enduring for many years. She may be the surviving child of a larger family, or the child of a late marriage, or the parents may have early left her an orphan. We ought also to consider the family of the husband, whether he be a sole child, or one of a large family. These matters would afford a very instructive field of inquiry to those who cared to labour in it, but it falls outside my line of work. The reason I have gone so far is simply to show that, although many men of eminent

ability (I do not speak of illustrious or prodigious genius) have not left descendants behind them, it is not because they are sterile, but because they are apt to marry sterile women, in order to obtain wealth to support the peerages with which their merits have been rewarded. I look upon the peerage as a disastrous institution, owing to its destructive effects on our valuable races. The most highly-gifted men are ennobled; their elder sons are tempted to marry heiresses, and their younger ones not to marry at all, for these have not enough fortune to support both a family and an aristocratical position. So the side-shoots of the genealogical tree are hacked off, and the leading shoot is blighted, and the breed is lost for ever.

It is with much satisfaction that I have traced and, I hope, finally disposed of the cause why families are apt to become extinct in proportion to their dignity—chiefly so, on account of my desire to show that able races are not necessarily sterile, and secondarily because it may put an end to the wild and ludicrous hypotheses that are frequently started to account for their extinction.

## COMMANDERS.

IN times of prolonged war, when the reputation of a great commander can alone be obtained, the profession of arms affords a career that offers its full share of opportunities to men of military genius. Promotion is quick, the demand for able men is continuous, and very young officers have frequent opportunities of showing their powers. Hence it follows that the list of great commanders, notwithstanding it is short, contains several of the most gifted men recorded in history. They showed enormous superiority over their contemporaries by excelling in many particulars. They were foremost in their day, among statesmen and generals, and their energy was prodigious. Many, when they were mere striplings, were distinguished for political capacity. In their early manhood, they bore the whole weight and responsibility of government; they animated armies and nations with their spirit; they became the champions of great coalitions, and coerced millions of other men by the superior power of their own intellect and will.

I will run through a few of these names in the order in which they will appear in the appendix to this chapter, to show what giants in ability their acts prove them to have been, and how great and original was the position they occupied at ages when most youths are kept in the background of general society, and hardly suffered to express

opinions, much less to act, contrary to the prevailing sentiments of the day.

Alexander the Great began his career of conquest at the age of twenty, having previously spent four years at home in the exercise of more or less sovereign power, with a real statesmanlike capacity. His life's work was over æt. 32. Bonaparte, the Emperor Napoleon I., was general of the Italian army æt. 26, and thenceforward carried everything before him, whether in the field or in the State, in rapid succession. He was made emperor æt. 35, and had lost Waterloo æt. 46. Cæsar, though he was prevented by political hindrances from obtaining high office and from commanding in the field till æt. 42, was a man of the greatest political promise as a youth; nay, even as a boy. Charlemagne began his wars æt. 30. Charles XII. of Sweden began his, æt. 18; and the ability showed by him at that early period of life was of the highest order. Prince Eugene commanded the imperial army in Austria æt. 25. Gustavus Adolphus was as precocious in war and statesmanship as his descendant Charles XII. Hannibal and his family were remarkable for their youthful superiority. Many of them had obtained the highest commands, and had become the terror of the Romans, before they were what we call "of age." The Nassau family are equally noteworthy. When William the Silent was a mere boy, he was the trusted confidant, even adviser, of the Emperor Charles V. His son, the great general Maurice of Nassau, was only eighteen when in chief command of the Low Countries, then risen in arms against the Spaniards. His grandson, Turenne, the gifted French general, and his great-grandson, our William III., were both of them illustrious in early life. Marlborough was from 46 to 50 years of age during the period of his greatest success, but he was treated much earlier as a man of high mark. Scipio Africanus Major was only 24 when in chief command

in Spain against the Carthaginians. Wellington broke the Mahratta power æt. 35, and had won Waterloo æt. 46.

But though the profession of arms in time of prolonged war affords ample opportunities to men of high military genius, it is otherwise in peace, or in short wars. The army, in every country, is more directly under the influence of the sovereign than any other institution. Guided by the instinct of self-preservation, the patronage of the army is always the last privilege that sovereigns are disposed to yield to democratic demands. Hence it is, that armies invariably suffer from those evils that are inseparable from courtly patronage. Rank and political services are apt to be weighed against military ability, and incapable officers to occupy high places during periods of peace. They may even be able to continue to fill their posts during short wars without creating a public scandal; nay, sometimes to carry away honours that ought in justice to have been bestowed on their more capable subordinates in rank.

It is therefore very necessary, in accepting the reputation of a commander as a test of his gifts, to confine ourselves, as I propose to do, to those commanders only whose reputation has been tested by prolonged wars, or whose ascendancy over other men has been freely acknowledged.

There is a singular and curious condition of success in the army and navy, quite independent of ability, that deserves a few words. In order that a young man may fight his way to the top of his profession, he must survive many battles. But it so happens that men of equal ability are *not* equally likely to escape shot free. Before explaining why, let me remark that the danger of being shot in battle is considerable. No less than seven of the thirty-two commanders mentioned in my appendix, or between one-quarter and one-fifth of them, perished in that way; they are Charles XII., Gustavus Adolphus, Sir

Henry Lawrence, Sir John Moore, Nelson, Tromp, and Turenne. (I may add, while talking of these things, though it does not bear on my argument, that four others were murdered, viz. Cæsar, Coligny, Philip II. of Macedon, and William the Silent; and that two committed suicide, viz. Lord Clive and Hannibal. In short, 40 per cent. of the whole number died by violent deaths.)

There is a principle of natural selection in an enemy's bullets which bears more heavily against large than against small men. Large men are more likely to be hit. I calculate that the chance of a man being accidentally shot is as the square root of the product of his height multiplied into his weight;<sup>1</sup> that where a man of 16 stone in weight, and 6 feet 2½ inches high, will escape from chance shots for two years, a man of 8 stone in weight and 5 feet 6 inches high, would escape for three. But the total proportion of the risk run by the large man, is, I believe, considerably greater. He is conspicuous from his size, and is therefore more likely to be recognised and made the object of a special aim. It is also in human nature, that the shooter should pick out the largest man, just as he would pick out the largest bird in a covey, or antelope in a herd. Again, of two men who are aimed at, the bigger is the more likely to be hit, as affording a larger target. This chance is a trifle less than the ratio of his increased sectional area, for it is subject to the law discussed in p. 28, though we are unable to calculate the decrease, from our ignorance of

<sup>1</sup> The chance of a man being struck by accidental shots is in proportion to his sectional area—that is, to his shadow on a neighbouring wall cast by a distant light; or to his height multiplied into his average breadth. However, it is equally easy and more convenient to calculate from the better known data of his height and weight. One man differs from another in being more or less tall, and more or less thick-set. It is unnecessary to consider depth (of chest, for example) as well as width, for the two go together. Let  $h$  = a man's height,  $w$  = his weight,  $b$  = his average breadth taken in any direction we please, but it must be in the same direction for all. Then his weight,  $w$ , varies as  $h^3$ , and his sectional area varies as  $hb$ , or as  $\sqrt{h \times hb^2}$ , or as  $\sqrt{hw}$ .

the average distance of the enemy and the closeness of his fire. At long distances, and when the shooting was wild, the decrease would be insensible; at comparatively close ranges it would be unimportant, for even the sums of A and B, p. 34, are only about one-fifth more than 2 A. (In the last column of the table  $77 + 48 = 125$  is only 21, or about one-fifth more than  $2 \times 48 = 96$ .) As a matter of fact, commanders are very frequently the objects of special aim. I remember, when Soult visited England, that a story appeared in the newspapers, of some English veteran having declared that the hero must have lived a charmed life, for he had "covered" him with his rifle (I think my memory does not deceive me) upwards of thirty times, and yet had never the fortune to hit him. Nelson was killed by one of many shots aimed directly at him, by a rifleman in the maintop of the French vessel with which his own was closely engaged.

The total relative chances against being shot in battle, of two men of the respective heights and weights I have described, are as 3 to 2 in favour of the smaller man in respect to accidental shots, and in a decidedly more favourable proportion in respect to direct aim; the latter chance being compounded of the two following,—first, a better hope of not being aimed at, and secondly, a hope very little less than 3 to 2, of not being hit when made the object of an aim.

This is really an important consideration. Had Nelson been a large man, instead of a mere feather-weight, the probability is that he would not have survived so long. Let us for a moment consider the extraordinary dangers he survived. Leaving out of consideration the early part of his active service, which was only occasionally hazardous, as also the long interval of peace that followed it, we find him, æt. 35, engaged in active warfare with the French, when, through his energy at Bastia and Calvi, his name

became dreaded throughout the Mediterranean. *Æt.* 37, he obtained great renown from his share in the battle of St. Vincent. He was afterwards under severe fire at Cadiz, also at Teneriffe where he lost an arm by a cannon-shot. He then received a pension of £1,000 a year. The memorial which he was required to present on this occasion, stated that he had been in action one hundred and twenty times, and speaks of other severe wounds besides the loss of his arm and eye. *Æt.* 40, he gained the victory of the Nile, where the contest was most bloody. He thereupon was created Baron Nelson with a pension of £3,000 a year, and received the thanks of Parliament; he was also made Duke of Brontë by the King of Naples, and he became idolized in England. *Æt.* 43, he was engaged in the severe battle of Copenhagen, and *æt.* 47 was shot at Trafalgar. Thus his active career extended through twelve years, during the earlier part of which he was much more frequently under fire than afterwards. Had he only lived through two-thirds, or even three-fourths, of his battles, he could not have commanded at the Nile, Copenhagen, or Trafalgar. His reputation under those circumstances would have been limited to that of a dashing captain or a young and promising admiral. Wellington was a small man; if he had been shot in the Peninsula, his reputation, though it would have undoubtedly been very great, would have lost the lustre of Waterloo. In short, to have survived is an essential condition to becoming a famed commander; yet persons equally endowed with military gifts—such as the requisite form of high intellectual and moral ability and of constitutional vigour—are by no means equally qualified to escape shot free. The enemy's bullets are least dangerous to the smallest men, and therefore small men are more likely to achieve high fame as commanders than their equally gifted contemporaries whose physical frames are larger.

I now give tables on precisely the same principle as those in previous chapters.

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF RELATIONSHIPS OF 32 COMMANDERS,  
GROUPED INTO 27 (or ? 24<sup>1</sup>) FAMILIES.*One relation (or two in family).*

Berwick, Duke ( <i>see</i> Marlborough).	Pyrrhus ( <i>see</i> Alexander).
Doria . . . . . N. &c.	Titus . . . . . F.
Hyder Ali . . . . . S.	Tromp . . . . . S.
Lawrence, Sir H. . . . . B.	

*Two or three relations (or three or four in family).*

2. Charlemagne & Chas.	Eugene . . . . . gB. gN.
Martel . . . . . F. G. GF.	2. Marlborough and
Charles Martel ( <i>see</i>	Duke of Berwick . . . . . n. UP.
Charlemagne).	Moore, Sir John . . . . . F. B.
Clive . . . . . GB. GN.	Nelson . . . . . uP. gu.
Coligny ( <i>but see</i>	Runjeet Singh . . . . . G. F.
Maurice) . . . . . F. u. pP.	Saxe, Marshal . . . . . F. u. ps.
Cromwell . . . . . S. uS. uP.	Wellington . . . . . B. 2 N.

