habit was aggravated by the loss of his only ſon, a very promising young gentleman, who died of a conſumption but a ſhort time before the Biſhop, who himſelf resigned to fate in the 81st year of his age. A neat marble monument has been erected to him in the cathedral of Gloucester, with this inſcription —

To the Memory of William Warburton, D. D.

For more than 19 Years Biſhop of this See;

A Prelate

Of the most ſublime Genius, and exquisite Learning.

Both which Talents

He employed, through a long Life,

In the Support

Of what he firmly believed,

The Christian Religion ;

And

Of what he esteemed the bed Establishment of it,

The Church of England.

He was born at Newark upon Trent,

Dec. 24. 1698.

Was conſecrated Bishop of Gloucester,

Jan. 20. 1760.

Died at his Palace, in this City,

June 7. 1779.

And was buried near this Place.

WA RD (Dr Seth), an Engliſh prelate, chiefly famous for his knowledge in mathematics and astronomy, was born at Buntingford in Hertfordshire, about the year 1617. He was admitted of Sidney college, Cambridge, where he applied with great vigour to his studies, particularly to the mathematics, and was choſen fellow of his college. He was involved not a little in the consequences of the civil war, but ſoon after the Restoration obtained the bishopric of Exeter; in 1667, he was tranſlated to Salisbury ; and in 1671 was made chancel­lor of the order of the garter ; he was the first Protestant biſhop that enjoyed that honour, and he procured it to be annexed to the see of Salisbury. Bishop Ward was one of thoſe unhappy perſons who have the misfortune to ſurvive their senſes. which happened in conſequence of a fever ill cured ; he lived to the Revolution, without knowing any thing of the matter, and died in 1690. He was the author of several Latin works in mathematics and astronomy, which were thought excellent in their day ; but their uſe has been ſuperſeded by later diſcoveries and the Newtonian philosophy.

Ward (Dr John), was the ſon of a diſſenting minister, and born at London in 1679. He for ſome years kept a ſchool in Tenter-alley, Moorfields; but rendered himſelf so eminent in the study of antiquity, that in 1720 he was choſen professor of rhetoric in Gresham college : in 1723, du­ring the preſidency of Sir Isaac Newton, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1752 one of the vice presidents, in which office he was continued to his death. He was elected one of the trustees of the Britiſh Museum in 1753, and died at Greſham college in 1708. The work for which he is best known, is his Lives of the Professors of Greſham College ; which is a considerable ad­dition to the history of learning in our country. His Lec­tures on Oratory were publiſhed after his death, in two vo­lumes 8vo.

Ward, is variously uſed in our old books: a ward in London is a district or division of the city, committed to the special charge of one of the aldermen ; and in London there are 26 wards, according to the number of the mayor and aldermen, of which every one has his ward for his proper guard and juriſdiction. A forest is divided into wards ; and a prison is called a *ward.* Lastly, the heir of the king’s tenant, that held *in capite,* was termed a *ward* du­ring his nonage ; but this wardship is taken away by the ſtatute 12 Car. II. c. 24.

*WARD-Holding,* in Scots law. See Law, N⁰ clxv. 1. and clxvi. 3.

*Ward-Hook,* or *Wadd-hook,* in gunnery, a rod or staff, with an iron end turned ſerpentwiſe, or like a ſcrew, to draw the wadding out of a gun when it is to be unloaded.

WARDEN, or Guardian, one who has the charge or keeping of any perſon, or thing, by office. Such is the warden of the Fleet, the keeper of the Fleet priſon ; who has the charge of the priſoners there, eſpecially ſuch as are committed from the court of chancery for contempt.

WARDHUYS, a port of Norwegian Lapland, 120 miles south-east of the North Cape. E. Long. 31. 12. N. Lat. 7 .23

WARDMOTE, in London, is a court ſo called, which is kept in every ward of the city ; anſwering to the *curiata comitia* of Rome.

WARDROBE, a closet or little room adjoining to a bed-chamber, ſerving to dilpoſe and keep a person’s appa­rel in ; or for a servant to lodge in, to be at hand to wait, &c.

Wardrobe, in a prince’s court, is an apartment wherein his robes, wearing apparel, and other necessaries, are prefer­red under the care and direction of proper officers.

In Britain, the *Master or Keeper of the Great Wardrobe* was an officer of great antiquity and dignity. High pri­vileges and immunities were conferred on him by king Hen­ry VI. which were confirmed by his successors ; and king James I. not only enlarged them, but ordained that this of­fice ſhould be a corporation or body politic for ever.

It was the duty of this office to provide robes for the co­ronations, marriages, and funerals of the royal family ; to furniſh the court with hangings, cloths of state, carpets, beds, and other necessaries ; to ſurniſh houſes for ambassadors at their first arrival; cloths of state, and other furni­ture, for the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and all his majesty’s ambassadors abroad@@; to provide all robes for foreign knights of the garter, robes for the knights of the garter at home ; robes and all other furniture for the officers of the garter ; coats for kings, heralds, and purſuivants at arms ; robes for the lords of the treaſury, and chancellor of the exchequer, &c. lively for the lord chamberlain, grooms of his majesty’s privy chamber, officers of his majesty’s robes ; for the two chief justices, for all the barons of the exchequer, and ſeveral officers of theſe courts ; all liveries for his majesty’s ſervants, as yeoman of the guard, and wardens of the Tower, trum­peters, kettle-drummers, drummers, and fifes ; the messengers, and all belonging to the stables, as coachmen, footmen, littermen, poftilions, and grooms, &c. all the king’s coaches, chariots, harnesses, ſaddles, bits; bridles, &c. the king’s wa­ter-men, game-keepers, &c. alſo furniture for the royal yachts, and all rich embroidered tilts, and other furniture for the barges.

Besides the master or keeper of the wardrobe, who had a ſalary of L. 2000, there was his deputy, who had L. 150, and comptroller and a patent clerk, each of whom has a ſalary of L. 300. Besides many other inferior officers and ſervants, who were all ſworn ſervants to the king.

There was likewiſe a removing wardrope, who had its own ſet of officers, and Handing wardrobe-keepers at St James’s, Windſor Castle, Hampton Court, Kensington, and Somerſet Houſe : but the whole of the wardrobe establiſhment was abolished by act of Parliament in 1782, and the duty of it in future to be done by the lord chamberlain.

WARDSHIP, in chivalry, one of the incidents of te­-

@@@[mu] Beatson's Political Index, vol. ii.