Richard Price, a man eminently qualified for the undertak­ing. Lond. 1824, 4 vols. 8vo. His preface, extending to 113 pages, is very able and elaborate ; and the same remark is applicable to many of his annotations. Warton’s tran­scripts from old manuscripts having too frequently been hasty and inaccurate, many of his errors are corrected by the editor. This edition, with additional notes by Sir Frederic Madden and other antiquaries, was reprinted in three volumes in the year 1840.

During the progress of his great work, he published a collection of his Poems. Lond. 1777, 8vo. A second edi­tion appeared in 1778, a third in 1779, a fourth in 1789, and a fifth in 1791. This was followed by a more complete edition of “ The Poetical Works of the late Thomas War­ton, B. D.” Oxford, 1802, 2 vols. 8vo. The editor, Dr Mant, now bishop of Down, has accompanied it with me­moirs of his life and writings, and with notes critical and explanatory. His Poems are reprinted in the great col­lections of Dr Anderson and Mr Chalmers.

Warton took some share in the famous controversy re­specting the poems produced by Chatterton. He published “ An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley ; in which the Arguments of the Dean of Exeter and Mr Bryant are examined.” Lond. 1782,8vo. His opinion, it may easily be supposed, coincided with that of Tyrwhitt. He had now formed the plan of preparing a history of the county of Oxford. As a specimen, he had printed for the inspection of his friends, twenty copies of the History of the Parish of Kiddington ; and an edition of it was after­wards published. Lond. 1783, 4to. In 1782 he was pre­sented by his college to the donative of Hill Farrance in Somersetshire. In 1785 he was elected Camden professor of ancient history, on the resignation of Dr Scott, afterwards Lord Stowell. He had been a candidate for the same office in 1768, when one Vivian was preferred. On the fifth of May 1786, he read an inaugural lecture, written in his usual 3tyle of terse Latinity ; but this seems to have been the full extent of his labours in his new department In the course of the year 1785, he had succeeded Whitehead in the office of poet laureate ; an office which, till a very re­cent period, continued to be held by a tenure sufficiently abject. The barbaric exaction to which the laureate was so long subjected, is not very creditable to the taste of the first three sovereigns of the Hanoverian dynasty. Soon after his appointment, Warton was treated with some de­gree of witty freedom, in a publication entitled “ Probation­ary Odes for the Laureateship.” But he had too much good nature to be easily annoyed ; and, as his brother has stated, “ he always heartily joined in the laugh, and applauded the exquisite wit and humour that appeared in many of these original satires.”

The last of his literary labours was an edition of “ Poems upon several occasions, English, Italian, and Latin, with Translations, by John Milton : viz. Lycidas, L’Allegro, &c. With notes, critical and explanatory.” Lond. 1785, 8vo. A second edition, with many alterations and large addi­tions, was published in 1791. One of these editions is an appendix containing “ Remarks on the Greek Verses of Milton,” by Dr Burney. It was the design of the editor to publish a second volume, comprehending Paradise Regain­ed and Samson Agonistes. The notes exhibit a great variety of illustration, drawn from ancient as well as modern literature ; but they are not unfrequently disfigured by the pitiful prejudices of a mere high-churchman. Dr Mant observes that “ he has in one or two instances been guilty of an oversight, of which a remarkable example occurs in the note on the twenty-second verse of *Mansus,* where he attributes the life of Homer to Plutarch instead of Hero­dotus, and describes Mycale as a mountain in Bœotia in­stead of Asia Minor.” The bishop evidently was not aware that there is one life of Homer ascribed to Plutarch and another to Herodotus. In the other part of his criticism he is more accurate; and Warton was apparently led into this small error by recollecting a passage of Ovid, where Mycale is grouped with a mountain of Bœotia:

Et Mycale, natusque ad sacra Cithæron.

He had now approached the termination of his distin­guished career. Till he reached his sixty-second year, he had continued to enjoy vigorous and uninterrupted health. Having then been seized with the gout, he repaired to Bath, where he persuaded himself that a favourable change had taken place ; but on his return to Oxford, his appearance did not convey the same impression to his friends. On the 20th of May 1790, he passed the evening in the common room of the college, and for some time was more cheerful than usual ; but between ten and eleven o’clock, when only two of the fellows remained with him, he was suddenly af­fected with paralysis. He continued speechless, and only survived till two o’clock on the following day. His remains were deposited in the college-chapel, with the highest aca­demical honours ; the ceremony being attended not only by the members of his own college, but likewise by the vice-chancellor, heads of houses, and proctors.

The personal character of Thomas Warton presented many amiable aspects. In his manners, he was remarkably simple and unassuming. In the company of strangers, parti­cularly those of a literary class, he was inclined to be shy and reserved ; but, within the circle of his friends, his conversa­tion was easy and gay, enriched with anecdote, enlivened with humour, besprinkled with puns, and sparkling with wit. His temper is described as habitually calm, his disposition as gentle, friendly, and forgiving. “ His resentments, where he could be supposed to have any, were expressed rather in the language of jocularity than anger.” Of Rit- son’s foul and unprovoked abuse, he only expressed his sense by calling him a black-letter dog. If he had possessed as much worldly wisdom as many of his brethren, he might probably have attained to much higher preferment in the church ; but, apparently contented with his moderate pro­vision, he continued to lead a tranquil and studious life, little infested with the cares of this world, and alike free from envy and ambition.

As a writer he has displayed varied excellence. He was an accurate as well as an elegant classical scholar ; and to his masterly knowledge of English literature he added an extensive acquaintance with the polite literature of France and Italy. He was no mean poet, nor are his Latin inferior to his English verses. As a classical critic, he is advanta­geously known by his edition of Theocritus. Most of his publications are replete with variegated learning ; but the great foundation of his fame is the History of English Poetry, a work which in its own department is unrivalled in English literature. (x.)

WARWICK, a borough and market town, the capital of the county of that name. It is within the hundred of King- ton, and stands on the bank of the river Avon, seven miles from Stratford and ninety-one from London. It is a well- built and regular town. The county-hall is a fine structure, as is also the county gaol. It had once six parish churches, now reduced to two, St Mary’s and St Nicholas. The for­mer is a noble Gothic building, with several grand monu­ments to members of the noble family who derived their title from the town. The latter church is chiefly distinguished by its lofty tower and musical ring of bells. The most remark­able object connected with this place is the castle, the ancient and magnificent residence of the earl of Warwick, with its gar­dens, waterfall, bridge, collection of paintings, and other ob­jects of attraction. As one of the most prominent residences of the English nobility, and one most connected with his­torical recollections, it is much visited, and is deserving of a more elaborate description than the limits of our work