*Four or more relations (or five or more in family).*

3. Alexander, Philip, and Pyrrhus . . . . . F. f. B. N. gBP.
Bonaparte . . . . . f. B. b. S. 2 N.
Cæsar . . . . . s. f. n. nS.
Charles XII. ( <i>see</i> Gustavus Adolphus).
2. Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. . . . . s. GF. Gb. NP.
Hannibal . . . . . F. 3 B.
(? 4). Maurice of Nassau, William the Silent,
Coligny, and Turenne . . . . . F. g. n. NS.
Napier . . . . . GGF. F. uS. 2 B. n. US. &c.
Napoleon ( <i>see</i> Bonaparte).
Philip and Pyrrhus ( <i>see</i> Alexander).
Raleigh . . . . . 3 B. 2 uS.
Scipio . . . . . F. G. 2 S. 2 P. GN.
Turenne ( <i>but see</i> Maurice) . . . . . F. &c.
William I. ( <i>but see</i> Maurice) . . . . . 2 S. P. PS.

<sup>1</sup> Coligny, Maurice, Turenne, and William I. are impossible either to separate or to reckon as one family. If they were considered as only one family, the number of groups would be reduced from 27 to 24.

TABLE II.<sup>1</sup>

DEGREES OF KINSHIP.					A.	B.	C.	D.
Name of the degree.	Corresponding letters.							
Father . . . . .	12 F.	...	...	...	12	47	100	47.0
Brother . . . . .	13 B.	...	...	...	13	50	150	33.3
Son . . . . .	8 S.	...	...	...	8	31	100	32.0
Grandfather . . . . .	3 G.	1 g.	...	...	4	16	200	8.0
Uncle . . . . .	0 U.	2 u.	...	...	2	8	400	2.0
Nephew . . . . .	6 N.	3 n.	...	...	9	35	400	9.0
Grandson . . . . .	3 P.	0 p.	...	...	3	12	200	6.0
Great-grandfather . . . . .	2 GF.	0 gF.	0 GF.	0 gF.	2	8	400	2.0
Great-uncle . . . . .	1 GB.	1 gB.	0 GB.	0 gB.	2	8	800	1.0
First-cousin . . . . .	1 US.	2 uS.	1 US.	1 uS.	5	20	800	2.5
Great-nephew . . . . .	1 NS.	0 nS.	0 NS.	1 nS.	2	8	800	1.0
Great-grandson . . . . .	0 PS.	0 pS.	0 PS.	0 pS.	0	0	400	0.0
All more remote . . . . .	11	...	...	...	...	44	...	...

Precisely similar conclusions are to be drawn from these tables, as from those I have already given; but they make my case much stronger than before.

I argue that the more able the man, the more numerous ought his able kinsmen to be. That, in short, the names in the third section of Table I. should, on the whole, be those of men of greater weight, than are included in the first section. There cannot be a shadow of doubt that this is the fact. But the table shows more. Its third section is proportionally longer than it was in the Statesmen, and it was longer in these than in the Judges. Now, the average natural gifts of the different groups are apportioned in precisely the same order. The Commanders are more able than the Statesmen, and the Statesmen more able than the Judges. Consequently, comparing the three groups together, we find the abler men to have, on the average, the larger number of able kinsmen. Similarly, the proportion borne by those Commanders who have

<sup>1</sup> For explanation, see similar table, p. 61.

any eminent relations at all, to those who have not, is much greater than it is in Statesmen; and in these, much greater than in the Judges.

Their peculiar type of ability is largely transmitted. My limited list of Commanders contains several notable families of generals. That of William the Silent is a most illustrious family, and I must say, that in at least two out of his four wives—namely, the daughter of the Elector of Saxony and that of the great Coligny—he could not have married more discreetly. To have had Maurice of Nassau for a son, Turenne for a grandson, and our William III. for a great-grandson, is a marvellous instance of hereditary gifts. Another most illustrious family is that of Charlemagne. First, Pepin de Heristhal, virtual sovereign of France; then his son, Charles Martel, who drove back the Saracenic invasion that had overspread the half of France; then his grandson, Pepin le Bref, the founder of the Carolingian dynasty; and lastly, his great-grandson, Charlemagne, founder of the Germanic Empire. The three that come last, if not the whole of the four, were of the very highest rank as leaders of men.

Another yet more illustrious family is that of Alexander, including Philip of Macedon, the Ptolemys, and his second cousin, Pyrrhus. I acknowledge the latter to be a far-off relation, but Pyrrhus so nearly resembled Alexander in character, that I am entitled to claim his gifts as hereditary. Another family is that of Hannibal, his father and his brothers; again, there is that of the Scipios; also the interesting near relationship between Marlborough and the Duke of Berwick. Raleigh's kinships are exceedingly appropriate to my argument, as affording excellent instances of hereditary special aptitudes. I have spoken in the last chapter about Wellington and the Marquess of Wellesley, so I need not repeat myself here. Of Commanders of high but not equally illustrious stamp, I should

mention the family of Napier, of Lawrence, and the singular naval race of Hyde Parker. There were five brothers Grant, all highly distinguished in Wellington's campaigns. I may as well mention, that though I know too little about the great Asiatic warriors, Genghis Khan and Timurlane, to insert them in my appendix, yet they are doubly though very distantly interrelated.

The distribution of ability among the different degrees of kinship, will be seen to follow much the same order that it did in the Statesmen and in the Judges.

## APPENDIX TO COMMANDERS.

### LIST OF COMMANDERS THAT HAVE BEEN EXAMINED.

*Those printed in Italics are included in my Dictionary of Kinships. They are 32 in number; the remaining 27 are by no means wholly destitute of gifted relations.*

*Alexander. Baber. Belisarius. Berwick, Duke of. Blake. Blucher. Bonaparte. Caesar. Charlemagne. Charles Martel. Charles XII. Clive. Coligny. Condé. Cromwell. Cyrus the elder. Dandolo. Doria. Donald, Lord. Eugene, Prince. Frederick the Great. Genghis Khan. Gustavus Adolphus. Hannibal. Henri IV. Hyder Ali. Lawrence, Sir H. Mahomet Ali. Marius. Massena. Maurice of Nassau. Marlborough. Miltiades. Moore, Sir J. Moreau. Napier, Sir Charles. (Napoleon, see Bonaparte.) Nelson. Peter the Great. Pericles. Philip of Macedon. Pompey. Pyrrhus. Raleigh. Runjeet Singh. Saladin. Saxe, Marshal. Schomberg. Scipio Africanus. Soult. Themistocles. Timurlane. Titus. Trajan. Tromp Marten, Turenne. Wallenstein. Wellington. William I. of Orange. Wolfe.*

**Alexander the Great.** Is commonly reputed to be the commander of the greatest genius that the world has produced. When only æt. 16 he showed extraordinary judgment in public affairs, having governed Macedonia during the absence of his father. He succeeded to the throne, and began his great career of conquest æt. 20, and died æt. 32. Living as he did in a time when the marriage tie was loose, there necessarily exists some doubt as to his re-

lationships. However, his reputed relationships are of a very high order. He inherited much of the natural disposition of both of his parents; the cool forethought and practical wisdom of his father, and the ardent enthusiasm and ungovernable passions of his mother.

He had four wives, but only one son, a posthumous child, who was murdered æt. 12.

F. Philip II. of Macedonia, an illustrious general and statesman, who created and organized an army that was held together by a system of discipline previously unknown, and kept the whole of Greece in check. Æt. 24 he had shown his cool forethought and practical skill in delivering himself from embarrassing political difficulties. He had a robust frame, a noble and commanding presence, a ready eloquence, and dexterity in the management of men and things. Cicero praises him for having been "always great." He keenly enjoyed the animal pleasures of life. He was murdered æt. 47.

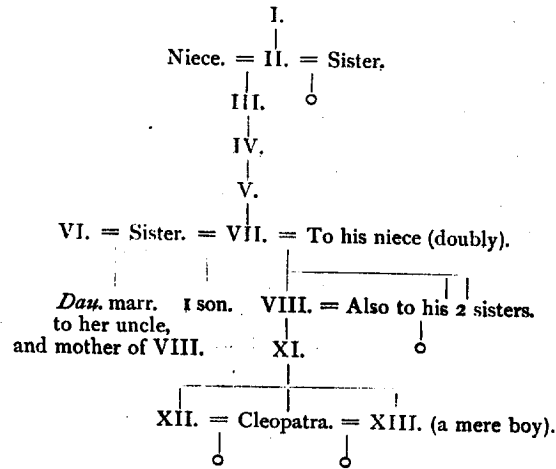
f. Olympias, ardent in her enthusiasms, ungovernable in her passions, ever scheming and intriguing. She suffered death like a heroine.

B. (Half-brother.) Ptolemy Soter I. He became the first king of Egypt after Alexander's death, and was the son of Philip II. by Arsinoe. Alexander rated him very highly. He was very brave, and had all the qualities of an able and judicious general. He was also given to literature, and he patronised learned men. He had twelve descendants, who became kings of Egypt, who were all called Ptolemy, and who nearly all resembled one another in features, in statesmanlike ability, in love of letters, and in their voluptuous dispositions. This race of Ptolemys is at first sight exceedingly interesting, on account of the extraordinary number of their close intermarriages. They were matched in and in like prize cattle; but these near marriages were unprolific—the inheritance mostly passed through other wives. Indicating the Ptolemys by numbers, according to the order of their succession, II. married his niece, and afterwards his sister; IV. his sister; VI. and VII. were brothers, and they both consecutively married the same sister—VII. also subsequently married his niece;

VIII. married two of his own sisters consecutively ; XII. and XIII. were brothers, and both consecutively married their sister, the famous Cleopatra.

Thus there are no less than nine cases of close intermarriages distributed among the thirteen Ptolemys. However, when we put them, as below, into the form of a genealogical tree, we shall clearly see that the main line of descent was untouched by these intermarriages, except in the two cases of III. and of VIII. The personal beauty and vigour of Cleopatra, the last of the race, cannot therefore be justly quoted in disproof of the evil effects of close breeding. On the contrary, the result of Ptolemaic experience was distinctly to show that intermarriages are followed by sterility.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE PTOLEMYS.



SURNAMES OF THE PTOLEMYS.

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| I. Soter.                    | VIII. Soter II.            |
| II. Philadelphus.            | IX. Alexander.             |
| III. Euergetes.              | X. Alexander II.           |
| IV. Philopator.              | XI. Auletes.               |
| V. Epiphanes.                | XII. Dionysus.             |
| VI. Philometor.              | XIII. Murdered when a boy. |
| VII. Euergetes II. (Physon.) |                            |

N. (Half-nephew.) Ptolemy Philadelphus, a man of feeble and sickly constitution, but of great ability and energy. He cleared Egypt of marauding bands. He was the first to

tame African elephants, the elephants previously used in Egypt having been invariably imported from India. He founded the city Ptolemais, on the borders of Ethiopia, expressly to receive the captured African elephants, for the purpose of training them. He recommenced the old Egyptian enterprise of the Isthmus of Suez canal, sent voyages of discovery down the Red Sea, founded the Alexandrian library and caused the Septuagint translation of the Bible to be made. With all this intelligence and energy, he had, as we have before said, a feeble and sickly constitution, and the life he led was that of a refined voluptuary.

