1678. His Lives were afterwards collected together, and in this form have repeatedly been printed. An edition, containing an account of the author, together with an­notations, was published by Dr Zouch. York, 1796, 4to. The work, thus illustrated, reached a third impression. York, 1817, 2 vols. 8vo. These specimens of circumstan­tial biography are rendered very interesting by the native kindness of the author’s disposition, and by the garrulous simplicity of his narrative. In 1680 he published, but without his name, “ Love and Truth : two modest and peaceable Letters, concerning the Distempers of the pre­sent Times : written from a quiet and conformable Citi­zen of London, to two busie and factious Shopkeepers in Coventry.” Lond. 1680, 4to. This tract was reprinted in Dr Zouch’s edition of the Lives. At the age of ninety, he edited “ Thealma and Clearchus ; a Pastoral History in smooth and easie verse : written long since by John Chalk­hill, Esqr. an acquaintant and friend of Edmund Spencer.” Lend. 1683, 8vo. As to the author, he states “ that he was in his time a man generally known, and as well be­loved ; for he was humble, and obliging in his behaviour, a gentleman, a scholar, very innocent and prudent ; and in­deed his whole life was useful, quiet, and virtuous.” Of this poem there is a recent edition. Chiswick, 1820, 12mo. The name of Chalkhill is otherwise so entirely unknown, that Mr Singer, who published this edition, is inclined to doubt whether the poem may not have been a youthful produc­tion of its first editor. Having attained to a healthful and happy old age, he died on the l5th of December 1683, at Winchester, in the prebendal house of his son-in-law Dr Hawkins, and was interred in the cathedral of that city. His wife died in 1662. Their son Isaac Walton having been educated at Oxford, became rector of Polshot, and canon residentiary of Salisbury. He died unmarried, in the year 1716. His only sister Anne was married to William Hawkins, rector of Droxford, and prebendary of Winchester. Their only son, William Hawkins, was the author of a well- known “ Treatise of the Pleas of the Crown.” (x.)

Walton, *Bryan,* a very eminent biblical scholar, was born in the year 1600, at Seymour in the district of Cleve­land in Yorkshire. He is said to have been admitted a sizar of Magdalene College, Cambridge, in the month of July 1616. In 1618 he became a sizar of Peter House. He took the degree of A. B. in 1619, and that of A. Μ. in 1623. He left the university for a curacy and the mastership of a school in Suffolk. He next removed to the metropolis, as an assistant at the church of Allhal­lows, Bread-street; and in 1626 he was collated to the rectory of St Martin’s Orgar. On the 15th of January 1635-6, he was instituted to the rectories of St Giles-in- the-Fields, and of Sandon in Essex. The former he does not appear to have retained. About this time, he is sup­posed to have been chaplain to the king, and to have been collated to a prebend of St Paul’s. In 1639 he took the degree of D. D. at Cambridge ; and in the public act, he maintained a thesis against the infallibility of the pope. His wife, Anne Claxton, died in the course of the follow­ing year.

Dr Walton was involved in the troubles which ensued ; and in 1641 he is supposed to have been dispossessed of both his rectories. Towards the close of the year 1642 he was ordered into custody as a delinquent. Like many other members of his order, he afterwards sought a place of re­fuge at Oxford ; and on the 12th of August 1645 he was incorporated doctor of divinity. Here, among the learned fugitives, he met with Dr Fuller, dean of Ely, whose daugh­ter Jane became his second wife. On his return to Lon­don, he resided in the house of his father-in-law. Undis­mayed by the change of his circumstances, he planned and executed one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, lite­rary enterprise of which bis country can boast. This was the famous Polyglott Bible, of which the plan appears to have been brought to considerable maturity in the year' 1652. The design was approved by the Council of State, who exempted from duty all the paper to be employed in the edition ; and to the credit of the age it must be record­ed, that in the month of May 1653 subscriptions bad been obtained to the amount of L.9000. Dr Walton had va­rious coadjutors, but the very laborious task of editorship devolved upon himself. As a precursor, he published “ In­troductio ad Lectionem Linguarum Orientalium." Lond.

1654, 8vo. This introduction was reprinted at London in

1655. The great work itself was completed in the space of about four years, and made its appearance under the title of *Biblia Sacra Polyglotta,* &c. Lond. 1657, 6 tom. fol. In this edition, nine languages are employed, but not a single book is printed in so many. The four evangelists are in six, the other books of the New Testament only in five, and those of Judith and the Maccabees only in three. The Prolegomena have been repeatedly printed in a separate form, and are allowed by the most competent judges to be a work of great erudition, as well as of great value. The last edition is that of Wrangham, published at Cambridge in 1825, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Among those who assisted Walton in his very arduous undertaking, we must first of all mention the venerable Archbishop Usher, who not only aided and directed him by his counsel, but likewise furnished him with a collation of sixteen manuscripts. His learning was so variegated and so profound, that it was of no small importance for the edi­tor to have access to him on all occasions of doubt and difficulty. Another able coadjutor was Dr Lightfoot, and a third was Dr Pocock. The services of Abraham Whee­lock, Patrick Young, Dudley Loftus, Herbert Thorndike, Thomas Hyde, Thomas Greaves, and several other indi­viduals, are likewise commemorated. Selden, who posses­sed a great fund of oriental learning, was a zealous pro­moter of the design ; and he joined with Usher in signing a recommendation, which was printed with the prospectus. He was one of those to be consulted in the progress of the work, and his valuable library was open to the editor.

One fellow-labourer, Edmund Castell, demands a more particular notice. He not only rendered important assist­ance to Walton, but likewise compiled a most learned and elaborate work, which is always regarded as a necessary ac­companiment of the Polyglott. It was published under the title of “ Lexicon Heptaglotton, Hebraicum, Chaldaicum, Syriacum, Samaritanum, Æthiopicum, Arabicum, conjunc­tion ; et Persicum separation,” &c. Lond. 1669, 2 tom. fol. This Lexicon is a work of stupendous labour ; and, accord­ing to Dr Clarke, it “ is probably the greatest and most perfect work of the kind ever performed by human indus­try and learning.” He was aided by Dr Lightfoot, and by some other orientalists, one of whom was Beveridge, and another Golius. In the preparation of this work, and in labouring at the Polyglott, Dr Castell spent seventeen years, and generally sixteen or eighteen hours a day. In the progress of his work, he maintained in his own house seven Englishmen, and seven foreigners, in the capacity of copyists. He spent the large sum of L.12,000, and con­tracted debt to the amount of L.1800; and the recommen­dations of the king and the archbishop of Canterbury only procured him contributions to the amount of L.700. “ Though I perish,” said this learned and excellent person, “ it comforts me not a little to see how holy writ flourishes.” He was not however left to perish. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1685, he was professor of Arabic in the university of Cambridge, prebendary of Canterbury, rector of Higham Gobion in Bedfordshire, and chaplain in ordinary to his majesty.

Dr Walton’s next publication bears the title of“ Disser­tatio, in qua de Linguis Orientalibus, Hebraica, Chaldaica,