[NS.] Ptolemy Euergetes. Was by no means his father's equal in virtue and ability ; but he was scarcely less celebrated for his patronage of literature and science.

gBP. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, the famous general. (I am not sure of the second of these letters, whether B or b.) He was one of the greatest commanders that ever lived, and might have become the most powerful monarch of his day if he had had perseverance. The links that connected him in blood with Alexander appear to have mostly been of a remarkable character, but hardly deserving of special record here. The character of Pyrrhus resembled that of Alexander, whom he also took as his model from an early age, being fired with the ambition of imitating his exploits.

Berwick, James Fitzjames, Duke of. One of the most distinguished commanders of the reign of Louis XIV. He was the illegitimate son of James II. by Arabella Churchill, and became commander-in-chief of his father's Irish army. He accompanied James II. into exile, and entered the French service, where he obtained great distinction, especially in the war of the Spanish succession. He was then made lieutenant-general of the French armies, and created a Spanish grandee.

u. John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough. See.

Bonaparte, Napoleon I. His extraordinary powers did not show themselves in boyhood. He was a taciturn lad. The annual report of the Inspector-General of Schools, made when Bonaparte was æt. 15, describes him as "Distinguished in mathematical studies, tolerably versed in history

and geography, much behind in his Latin and belles-lettres and other accomplishments, of regular habits, studious and well-behaved, and enjoying excellent health" (Bourienne). He first distinguished himself, æt. 24, at the siege of Toulon. Became general of the army of Italy, when it was in a disorganized condition, æt. 26; and thenceforward began his almost uninterrupted career of victory. He was emperor, æt. 35; was vanquished at Waterloo, æt. 46; and died at St. Helena six years after. Among the more remarkable qualities of this extraordinary man were a prodigious memory and intellectual restlessness. His vigour was enormous.

There are so many considerable persons in the Bonaparte family, while at the same time some of these have been so helped and others so restrained by political circumstances, that it is very difficult to indicate which should be and which should not be selected as instances of hereditary genius. I will give a genealogical tree of the family (p. 155), and shall assume the ratio of hereditary influence to be—

*f.*, B., *b.*, S., and 2 N.

Lucien, Eliza, and Louis were very gifted persons, and others of the brothers and sisters of Napoleon I. were certainly above the average. There are members of the family yet alive, including the Cardinal at Rome, who may have high political parts to play.

**Cæsar**, Julius; Dictator of Rome. Was not only a general of the highest order and a statesman, but also an orator and man of letters. He gave the greatest promise, even when a boy, and was remarkable in his youth for his judgment, literary ability, and oratorical powers. Owing to the disturbed state of Roman politics, he did not become consul till æt. 41, nor begin his military career till æt. 42. Thenceforward he had unbroken success for fourteen years. He was assassinated æt. 56. He must be considered as a peculiarly profligate man, even when his character is measured by the low standard of the time in which he lived. He had no brothers, only two sisters. He was married four times, and had one illegitimate son, by Cleopatra, called Cæsarion, whom Augustus caused to be executed

GENEALOGY OF THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

Carlo Bonaparte, a Corsican judge.      Letitia Namolini, known as "Madame la Mère." Was a heroine by nature, and one of the most beautiful young women of her day. She followed her husband in all his journeys through the then dangerously disturbed island. She was firm and undaunted. Afterwards she became "a pale but earnest woman, who, after speaking of anything that interested her deeply, sat with compressed lips and wide-open eyes, an image of firmness of purpose combined with depth of feeling" (Duchesse d'Abrantes). Napoleon esteemed her highly.	1. Joseph, King of Naples and then of Spain; <i>m.</i> Julia Clary.	} Daughters.	
	2. Napoleon I.; <i>m.</i> twice.	}	1. King of Rome, but now styled Napoleon II.; a consumptive youth, <i>d.</i> æt. 20. 2. Count Walewski (illegitimate); eminent diplomatist; French ambassador in England.
	3. Lucien, Prince de Canino; <i>m.</i> twice.	}	1. Charles Lucien. 2. Prince Louis; philologist.
	4. Eliza, Princess Piombino and Lucca; "the Italian Semiramis"; <i>m.</i> Baciocchi.	}	Napoleon Eliza.
	5. Louis, King of Holland; <i>m.</i> Hortense Beauharnais.	}	1. Napoleon Ch. 2. Charles Napoleon. 3. Louis, Napoleon III.
	6. Marie Pauline; <i>m.</i> 1. Genl. Leclerc. 2. Prince Camillo Borghese.	}	No children.
	7. Jerome, King of Westphalia; President of State Council under Napoleon III.; <i>m.</i> Princess of Wurtemberg.	}	1. Princess Mathilde; <i>m.</i> Prince Demidoff. 2. Prince Napoleon; <i>m.</i> Clothilde, dau. of King of Italy.
	8. Caroline; <i>m.</i> Murat, King of Naples.	}	Lucien Napoleon Murat.

- while still a boy, for political reasons ; also one daughter, as follows—
- s. Julia, married to Pompey, and greatly beloved by him (though the marriage was merely made up for political reasons) and by the whole nation. She was singularly endowed with ability, virtue, and beauty. Died prematurely, four years after her marriage, from the shock of a serious alarm, when she was advanced in pregnancy.
  - f. Aurelia : Seems to have been no ordinary woman ; she carefully watched over the education of her children, and Cæsar always treated her with the greatest affection and respect.
  - n. Atia, the mother of Augustus, who carefully tended his education, and who is classed along with Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, and Aurelia, the mother of Cæsar.
  - nS. Augustus Cæsar, 1st Emperor of Rome. The public opinion of his own time considered him to be an excellent prince and statesman. He was adopted by Cæsar, who rated him very highly, and devoted much time out of his busy life to his education. He had great caution and moderation. Was very successful as a general in early life, after the death of Julius Cæsar. Married three wives, but left only one daughter.
  - U. Sex. Julius Cæsar ; Consul, B.C. 91.
  - P. Mark Antony. His mother belonged to the family of Julius Cæsar, but in what degree she was connected with it is unknown.  
(Caius Marius, the general, married the aunt (u.) of Julius Cæsar, but had no children by her : Marius the younger, who had much of the character and ability of Caius, being only an adopted son.)
- Charlemagne**, founder of the Germanic Empire and a great general. Began his wars æt. 30 ; died æt. 72. Was an eminent legislator and great patron of learning. Had very many children, including Louis le Débonnaire, both legitimate and illegitimate.
- GF. Pepin le Gros (de Heristhal), general of distinction. He put an end to the Merovingian dynasty, and was virtual sovereign of France.
  - G. Charles Martel. *See below.*
  - F. Pepin le Bref, the first of the Carolingian kings of France.

- Charles Martel**. Ancestor of the Carolingian race of kings of France. Victor over the Saracens in the great and decisive battle between Tours and Poitiers.
- F. Pepin le Gros. *See paragraph above.*
  - S. Pepin, the first of the Carolingian kings of France.
  - P. Charlemagne. *See above.*
- Charles XII.** of Sweden. *See under GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.*
- Clive**, 1st Lord ; Governor-General of India. "A heaven-born general, who, without experience, surpassed all the officers of his time" (Lord Chatham). Victorious at Plassy æt. 32. Committed suicide æt. 49.
- GB. Sir G. Clive, Judge, Curs. B. Exch. (Geo. II.)
  - GN. Sir E. Clive, Judge, Just. C. P. (Geo. III.)
- Coligny**, Gaspard de ; French admiral, general, and statesman. Famous Huguenot leader. Perished at the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.
- F. Gaspard de Coligny, Marshal of France ; distinguished in the Italian wars of Charles VIII., Louis XI., and Francis I.
  - u. Duc de Montmorency, Marshal and Constable of France. The most illustrious member of a great French family. He was illiterate, but, owing to his natural ability and large experience, became a most able counsellor and statesman.
  - pP. William III. of England. *See pedigree under MAURICE.*
- Cromwell**, Oliver ; Lord Protector of the Commonwealth.
- US. Hampden the patriot, whom Lord Clarendon speaks of as having "a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a heart to execute any mischief ;"—this word "mischief" meaning, of course, antagonism to the King.
  - Up. Edmund Waller, the poet, a man of very considerable abilities both in parliamentary eloquence and in poetry, but he was not over-steadfast in principle. He was n. to Hampden.
  - S. Henry ; behaved with gallantry in the army, and acted with much distinction in Ireland as Lord Deputy. He had one other son, and four daughters, who married able men, but their descendants were not remarkable.
- Doria**, Andrea ; naval commander and illustrious statesman. He drove the French from Genoa, and was entitled by the Genoese Senate "The father and saviour of their country." Famous for his victories over the corsairs of

the Mediterranean. He was æt. 85 at his last battle. He was of a younger branch of the great Doria family, very many of whom are highly distinguished in Italian history. He had no children. Died æt. 94.

N. Fillipino Doria, who succeeded him as admiral, and obtained an important victory over the French.

**Eugene**, Prince ; Austrian general and statesman. Colleague of Marlborough ; victor over the Turks. He was intended for the Church, but showed a decided preference for arms. He had eminent bravery and ability, and great physical strength. His qualities and birth ensured him such rapid promotion that he commanded the Austrian imperial army in Piedmont æt. 25. Napoleon ranked him in generalship along with Turenne and Frederick the Great.

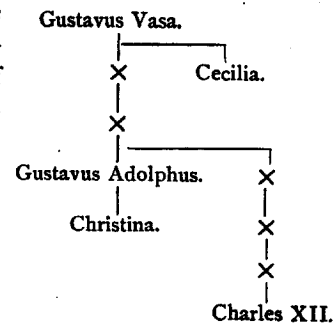
gB. Cardinal Mazarin, the great minister during the minority of Louis XIV.

gN. Hortense Mancini, the accomplished and beautiful Duchess of Mazarin, and married to the Duke de la Meilleraie. She was greatly admired in England, where she died 1699.

**Gustavus Adolphus**. Not only a very eminent general and statesman, but also a patron of science and literature. He succeeded to the throne æt. 17, and immediately afterwards distinguished himself in war. He became the head of the German Protestant cause. He was shot in battle, at Lutzen, æt. 38.

s. Christina, Queen of Sweden ; his only child. She was a woman of high ability, but of masculine habits, and very eccentric. She was a great admirer of Alexander the Great. She attracted to her court many eminent European philosophers and scholars, including Grotius, Descartes, and Vossius. She became Roman Catholic, and abdicated the crown in a fit of caprice, but endeavoured, unsuccessfully, after some years, to resume it.

There was much ability and eccentricity in the Swedish royal family, scattered over several generations. Thus



Gustavus Vasa, his daughter Cecilia, and, in a much lower generation, Charles XII., were all of them very remarkable and, in many respects, very similar characters. The connexion between them is easily seen in the table above. I will now describe them in order.

GF. Gustavus Vasa, though proscribed and an outcast, yet, æt. 31, succeeded in uniting the Swedes to expel the Danes, and became the founder of the Swedish dynasty.

Gb. Cecilia his daughter, who was "a very prototype of the wayward and eccentric Christina ; had an intense longing to travel, and imitate the far-famed example of the Queen of Sheba." She went to England with her husband, where she got frightfully into debt. She died æt. 87, after leading a rambling and dissolute life. (Introduction to "England as seen by Foreigners," by W. B. Rye, 1865.)

NP. Charles XII. Showed great self-will and remarkable fondness for military exercises from his earliest youth. He had a great desire to emulate Alexander. Succeeded to the throne æt. 15 ; begun his wars, æt. 18, with Russia, Denmark, and Poland, defeating them all in turn. He had great courage and constitutional power ; was obstinate, rash, and cruel (his father, Charles XI., was also obstinate, harsh, and despotic). He was killed in battle æt. 37.

**Hannibal**, the great Carthaginian general. He was entrusted with high command æt. 18, and had become illustrious æt. 26. He led his Carthaginian army, with its troops of elephants, from Spain across France and the Alps. Descending into Italy, he forced his way against the Roman power, and at that immense distance from his base of operations utterly defeated them at Cannæ. He was afterwards defeated by them under Scipio in Africa. He poisoned himself to avoid Roman vengeance, æt. 64.

F. Hamilcar Barca, "the Great ;" commanded in Spain while still a mere youth. Nothing is known of his ancestry.

B. Hasdrubal, a worthy rival of the fame of his father and brother. He crossed the Alps subsequently to Hannibal, and was at last defeated by the Romans and killed.

B. Mago, a good general, who co-operated with his brothers.

B. (Half-brother, son of Hannibal's mother.) Hasdrubal, general in Spain.



**Napier**, Sir Charles ; general ; conqueror of Scinde. The most eminent member of a very eminent military family.

GGF. Napier of Merchistoun, inventor of logarithms.

F. Colonel Napier ; was himself cast in the true heroic mould. He had uncommon powers of mind and body ; had scientific tastes and ability ; was Superintendent of Woolwich Laboratory and Comptroller of Army Accounts.

uS. Right Hon. Charles James Fox, statesman and orator. *See* Fox for his numerous gifted relatives.

B. General Sir William Napier, historian of the Peninsular War.

B. General Sir George Napier, Governor of the Cape ; was offered in 1849 the command of the Piedmontese army, which he declined.

[2B.] There were two other brothers, Richard, Q.C., and Henry, Captain, R.N., who might fairly be also adduced, as examples of inherited genius.

U.S. Admiral Sir Charles Napier ; distinguished for gallantry in his youth in the French War, afterwards in Portugal, then at the Siege of Acre. When broken in health, he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet in the Russian War.

Lord Napier, the diplomatist, is another able relative.

*Mem.* Lord Napier of Magdala is not a relative of this family.

**Napoleon I.** *See* BONAPARTE.

**Nelson**, Lord ; admiral. The greatest naval hero of England.

He had neither a strong frame nor a hardy constitution when a boy. He had won all his victories, and was killed, æt. 47. His remarkable relationships are distant, but worthy of record ; they are—

[g.] Maurice Suckling, D.D., Prebendary of Westminster.

uP. Lord Cranworth, Lord Chancellor.

gu. (Mother's mother's uncle.) Sir Robert Walpole. *See*.

**Philip of Macedonia.** *See under* ALEXANDER.

S. Alexander the Great.

S. Ptolemy I. of Egypt.

P. Ptolemy Philadelphus.

} *See under* ALEXANDER.

**Pyrrhus.**

GBp. Alexander the Great was his second cousin through Alexander's mother, but I am not informed of the other links. *See under* ALEXANDER.

**Raleigh**, Sir Walter ; adventurous explorer and colonizer, also statesman, courtier, and writer, as well as an eminent commander by land and by sea.

B. (half-brother.) Sir Humphrey Gilbert, renowned navigator ; proposer of the North-west passage to China. It was he who took possession of Newfoundland. He was lost at sea.

2 B. John and Adrian Gilbert. "Sir Humphrey's fame has eclipsed that of his brothers John and Adrian, but all three helped notably to make England what it is, and all were fellow-workers in the colonization of North America" (Edwards' "Life of Raleigh").

uS. Henry Champernoun, leader of the band of English volunteers to the Huguenot camp.

uS. Gawen Champernoun, engaged with Raleigh in later service in the civil wars of France.

**Runjeet Singh**, founder of the Sikh empire. His father died when he was still a boy ; and his mother, who was young and handsome, did all she could to corrupt him, that he might be unfit to rule when he grew to manhood : nevertheless he entered, æt. 17, on a career of ambition, and by æt. 29 he had acquired large dominion. This energetic man ruled for forty years in undisputed mastery over numerous turbulent provinces, although his health was so broken by excesses and low indulgence, æt. 50, that he could not stand without support. He retained authority till his death in 1839, æt. 59.

G. Churruth Singh, from a low condition and a vagrant life, became master of Sookur Chukea, in the Punjaub.

F. Maha Singh extended his father's rule, and though he died æt. 30, had carried on war with his neighbours for fourteen years, and, it is said, had commanded at one time 60,000 horsemen.

**Saxe**, Marshal ; famous general under Louis XV. He was of large size and extraordinary physical strength ; was distinguished in bodily exercises from childhood. Æt. 12 he ran away to join the army. In character he was exceedingly *Don Juanesque*. He was a well-practised commander, who loved his profession, but his abilities were not of the very highest order.

F. Augustus II., King of Poland (the Marshal being one of his

numerous progeny of illegitimate sons). Augustus was elected king out of many competitors, and though beaten by Charles XII. was, nevertheless, a man of mark. He was luxurious and licentious.

u. Count Köningsmarck was brother to Marshal Saxe's beautiful but frail mother. He intrigued with the wife of George I. of England, and was assassinated. Was a handsome dashing man, always in gay adventures.

ps. Madame Dudevant (Georges Sand), the French novelist. Her grandmother was a natural daughter of Marshal Saxe.

**Scipio**, P. Cornelius; Africanus Major; conqueror of Hannibal, and scholar. The greatest man of his age; perhaps the greatest of Rome, with the exception of Julius Cæsar. He was only 24 years old when appointed to the supreme command of the Roman armies in Spain.

The Scipio family produced many great men, and to that family Rome was largely indebted for obtaining the empire of the world.

F. P. Cornelius Scipio; a great general, but defeated by Hannibal, and finally defeated and killed by the Carthaginian forces under Hasdrubal and Mago.

G. L. Cornelius Scipio; drove the Carthaginians out of Corsica and Sardinia.

S. P. Corn. Sc. Africanus; prevented by weak health from taking part in public affairs, but Cicero remarks that with the greatness of his father's mind he possessed a larger amount of learning.

His brother, L. Corn. S. Afr., is called "a degenerate son of his illustrious sire."

S. Cornelia, who married Tiber. Sempr. Gracchus, was almost idolized by the people. She inherited from her father a love of literature, and united in her person the severe virtues of the old Roman matron with the superior knowledge, refinement, and civilization which then began to prevail in the higher classes of Rome. Her letters were extant in the time of Cicero, and were considered models of composition.

2 P. Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, bold defenders of popular rights; famous for their eloquence and their virtues. Both were assassinated.

**Scipio**, P. Cornelius, *continued*—

GN. Scipio Nasica, the jurist.

*Mem.* P. Corn. Sc. Æmilianus, Africanus Minor, was not of Scipio blood, but was cousin by the mother's side of P. Corn. Sc. Africanus (*see above*), who adopted him as his son. He was a most accomplished scholar and distinguished orator.

**Titus**, Flav. Vesp.; Emperor of Rome. Able and virtuous; distinguished in war; exceedingly beloved. In his youth he was somewhat dissipated, but after he became emperor he showed himself eminently moderate and just.

F. Vespasian. Rose through successive ranks to be Emperor of Rome, entirely through his own great merits as a general and as a statesman.

**Tromp**, Marten; famous Dutch admiral, who rose through his own merits to the supreme command at a momentous epoch. Though he was captured in youth, and his professional advancement thereby checked for some years, he had become a noted admiral and a dreaded opponent of the English æt. 40. Killed in battle æt. 56.

S. Cornelius van Tromp, celebrated Dutch admiral, who obtained that rank, on active service, æt. 33. His professional eminence was beyond all question, though scarcely equal to that of his father.

**Turenne**, Henri, Viscount de; the greatest of French generals before the time of Napoleon. All his acts bear the impress of a truly great mind. He was clear and comprehensive in his views, energetic in action, and above the narrow feelings of a mere religious partisan. He was eminently pure in domestic life. He had weak health till æt. 11. As a boy he was fond of books, and pored over the lives of eminent warriors. He learned slowly and with difficulty, rebelled against restraint, and showed dogged perseverance. He was very fond of athletic exercises, and improved his health by practising them. His first opportunity of distinction was æt. 23, on which occasion he was made "maréchal du camp," then the next step in rank to maréchal de France. He was killed by a cannon-shot æt. 64.

F. Henri, Duc de Bouillon, one of the ablest soldiers bred in the school of Henry IV. His high rank, love of letters,

attachment to the Calvinistic faith, and abilities as a statesman, raised him to the leadership of the Huguenot party after the death of that prince.

g. William I. of Orange, "the Silent." *See under MAURICE.*

u. (mother's half-brother.) Maurice of Nassau. *See.*

uP. William III. of England.

**Wellington**, the Duke of; greatest of modern English generals, a firm statesman, and a terse writer. He broke the Mahratta power in India *æt* 35; then became Secretary for Ireland. *Æt* 39 was appointed to command the British army in Spain, and he had won Waterloo and completed his military career *æt* 46.

B. Marquess of Wellesley (*see under STATESMEN*), Governor-General of India, statesman and scholar.

[B.] Baron Cowley, diplomatist.

[F.] Earl of Mornington, of musical ability.

N. Earl Cowley, diplomatist, English ambassador to France.

N. Rev. Henry Wellesley, D.D., scholar and man of remarkable taste, Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford.

**William I.** of Orange, "the Silent." *See under MAURICE.*

S. Maurice of Nassau. *See.*

S. Frederick William, Stadtholder in the most flourishing days of the Republic.

p. Turenne (*see*), the great French general.

SP. William III. of England.

## LITERARY MEN.

THOSE who are familiar with the appearance of great libraries, and have endeavoured to calculate the number of famed authors, whose works they include, cannot fail to be astonished at their multitude. The years go by: in every year, every nation produces literary works of sterling value, and stores of books have accumulated for centuries. Among the authors, who are the most eminent? This is a question I feel incompetent to answer. It would not be difficult to obtain lists of the most notable literary characters of particular periods, but I have found none that afford a compact and trustworthy selection of the great writers of all times. Mere popular fame in after ages is an exceedingly uncertain test of merit, because authors become obsolete. Their contributions to thought and language are copied and re-copied by others, and at length they become so incorporated into the current literature and expressions of the day, that nobody cares to trace them back to their original sources, any more than they interest themselves in tracing the gold converted into sovereigns, to the nuggets from which it was derived or to the gold-diggers who discovered the nuggets.

Again: a man of fair ability who employs himself in literature turns out a great deal of good work. There is always a chance that some of it may attain a reputation

very far superior to its real merits, because the author may have something to narrate which the world wants to hear; or he may have had particular experiences which qualify him to write works of fiction, or otherwise to throw out views, singularly apposite to the wants of the time but of no importance in after years. Here, also, fame misleads.

Under these circumstances, I thought it best not to occupy myself over-much with older times; otherwise, I should have been obliged to quote largely in justification of my lists of literary worthies: but rather to select authors of modern date, or those whose reputation has been freshly preserved in England. I have therefore simply gone through dictionaries, extracted the names of literary men whom I found the most prominent, and have described those who had decidedly eminent relations in my appendix. I have, therefore, left out several, whom others might with reason judge worthy to have appeared. My list is a very incongruous collection; for it includes novelists, historians, scholars, and philosophers. There are only two peculiarities common to all these men; the one is a desire of expressing themselves, and the other a love of ideas, rather than of material possessions. Mr. Disraeli, who is himself a good instance of hereditary literary power, in a speech at the anniversary of the Royal Literary Fund, May 6, 1868, described the nature of authors. His phrase epitomizes what has been graphically delineated in his own novels, and, I may add, in those of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, now Lord Lytton (who, with his brother Sir Henry Bulwer, and in his son "Owen Meredith," is a still more remarkable example of hereditary literary gifts than Mr. Disraeli). He said: "The author is, as we must ever remember, a peculiar organization. He is a being with a predisposition which with him is irresistible—a bent which he cannot in any way avoid; whether it drags him to the abstruse researches of erudition, or induces him

to mount into the fervid and turbulent atmosphere of imagination." The majority of the men described in the appendix to this chapter justify the description by Mr. Disraeli. Again, that the powers of many of them were of the highest order, no one can doubt. Several were prodigies in boyhood, as Grotius, Lessing, and Niebuhr; many others were distinguished in youth; Charlotte Brontë published "*Jane Eyre*" æt. 22; Chateaubriand was of note at an equally early age; Fénelon made an impression when only 15; Sir Philip Sydney was of high mark before he was 21, and had acquired his great fame, and won the heart of the nation in a few more years, for he was killed in battle when only 32. I may add, that there are occasional cases of great literary men having been the reverse of gifted in youth. Boileau is the only instance in my appendix. He was a dunce at school, and dull till he was 30. But, among other literary men of whom I have notes, Goldsmith was accounted a dull child, and he was anything but distinguished at Dublin University. He began to write well æt. 32. Rousseau was thought a dunce at school, whence he ran away æt. 16.

It is a striking confirmation of what I endeavoured to prove in an early chapter—that the highest order of reputation is independent of external aids—to note how irregularly many of the men and women have been educated whose names appear in my appendix—such as Boileau, the Brontë family, Chateaubriand, Fielding, the two Gramonts, Irving, Carsten Niebuhr, Porson (in one sense), Roscoe, Le Sage, J. C. Scaliger, Sévigné, and Swift.

I now give my usual table, but I do not specify with confidence the numbers of eminent literary people contained in the thirty-three families it includes. They have many literary relations of considerable merit, but I feel myself unable, for the reasons stated at the beginning of this chapter, to sort out those that are "eminent"

from among them. The families of Taylor, both those of Norwich and those of Ongar, have been inserted as being of great hereditary interest, but only a few of their members (*see* AUSTEN) are not summed up in the following table.

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF RELATIONSHIPS OF 52 LITERARY PERSONS, GROUPED INTO 33 FAMILIES.

*One relation (or two in the family).*

Addison . . . . . F.	Edgeworth . . . . . F.
Aikin . . . . . <i>b</i> .	Lamb . . . . . <i>b</i> .
2. Arnold . . . . . S.	2. Mill . . . . . S.
2. Bossuet . . . . . N.	2. Niebuhr . . . . . F.
2. Champollion . . . . . B.	Roscoe . . . . . S.
Chateaubriand . . . . . <i>b</i> .	2. Scaliger . . . . . F.

*Two or three relations (or three or four in the family).*

Austen, Mrs. . . . . <i>s</i> . N.	Lessing . . . . . 2 B. N.
Bentham . . . . . B. N.	2. Palgrave . . . . . 2 S.
Boileau . . . . . 2 S.	Sage, Le . . . . . 2 S.
Brontë . . . . . B. 2 <i>b</i> .	3. Seneca . . . . . F. B. N.
3. Fénelon . . . . . N. 2 NS.	Sévigné . . . . . S. 2 US.
2. Gramont . . . . . gB. B. P.	2. Swift . . . . . GN. UP. UPS.
Helvetius . . . . . F. G.	Trollope . . . . . 2 S.

*Four or more relations (or five or more in the family).*

Alison . . . . .	B. F. u. g. gB. gF. gG.
Fielding . . . . .	g. uS. B. <i>b</i> .
2. Grotius . . . . .	G. F. U. B. S.
Hallam . . . . .	F. <i>f</i> . 2 S. <i>s</i> .
Macaulay . . . . .	G. F. 2 U. US. n.
Porson . . . . .	F. <i>f</i> . B. <i>b</i> .
2. Schlegel . . . . .	F. 2 U. B.
2. Stael . . . . .	G. F. U. <i>f</i> . US. UP.
2. Stephen . . . . .	F. B. 2 S.
4. Stephens . . . . .	F. g. <i>f</i> . B. Us. p.
Sidney . . . . .	F. g. u. uS. <i>b</i> . n. P. PS. &c.
[Taylors of Norwich.]	
[Taylors of Ongar.]	

TABLE II.<sup>1</sup>

DEGREES OF KINSHIP.					A.	B.	C.	D.
Name of the degree.	Corresponding letters.							
Father . . . . .	16 F.	...	...	...	16	48	100	48
Brother . . . . .	14 B.	...	...	...	14	42	150	28
Son . . . . .	17 S.	...	...	...	17	51	100	51
Grandfather . . . . .	4 G.	4 g.	...	...	8	24	200	12
Uncle . . . . .	6 U.	2 u.	...	...	8	24	400	6
Nephew . . . . .	6 N.	2 n.	...	...	8	24	400	6
Grandson . . . . .	2 P.	1 p.	...	...	3	9	200	4.5
Great-grandfather . . . . .	0 GF.	1 gF.	0 GF.	0 gF.	1	3	400	1
Great-uncle . . . . .	0 GB.	2 gB.	0 GB.	0 gB.	2	6	800	1
First-cousin . . . . .	4 US.	2 uS.	0 US.	0 uS.	6	18	800	2.5
Great-nephew . . . . .	2 NS.	0 nS.	0 NS.	0 nS.	2	6	800	1
Great-grandson . . . . .	1 PS.	0 pS.	0 PS.	0 pS.	1	3	400	1
All more remote . . . . .	5	...	...	...	5	15	...	0

It would be both a tedious and an unnecessary task, if I applied the same tests to this table with the same minuteness that they were applied to those inserted in previous chapters. Its contents are closely similar in their general character, and therefore all that can be derived from an analysis of the others may, with equal justice, be derived from this. The proportion of eminent grandsons is small, but the total number is insufficient to enable us to draw conclusions from that fact, especially as the number of eminent sons is not small in the same ratio. There are other minor peculiarities which will appear more distinctly when all the corresponding tables are collated and discussed towards the end of the book. In the meantime, we may rest satisfied that an analysis of kinsfolk shows literary genius to be fully as hereditary as any other kind of ability we have hitherto discussed.

<sup>1</sup> See p. 61 for explanation.

## APPENDIX TO LITERARY MEN.

THE merits of literary men are so differently rated by their contemporaries and by posterity, that I gave up in despair the project of selecting a small list of first-class authors. I have, therefore, confined myself to the names of able writers that came most prominently in my way, and have occasionally inserted men who were not quite of the first class, but who were interesting in other respects. It is remarkable to find how little is known of the near kinsmen of many of the greatest literary men, especially of those who lived in ancient times; and I have reason to think that our ignorance is in many cases due to mere historical neglect rather than to the fact of their abilities or achievements being unworthy of record. The general result of my inquiries is such as to convince me, that more than one-half of the great literary men have had kinsmen of high ability.

The total number of names included in my list of kinships is thirty-seven. I will here add the names of those into whose lives I inquired, who do not appear to have had "eminent" relations; they are nineteen in number, as follow:—

Cervantes; De Foe (his son wrote, but was ridiculed by Pope); Fichte; La Fontaine; Genlis, Mme.; Gibbon (however, *see* Lord Chancellor Hardwicke for a distant kinship); Goldsmith; Jeffrey; Samuel Johnson (but his father was not an ordinary man); Montaigne; Montesquieu; Rabelais; Richardson, the novelist; Rousseau; Scott, Sir W.; Sydney Smith; Smollett; Sterne; and Voltaire.

**Addison**, Joseph; author of the *Spectator*, &c. He was well known to the great patrons of literature, æt. 25. Was a most elegant writer. Secretary of State under George I.

F. Launcelot Addison; a divine of considerable learning and observation; Dean of Lichfield; author.

**Aikin**, John, M.D.; eminent physician and popular author of the last century. ("Evenings at Home.")

b. Mrs. Barbauld, charming writer of children's tales.

[S.] Arthur Aikin, inherited much of his father's literary talent, but was chiefly interested in science. Editor of the "Annual Review."

[s.] Lucy Aikin, also authoress.

**Alison**, Sir Archibald; author of "History of Europe;" created a Baronet for his literary merits.

B. Dr. William Pulteney Alison, Professor of Medicine in Edinburgh, and first Physician to the Queen in Scotland.

F. Rev. Archibald, author of "Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste."

u. Dr. James Gregory, Professor of Medicine in Edinburgh.

g. Dr. John Gregory, Professor of Philosophy and of Medicine in Aberdeen, afterwards of Medicine in Edinburgh.

gB. and gF., also Professors of Medicine.

gG. James Gregory, inventor of the reflecting telescope. *See* GREGORY, *under* SCIENCE.

**Arnold**, Thomas, D.D.; Head Master of Rugby; scholar, historian, divine, and administrator; founder of the modern system of public school education. Was stiff and formal as a child; hated early rising; became highly distinguished at Oxford, and was singularly beloved by those who knew him.

S. Matthew Arnold, poet, and Professor of Poetry at Oxford.

[Also other sons of more than average ability.]

**Austen**, Sarah; novelist. "Pride and Prejudice," "Sense and Sensibility," &c.

s. Lady Duff Gordon, author of "Letters from Egypt," &c.

[5 B.] *See* TAYLORS of Norwich.

N. Henry Reeve, editor of the "Edinburgh Review," translator of De Tocqueville.

**Bentham**, Jeremy; political and juridical writer; founder of a school of philosophy.

B. General Sir Samuel Bentham, an officer of distinction in the Russian service, who had a remarkable mechanical genius.

N. George, eminent modern botanist. President of the Linnæan Society.

**Boileau**, Nicholas (surnamed Despréaux); French poet, satirist, and critic. Was educated for the law, which he hated; showed no early signs of ability, but was dull until æt. 30. As a boy he was thought a confirmed dunce.

S. Gilles, an eminent literary man, writer of satires of great merit; had a lively wit. His health was bad; *d.* young, æt. 38.

S. Jacques, a Doctor of the Sorbonne, of great learning and ability. Author of various publications, all on singular subjects.

**Bossuet**, Jacques Bénigne; one of the most famous of Papal controversialists against Protestantism; was a laborious student. He was a priest, and therefore had no family.

N. Bishop of Troyes; editor of his uncle's works.

**Brontë**, Charlotte (her *nom de plume* was Currer Bell); novelist. She was the most conspicuous member of a family remarkable for their intellectual gifts, restless mental activity, and wretched constitutions. Charlotte Brontë and her five brothers and sisters were all consumptive, and died young. "Jane Eyre" was published when Charlotte was *æt.* 22.

[F.] Rev. Patrick Brontë. Had been precocious and was ambitious, though a clergyman of scanty means, in a rude, out-of-the-way village.

[U. and U. several.] Rev. Patrick Brontë had nine brothers and sisters, all remarkable for their strength and beauty.

[f.] Was refined, pious, pure, and modest.

[u.] Was precise, old-looking, and dressed utterly out of fashion.

B. Patrick, who went altogether astray, and became a grief to the family, was perhaps the greatest natural genius among them all.

b. Emily Jane (Ellis Bell), "Wuthering Heights" and "Agnes Grey."

b. Anne (Acton Bell), "Tenant of Wildfield Hall."

[2B.] Maria and Jane; were almost as highly endowed with intellectual gifts as their sisters.

**Champollion**, Jean François; interpreter of hieroglyphic writing, and author on Egyptian antiquities. He was one of the party of *savans* in Napoleon's expedition.

B. Jean Jacques, historian and antiquary. Author of several works. Librarian to the present Emperor of the French.

**Chateaubriand**, Fr. Aug. Vicomte de; a distinguished French writer and a politician, but half mad; his education was desultory, for he was first intended for the Navy, then for the Church, and then for the Army. He wholly abandoned himself to study and retirement, *æt.* 20; afterwards he sought adventures in the unsettled parts of America. He served in several ministerial posts under Louis XVIII. He sank into despondency in advanced life. Most of his ten brothers and sisters died in youth; several of them

resembled him in genius and disposition; one of them, viz.—

b. Lucile, had the genius, the constitution, and the eccentricity of J. J. Rousseau.

**Edgeworth**, Maria; a favourite authoress and moralist, whose writings exhibit "a singular union of sober sense and inexhaustible invention." She was *æt.* 31 when she began to write; *d.* *æt.* 83.

F. Richard Lovell Edgeworth (*see* LOVELL the Judge), writer on various subjects, in much of which he was aided by his daughter; a wonderfully active man in body and mind; interested in everything, and irrepressible. Married four wives. There was forty years' difference of age between the eldest and youngest of his numerous children. Maria was daughter of the first wife.

**Etienne.** *See* STEPHENS.

**Fénélon**, François; Archbishop of Cambrai, in France; author of "Télémaque;" remarkable for his graceful, simple, and charming style of composition; a man of singular serenity and Christian morality. He was very eloquent in the pulpit. He preached his first sermon *æt.* 15, which had a great success. (Being a priest, he had no family.)

? Bertrand de Salagnac, Marquis de la Mothe, diplomatist, Ambassador to England in the time of Elizabeth, and a distinguished officer, was his ancestor (but *quare* in what degree: he died seventy years before François was born).

N. Gabriel Jacques Fénélon, Marquis de la Mothe, Ambassador of France to Holland; wrote "Mémoires Diplomatiques."

NS. François Louis, littérateur.

NS. Abbé de Fénélon, head of a charitable establishment for Savoyards in Paris; greatly beloved. Was guillotined in the French Revolution.

**Fielding**, Henry; novelist, author of "Tom Jones." Byron calls him the "prose Homer of human nature." His education was desultory, owing to the narrow means of his father, then a Lieutenant, but afterwards General. Began play-writing *æt.* 21, was very dissipated, and reckless in money matters. Entered the Temple and studied law with ardour; wrote two valuable pamphlets on crime and pauperism, and was made a Middlesex Justice.

Fielding, Henry, *continued*—

- g. Sir Henry Gould, Justice Queen's Bench. (Q. Anne.)
- uS. Sir Henry Gould, Justice Common Pleas. (Geo. III.)
- [G.] John Fielding, Chaplain to William III.
- B. (Half brother.) Sir John Fielden, excellent magistrate, though blind. He wrote on police administration.
- b. Sarah, a woman of considerable learning, and an authoress.
- Gramont, Anthony, Duke of; marshal of France; soldier and diplomatist; author of famous "Memoirs," but not quite so charming to read as those of his brother.
- gB. Cardinal Richelieu. *See*.
- B. Gramont, Philibert, Comte de; wit and courtier; *d.* æt. 86. His memoirs, written by a friend, containing all his youthful escapades, were commenced for his amusement when he was æt. 80.
- [S.] Armand, French general.
- P. Duc de Gramont and Duc de Guiche, marshal of France.
- Grotius, Hugo (de Groot); an illustrious and profound Dutch writer, statesman, and authority on international law; showed extraordinary abilities as a child; was educated carefully, and at æt. 14 his learning attracted considerable notice. He was a man of great mark, and lived an eventful life; was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment for his Armenian religious opinions, but escaped, first to France, then to Sweden. He became ambassador from Sweden to France, in which capacity he did his duties in a trying time, with great credit. Ultimately he was received with high honours in Holland. He belonged to an eminently gifted and learned family. He married a woman of rare merit.
- C. Hugues de Groot, great scholar.
- F. John, Curator of the University of Leyden; a learned man.
- U. Corneille, professor both of philosophy and of law.
- B. William, who collected and edited Hugo's Poems; was himself a learned man and an author.
- S. Peter, able diplomatist and scholar.

Hallam, Henry; one of the most distinguished of modern writers, and most just of critics; author of the "Constitutional History of England" and of the "Literature of Europe;" was one of the earliest contributors to the

*Edinburgh Review*. The epitaph on his own tomb is so condensed and just, and those written by himself on his children who died before him are so accurate as well as touching, that I insert them here. His own epitaph in St. Paul's Cathedral is as follows:—

"HENRY HALLAM, the historian of the Middle Ages, of the Constitution of his country, and of the Literature of Europe. This monument is raised by many friends, who, regarding the soundness of his learning, the simple eloquence of his style, his manly and capacious intellect, the fearless honesty of his judgments, and the moral dignity of his life, desire to perpetuate his memory within these sacred walls, as of one who has best illustrated the English language, the English character, and the English name."

He had a vigorous constitution; his massive head was well carried by a robust frame; he was precocious as a child; could read well at 4 years old, and wrote sonnets at 9 or 10; *d.* æt. 82. Married a sister of Sir Charles Elton, Bart.; he was author of poems and translations.

- F. John Hallam, D.D., Dean of Bristol, Canon of Windsor; declined the Bishopric of Chester; educated at Eton; the son and the only child that lived beyond childhood, of John Hallam, surgeon, twice Mayor of Boston.
- f. Daughter of Richard Roberts, M.D.; was a very superior person, somewhat over-anxious; she resembled her son in features; had only two children that lived.
- u. Dr. Roberts, Provost of Eton.
- [b.] Elizabeth; had great intellectual taste.
- S. Arthur Henry, *d.* æt. 23; the subject of Tennyson's "In Memoriam." His epitaph at Clevedon is as follows:—  
"And now, in this obscure and solitary church, repose the mortal remains of one too early lost for public fame, but already distinguished among his contemporaries for the brightness of his genius, the depth of his understanding, the nobleness of his disposition, the fervour of his piety, and the purity of his life. Vale dulcissime, desideratissime. Requiescas in pace usque ad tubam."
- s. Eleanor Hallam, *d.* æt. 21. "Her afflicted parents, bending under this second bereavement, record here that loveliness of temper and that heavenly-minded piety which are lost

to them, but are gone to their own reward." She had great abilities.

- S. Henry Fitzmaurice Hallam, *d.* æt. 26. "In whose clear and vivid understanding, sweetness of disposition, and purity of life, an image of his elder brother was before the eyes of those who had most loved him. Distinguished, like him, by early reputation, and by the affection of many friends, he was, like him also, cut off by a short illness in a foreign land."
- Helvetius**, Claude Adrian (Schweitzer) (1715-1771). The celebrated and persecuted author of a materialistic philosophy. He was universally accomplished; handsome, graceful, robust, and full of genius. By æt. 23 he had obtained a farmer-generalship in France. Became a refugee in England and elsewhere. He married a charming lady—Mlle. de Ligueville, whom, it is said, both Franklin and Turgot desired to marry in her widowhood. He had two daughters.
- F. John Claude Adrian, physician of great eminence in Paris; Inspector-General of Hospitals; was liberal and benevolent.
- G. Jean Adrian, Dutch physician, who died in Paris; was Inspector-General of Hospitals. It was he who first showed the importance of ipecacuanha as a medicine.
- Irving**, Washington; American author, novelist, and historian; was minister to Spain; had weak health; was educated by his elder brothers; had desultory habits; his means were ample.
- [2B.] His brothers were men of considerable literary attainments; one of them conducted the *New York Chronicle*.
- Lamb**, Charles ("Essays of Elia"); a quaint and genial humorist; dearly beloved.
- b. A sister, who, in a fit of insanity, murdered her mother, and whom Charles Lamb watched with the utmost solicitude. She ultimately recovered her reason, and was then described by those who knew her, as of a strong intellect and of a heart the counterpart of her brother's in humanity. She was authoress of many pieces that are published in her brother's works.
- Lessing**, Gotthold Ephraim; a universal writer, who added immensely to the stores of German literature. He was

a devourer of books from his earliest childhood. His health broke rapidly æt. 50.

- B. Karl Gotthelf,  
B. Johann Gottlieb, } were all distinguished as literary men.  
N. Karl Friedrich, }
- Macaulay**, Thomas Babington; created Lord Macaulay; historian, poet, essayist, and conversationalist; a man of transcendent power of memory.
- G. Rev. John Macaulay, Scotch minister at Inverary; most eloquent preacher; mentioned in Dr. Johnson's Tour.
- F. Zachary, slave abolitionist; very able; a lucid and rapid writer, but singularly wanting in facility of oratorical expression.
- U. Colin Macaulay, general. Was the right-hand man of the Duke of Wellington, in his Indian campaigns. He governed for many years a large part of the Madras Presidency, and, in spite of his active life, was a first-rate scholar both in ancient and modern literature. He was constantly mentioned in contemporary literature as a wonder for his erudition and abilities.
- U. Aulay Macaulay, brilliant conversationalist; wrote much of value, that remains unfinished and unprinted; tutor to Caroline of Brunswick; *d.* in prime of life.
- [US.] (Son of Aulay.) John Heyrick, Head Master of Repton, a good scholar.
- US. Kenneth Macaulay, M.P. for Cambridge, was the son of the above. There were also other brothers who had ability.
- n. George Trevelyan, M.P., Junior Lord of the Treasury (son of Sir Charles Trevelyan, statesman), was second classic of his year (1861) at Cambridge; author of "Cawnpore," &c.
- Mill**, James; historian of British India.
- S. John Stuart Mill, the eminent modern philosopher and political writer.
- Niebuhr**, Barthold George; historical critic ("Roman History"); afterwards a financial statesman. All his time was devoted to study. He had a fair education. Æt. 7 he was considered a prodigy of application; but his constitution was weak and nervous, and further injured by a marsh fever. Macaulay (Preface, "Lays of Ancient Rome") says, Niebuhr would have been the first writer of

his age if his talent in communicating truths had been more in proportion to his talent in discovering them. He was Prussian Ambassador at Rome.

- F. Carsten Niebuhr, a celebrated traveller and writer on Arabia. His father had been a farmer. Both parents died when he was a child, and he had to work as a labourer, and was almost uneducated, till æt. 21. Thenceforward he zealously educated himself. Died æt. 82.
- [S.] Marcus, a high official in the Prussian civil service.
- Palgrave, Sir Francis; historian and antiquary, especially of the Anglo-Saxon period. Married a Dawson-Turner (*see* HOOKER in "SCIENCE").
- S. Francis; literature and art ("Golden Treasury").
- S. Giffard; orientalist and traveller in Arabia.
- Porson, Richard; eminent Greek scholar and critic. From childhood, his mother used to say, whatever Richard did, was done in a superior manner. He spun better yarn than his brothers or sisters, and yet he had always a book lying open before him while he was spinning. Before he could write, he had taught himself, from an old book, as far as the cube root in arithmetic. As he grew up his memory became stupendous. He had unwearied application, great acuteness, strong sound sense, a lively perception both of the beautiful and the ludicrous, and a most pure and inflexible sense of truth. He had great bodily strength; was often known to walk from Cambridge to London, a distance of fifty-two miles, to attend his club in the evening, not being able to afford the coach fare. Got drunk occasionally, as was not an infrequent custom in his day, but he ended by doing so habitually.
- F. A weaver and parish clerk, a man of excellent sense and great natural powers of arithmetic.
- f. A housemaid at the clergyman's, who read his books on the sly. He found her one day at Shakespeare, and discovered, to his amazement, that she had a sound knowledge of the book, and of very much else, so he helped her as he best could. She had a remarkable memory.
- B. Thomas. In the opinion of Dr. Davy, the then Master of Caius College, Cambridge, who was intimately acquainted

- with both brothers, he was fully the equal of Richard in scholastic ability. He kept a classical school, but died æt. 24.
- b. Had the wonderful Porson memory. She married and had children, but they were of no mark whatever.
- [B.] Henry; a good arithmetician, who had no inclination for literature. Died æt. 33.
- Roscoe, William; historian and poet ("Life of Lorenzo de Medici"); son of a market gardener, educated at a common school; placed with a bookseller, then at an attorney's office, where he taught himself. Began to be known æt. 30. Became a banker; founded the Royal Institution at Liverpool; was M.P. for that place. Died æt. 78.
- S. Henry; wrote his father's life. "Lives of Eminent Lawyers."
- [S.] Robert; was a lawyer; wrote the epic "Alfred."
- [S.] Thomas; wrote several poems and tales, and illustrated works of travel.
- Le Sage; novelist ("Gil Blas"); was an only son, and early an orphan. He became a handsome and engaging youth; he married at 26, and worked hard. His first success was the "Diable Boiteux," æt. 39. He was 67 when the last volume of "Gil Blas" appeared. He began to be deaf at 40, and at last his deafness became complete. He had three sons, as follow:—
- S. René-André (Montménil) was an abbé, but broke away from the Church and joined the stage, to his father's great grief. He was an excellent comedian. The father saw him act, and forgave him. He died young and suddenly.
- S. A canon. He was a jolly fellow, with whom Le Sage spent his last days. He enjoyed life, and loved theatricals, and would have made an excellent comedian.
- [S.] Became a bad actor, and died in obscurity.
- Scaliger, Julius Cæsar; scholar and natural philosopher (1484–1558, æt. 64); was of doubtful parentage. He served in the army till æt. 29, then studied theology, which he abandoned for medicine, and then began to learn Greek. He commenced his studies so late in life, that none of his works were published till æt. 47. He was one of the most extraordinary men of his age. He had a most tena-

scious memory and sound understanding, but was excessively irritable and vain, and made enemies. Scholars of subsequent ages have vied in panegyrising him, but his fame as a scholar and critic, though very great in his own days, was far eclipsed by that of his son Joseph.

S. Joseph Justus Scaliger. *See below.*

**Scaliger**, Joseph Justus; scholar and critic (1540–1609, æt. 69). Was well educated, and he read intensely on his own account. He was one of that constellation of great scholars who ornamented the University of Leyden at the end of the sixteenth century. He was wholly absorbed in study. He never married. Was irritable and vain, like his father. As a critic he is considered to have been pre-eminent, and there are very few scholars who can be compared with him.

F. Julius Cæsar Scaliger. *See above.*

**Schlegel**, August Wilhelm von; celebrated German scholar, critic, and poet; a translator of Shakespeare, and of Indian literature. At an early age he showed remarkable aptitude for languages. His fault, if any, was that of aiming too much at universality. He attached himself to Madame de Stael, and entirely abandoned himself to her intellectual influence. Died æt. 78. He and his brother have been called the “literary Dioscures” of their day. His grandfather was Councillor of the Court of Appeal of Meissen. He educated his children—the father and the uncles—carefully.

F. Jean Adolphe; preacher of repute, also writer of poems.

U. Jean Elie; poet, dramatist, and critic. “He is without exception the best dramatic author that Germany produced during the first half of the eighteenth century.” Died æt. 31, overworked.

U. Jean Henri; Danish Historiographer Royal. Resided in Copenhagen.

B. Friedrich Carl Wilhelm von Schlegel. *See below.*

**Schlegel**, Friedrich Carl Wilhelm von; historian, philosopher, and philologist. Was not precocious as a child, but became strongly drawn to literature when a youth. He lectured on the philosophy of history and language, edited, wrote poems, and at last became a diplomatic official

under Metternich, who was his constant patron. Died æt. 57.

F. U. U. As above.

B. August Wilhelm von Schlegel. *See above.*

**Seneca**, Lucius Annæus; Roman philosopher; educated for rhetoric, but his taste rebelled against it, and he devoted himself to philosophy. His noble sentiments and grand stoicism have greatly influenced even the Christian world, for Seneca was formerly much read and admired. He amassed an immense fortune, no one knows how, but it is suspected by equivocal means. He was the tutor of Nero, and naturally has not acquired much credit by his pupil, who put him to death æt. 63.

F. Marcus Annæus Seneca; rhetorician and author. He was a man of prodigious memory; he could repeat two thousand words in the order he heard them. Married a Spanish lady.

B. Marcus Novatus, who took the name Junius Gallio, and became proconsul of Achaia. It was before his tribunal that St. Paul was brought, on the accusation of introducing innovations in religious matters. Eusebius describes him as a distinguished rhetorician, and his brother calls him the most tolerant of men.

N. Lucanus Marcus Annæus (Lucan), the poet. His “Pharsalia” is the only one of his works that has reached us. His father, the brother of Seneca, married the daughter of Lucanus, an eminent orator, from whom the son took his name.

**Sévigné**, Marquise de (born Marie de Rabutin Chantal); authoress of charming letters. She was unsurpassed, perhaps unequalled, as a letter-writer. Her father was killed in battle when she was an infant, her mother died when she was æt. 6. She was an only child. Married, not happily, to a profligate man, who was killed in a duel on account of another lady. She wrote well before her widowhood, but not much; then she retired from the world to educate her children, and reappeared æt. 27, when she shone in society. Society improved, and did not spoil her. Her daughter married the Lieutenant-Governor of Provence, and it was to her that the famous

letters were written. She had a joyous nature, beauty, grace, and wit; nothing concealed; all open as day. Even while living, her letters were celebrated in the Court and in society; they were handed about and read with infinite pleasure.

- S. Marquis de Sévigné; a man of much ability and courage, who ended a restless and somewhat dissipated life in the practice of devotion, under the direction of ecclesiastics. He had not sufficient perseverance to succeed in anything.
- US. Bussy-Rambutin; a very excellent soldier, adventurous, rash, and somewhat dissipated. Would certainly have been made Marshal of France but for his ill-natured, caustic personalities, which led to his exile, and loss of all hope of advancement. He was an excellent letter-writer. He was really a man of great literary power, who improved the French language.

There was a great deal more of sporadic talent in the family of Madame de Sévigné, but it never elsewhere achieved a full success.

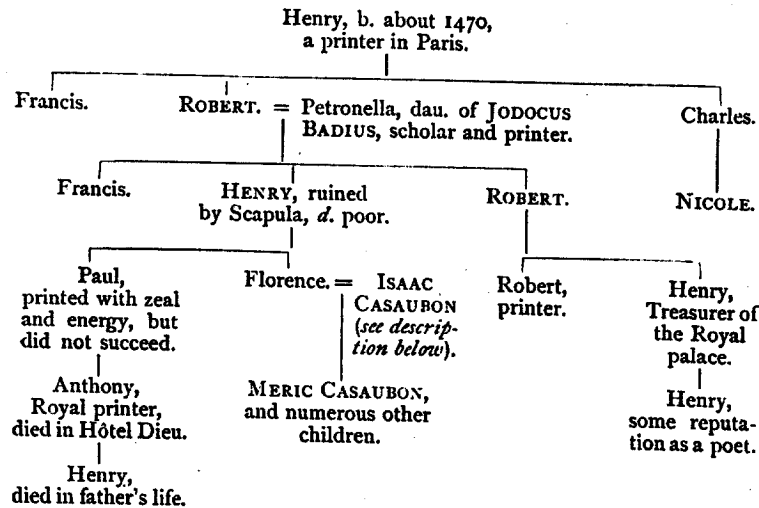
- Stael, Anne Germaine de; one of the most distinguished writers of her age. She was an only child. When quite young, she interested herself vastly in the philosophy and politics talked at her father's table. Then she overworked herself, æt. 15, partly urged on in her studies by her mother. After a serious illness she became quite altered, and was no longer a pedantic child, but full of *abandon* and charm. She married twice, and had three children.
- G. Charles Frederick Necker, a German legal and political writer, who settled in Geneva, where a chair of law was instituted for him.
- F. Jacques Necker, the celebrated French statesman and finance minister of Louis XVI. Had a strong natural bias for literature; æt. 18, showed remarkable aptitude for business; was intensely fond of his daughter, and she of him.
- U. Louis Necker, Professor of Mathematics at Geneva. He began by banking in Paris, and had much success in his speculations, both there and afterwards at Marseilles, but the troubled state of France determined him to return to Geneva.
- f. Susanna Curchod; Gibbon had wished to marry her. She

was a precocious child, singularly well read, a distinguished wit, but pedantic. She was a vigorous Calvinist. It is a wonder she did not stifle her daughter's wit.

- US. Jacques Necker, son of Louis, Professor of Botany at Geneva; married a daughter of De Saussure the geologist.
- UP. Louis Albert, son of Jacques and grandson of De Saussure, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in Geneva. (See a long memoir of him, by Dr. James David Forbes, in an Address to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1863.)
- Stephen, Right Hon. Sir James; historian ("Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography"); Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.
- F. John Stephen, Master in Chancery; a leading slave abolitionist.
- B. Henry John Stephen, eminent legal writer ("Stephen on Pleading").
- [B.] Sir George, barrister, successful novelist ("Adventures of an Attorney in search of Practice").
- S. FitzJames Stephen, Q.C., author of "Criminal Law;" large contributor to periodical literature.
- S. Rev. Leslie Stephen, also a well-known contributor to periodical literature; mountaineer, president of the Alpine Club.
- Stephens, Robert (or Etienne), was the first eminent member of a family of the most illustrious scholars and printers that has ever appeared. It must be recollected that in the early days of printing, all printers were scholars. Robert was an extraordinary scholar, exceedingly precocious, considered by his contemporaries greater than any other scholar. He printed the Bible in many forms, was persecuted, and driven to Geneva. Married Petronella (*see below*).
- B. Charles, a sound classic, but chiefly attached to physical science, medicine, and natural history.
- S. Henry. *See below*.
- S. Robert (2); was worthy of his father in his activity and in the accuracy of his editions.
- N. Nicole, no less celebrated for her beauty than for her talents and accomplishments.
- Stephens, Henry (or Etienne), the greatest of the whole family. He was exceedingly precocious. He invested a large part of his fortune in costly preparations for his

Greek Lexicon, which one of his *employés*, Scapula, pirated from him in the form of an abridgment. Through this piece of roguery Stephens became greatly embarrassed, and died poor, but Scapula made a fortune.

- F. Robert. *See above.*
- g. Jodocus Badius, celebrated scholar and printer.
- f. Petronella, a woman of great talents and literary accomplishments.
- B. Robert (2). *See above.*
- Us. Nicole. *See above.*



ISAAC CASAUBON, whose name appears in the above list, was a learned Swiss divine and critic; professor of Greek at Geneva æt. 23, and subsequently at Paris. He passed the last years of his life in England, where he was highly esteemed, and was made Prebend of Westminster and was highly pensioned by James I.

p. MERIC CASAUBON, his son, was equally eminent, but seems to have shrunk from public service. He was in vain solicited by Cromwell to write the history of the war, and by Christina, Queen of Sweden, to superintend the universities in her kingdom.

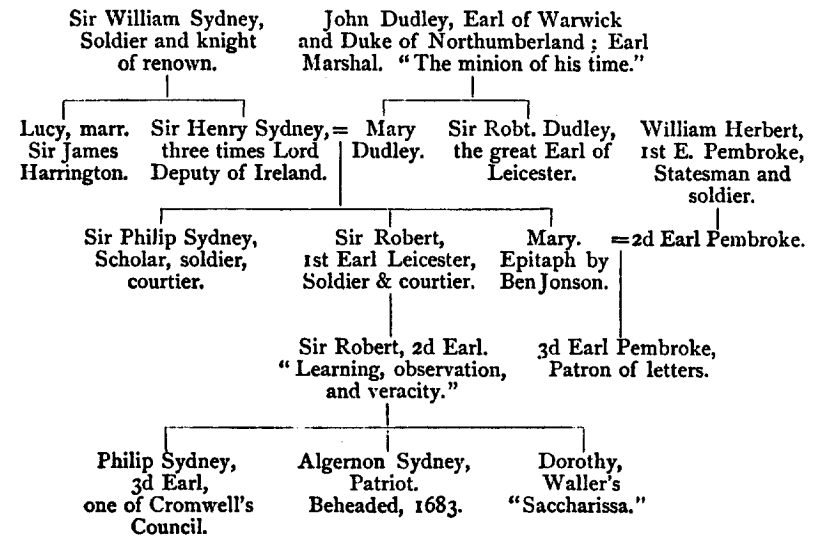
Swift, Jonathan, D.D.; Dean of St. Patrick's; satirist, politician. Was tall, muscular, and well-made; had attacks of giddiness all his life. Educated by help of his uncles, at Trinity

College, Dublin, where he was idle. Then he became secretary to Sir Wm. Temple, who had married a relation of his mother, and began to work seriously æt. 21. Lost his mind æt. 69, d. æt. 78 of water on the brain.

Several of the Swift family, in some distant degrees, have had abilities. Thus—

- GN. Dryden the poet.
- UP. Deane Swift, biographer of Dean Swift.
- UPS. Theophilus Swift, son of above; political writer.

Sydney, Sir Philip; scholar, soldier, and courtier. "A gentleman finished and complete, in whom mildness was associated with courage, erudition modified by refinement, and courtliness dignified by truth." Was grave as a boy. He left Cambridge æt. 18 with a high reputation, and at once became a courtier, and a very successful one, owing to his accomplishments and figure. His "Arcadia" is a work of rare genius, though cast in an unfortunate mould. It had an immense reputation in its day. He was killed in battle æt. 32, and was mourned in England by a general mourning,—the first, it is believed, of the kind in this country. (See also the genealogical tree under MONTAGU, in "JUDGES," p. 97.)



**Sydney**, Sir Philip, *continued*—

- F. Sir Henry Sydney, a man of great parts, much considered by both Mary and Elizabeth; was three times Lord Deputy of Ireland, and governed wisely.
- [G.] Sir William Sydney, a soldier and knight of some renown in the time of Henry VIII.
- g. John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, "the minion of his time;" Earl-Marshal of England, and the most powerful of subjects; attainted and beheaded 1553.
- u. Sir Robert Dudley, the great Earl of Leicester, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth.
- uS. Sir Robert (son of the great Earl of Leicester, but not enjoying the title), was "a complete gentleman in all suitable employments, an exact seaman, an excellent architect, mathematician, physician, chemist, and what not. . . . A handsome personable man, . . . noted for . . . tilting, and for his being the first of all that taught a dog to sit, in order to catch partridges." (Anthony Wood, as quoted in Burke's "Extinct Peerages.")
- z. Mary, Countess of Pembroke; was of congenial tastes and qualities with her brother, who dedicated his "Arcadia" to her. Was the subject of Ben Jonson's well-known epitaph:
- "Underneath this sable hearse  
Lies the subject of all verse,  
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother.  
Death, ere thou hast slain another  
Wise and fair and good as she,  
Time shall throw a dart at thee."
- n. 3d Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of Oxford; a scholar, poet, and patron of learned men.
- [B.] Sir Robert Sydney, created Earl of Leicester. (There almost seems a fatality attached to this title, judging from the number of times it has been re-created; no less than six different families have held it and become extinct.) He was a soldier of some renown.
- P. Sir Robert Sydney, 2d Earl of Leicester; a man of great learning, observation, and veracity.
- PS. Algernon Sydney, the patriot, beheaded 1683. He had great natural ability, but was too rough and boisterous to

bear contradiction. He studied the history of government in all its branches, and had an intimate knowledge of men and their tempers. Was of extraordinary courage and obstinacy.

[Ps.] Dorothy, Waller's "Saccharissa."

Up. Sir Henry Montagu, 1st Earl of Manchester, Ch. Just. King's Bench. See MONTAGU (in JUDGES) for this most remarkable family, whose high qualities appear to have been mainly derived through an infusion of the Sydney blood, inasmuch as of the vast number of the other descendants of the first Ch. Just. Montagu in Henry VIII.'s reign, no line was distinguished except this that had mixed its blood with that of the Sydneys.

3 UpS. Baron Kimbolton; Walter Montagu, Abbot of Pontoise; and the 1st Earl Sandwich, the great admiral.

8 UpP. 1st Duke of Montagu; William Montagu, Ch. Baron Exchequer; Charles Montagu, 1st E. of Halifax; Francis North, 1st Lord Guilford, Lord Chancellor; and his three brothers; Charles Hatton, "the incomparable."

Still more could be said, but I refer the reader to the Montagu genealogy.

**Taylor**s of Norwich. This family—Mrs. Austen being the most eminent among its deceased members—contains a large number of well-known names. The Martineau section also includes a large amount of diffused ability, much more than would be supposed from the scanty records in the annexed diagram. Many of its members have attained distinction in the law, in the arts, and in the army. The Nonconformist element runs strong, in the blood of the Martineaus and Taylors.

(1) (*See pedigree on next page.*) The five sons were—

John and Philip Taylor, both of them men of science. Richard, editor of the "Diversions of Purley" and of the *Philosophical Magazine*.

Edward, Gresham Professor of Music.

Arthur, F.S.A., author of "The Glory of Regality."

(2) The three grandsons are—

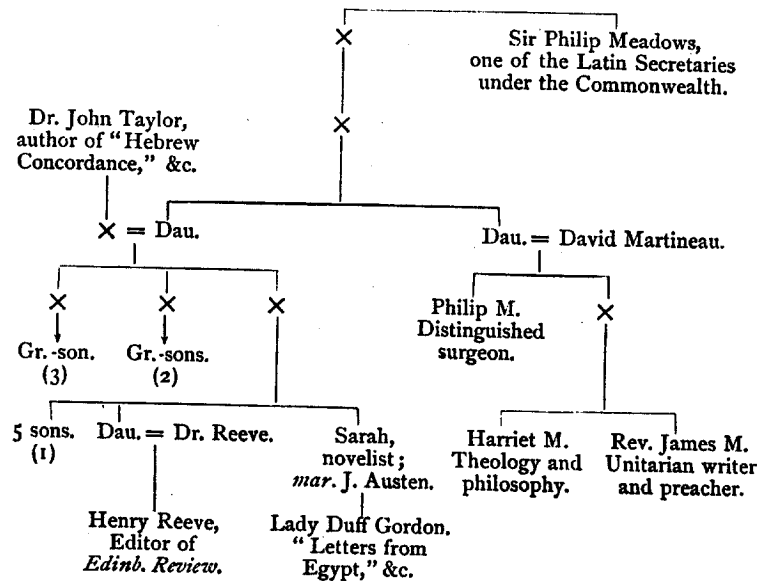
Edgar Taylor, an accomplished writer on legal subjects, and translator of Grimm's "Popular Tales."

Emily, a pleasing poetess.

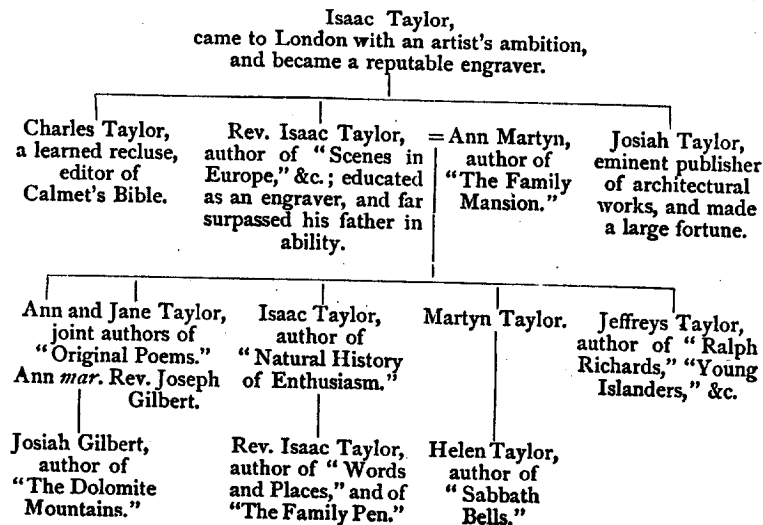
Taylors of Norwich, *continued*—

Richard, geologist, author of "Statistics of Coal."

(3) Colonel Meadows Taylor, writer on Indian affairs.



Taylors of Ongar. This family is remarkable from the universality with which its members have been pervaded with



a restless literary talent, evangelical disposition, and an artistic taste. The type seems to be a very decided one, and to be accompanied with constitutional vigour; thus Mrs. Gilbert died a short time since at the advanced age of 84. None of its members have attained the highest rank among authors, but several are considerably above the average. The accompanying genealogical tree, taken from "The Family Pen," by the Rev. I. Taylor, explains their relationships.

I should add that Mr. Tom Taylor, dramatic author, &c., is not a relation of either of these families.

Trollope, Mrs. Frances; novelist of considerable power.

[F.] Rev. — Miller, an able man.

S. Anthony Trollope, eminent novelist.

S. Thomas Adolphus Trollope, miscellaneous writer.