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The Life of Mrs Godolphin

John Evelyn (1620–1706), a founder member of the Royal Society, was a horticulturalist and author, best remembered for his diaries. Throughout his prolific writings he exhibits a strong distaste for the corruption of life at court. The beautiful and pious Margaret Godolphin (1652–78), a courtier more than thirty years Evelyn's junior, with whom he struck up an intense friendship in 1672, was maid of honour in the household of Queen Catherine, wife of King Charles II. To Evelyn she represented the antithesis of the corruption he despised. Written as 'a record of her perfections' following her death in childbirth, this hagiographic biography reflects the extent of Evelyn's devotion. Left among his unrevised manuscripts, it was not published until 1847, nearly two centuries after its composition. Edited by the bishop and orator Samuel Wilberforce (1805–73), the work includes helpful notes and genealogical tables that elucidate the text.



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The Life of Mrs Godolphin

JOHN EVELYN
EDITED BY
SAMUEL WILBERFORCE





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Mrs Godolp Ein Thom an Original Paintingun the Collection at Wootton

LONDON, WILLIAM PICKERING, 1847.



THE LIFE OF MRS. GODOLPHIN BY JOHN EVELYN

OF WOOTTON ESQ.



Now first published and
Edited by SAMUEL Lord Bishop of Oxford
Chancellor of the Most Noble
Order of the Garter



LONDON WILLIAM PICKERING 1847





To His Grace

EDWARD,

Lord Archbishop of York, Lord High Almoner, &c.

My Lord Archbishop,

YOUR Grace will, I trust, allow me to inscribe the following pages to you.

Your unmerited kindness, shown to me on many other occasions, entrusted them to me for publication; and I well know that whilst your Grace has felt that the light of such an example as they exhibit ought not to be concealed, you rejoice to know that



vi	Dedication.
	that you have lived to see a British
	Court which in purity of morals and
	domestic virtue affords the most blessed
	contrast to those evil days through
	which Margaret Godolphin was en-
	abled to live in the brightness of a
	godly purity, and to die in peace.
	I have the honour to be,
	Your Grace's obliged and
	affectionate
	S. Oxon:
	Cuddesdon Palace,
	Feb. 1847.





Introduction.

HE following Memoir was drawn up by the ac-complished John Evelyn,

of Wootton, and intended by him for publication; but it never received his final corrections. In a manuscript paper of memoranda left at Wootton in Mr. Evelyn's hand-writing, its title occurs in a list of "Things I would write out faire and reform if I had the leifure." In his family, the MS. has remained until the present time, having passed into the hands of Mr. Evelyn's

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	Evelyn's great - great - grandson,* His Grace the Honourable Edward Venables-Vernon Harcourt, Lord Archbishop of York, by whom it has been entrusted for publication to the care of the present Editor. The MS. which is written with extraordinary care and neatness, and apparently in Mr. Evelyn's own hand-writing, has been print- ed almost as it stands. The ori- ginal spelling, which is not uni- form throughout the volume, has been preserved wherever its strangeness did not throw some obscurity over the meaning of the passage. A few words which here and there were needful to com- plete the sense have been conjec- turally inserted, but always in
	* See Table V. p. 265. The



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The text is illustrated by two genealogical tables, a short sketch of the life of Sir George Blagge, and a valuable body of illustrative notes, which the Editor owes to the accurate and well-furnished pen of John Holmes, Esq. of the British Museum, who has kindly contributed them to this volume.

From the genealogical table it will be seen, that Mrs. Godolphin sprang from an ancient and honourable house, and that her blood still slows in the veins of some of the most illustrious of the nobility of England. Her husband, who rose to the highest honours of the state, was early left a widower, and, surviving his wife thirty-sour years, never remarried. He transmitted to Francis, their only child, the earldom of Godolphin. This Francis,



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Francis, 2nd Earl of Godolphin, married Henrietta Churchill, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Duke of Marlborough, to whom in her own right passed the dukedom of Marlborough. By the death without iffue of William Godolphin, first, Viscount Rialton, and afterwards, Marquis of Blandford,—their only fon who attained to manhood,—the honours of the house of Marlborough passed to the family of Spencer from the descendants of Margaret Godol-By the marriage of Mary the heiress of the 2nd Lord Godolphin to Thomas the 4th Duke of Leeds, her name and blood passed into the succession of that illustrious house.

But it was not for gentle defcent or noble alliance that Margaret



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garet Godolphin was the most remarkable or best deserves remembrance. Rather did she add distinction to an ancient line, and transmit to all her posterity that memory of her virtues and inheritance of good deeds without which titles and hereditary rank are but splendid contradictions and conspicuous blemishes.

Her lot was cast in the darkest age of England's morals; she lived in a court where flourished in their rankest luxuriance all the vice and littleness, which the envy of detractors without, has ever loved to impute—and at times, thank God, with such utter false-hood—to courts in general.

In the reign of Charles the Second, that revulsion of feeling which affects nations just as it does



> Introduction. xii does individuals had plunged into diffipation all ranks on their escape from the narrow aufterities and gloomy fourness of puritanism. The court, as was natural, shared to the full in these new excesses of an unrestrained indulgence; whilst many other influences led to its wider corruption. The foreign habits contracted in their banishment by the returning courtiers were ill fuited to the natural gravity of English manners, and introduced at once a wide-spread licentiousness. The personal character, moreover of the King helped on the general corruption. Gay, popular, and witty, with a temper nothing could cross, and an affability nothing could repress, he was thoroughly fenfual, felfish, and depraved—vice in him was made



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made fo attractive by the wit and gaiety with which it was tricked out, that its utmost groffness feemed for the time rather to win than to repulse beholders. Around the King clustered a band of congenial fpirits, a galaxy of corruption, who spread the pollution upon every fide. The names of Buckingham and Rochester, of Etheridge, Lyttelton, and Sedley, still maintain a bad preeminence in the annals of English vice. As far as the common eye could reach there was little to resist the evil. The Duke of York, the next heir to the throne, a coldhearted libertine, shared the vices of the King, without the poor gloss of his social attractions. was the day of England's deepest degradation, when in private life morality was a reproach, truth departed



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parted, and religion a jest; when in affairs of state French gold and foreign influence had corrupted and subdued the throned monarch, and England's King was daily losing what had been gained by the Protector of the Commonwealth.

It was a day of heartless merriment, upon which fell suddenly a night of blackness, which swallowed up its crew of godless revellers. A picture more deeply tragical than that thus simply sketched by Mr. Evelyn at the end, of Charles himself, can scarcely be conceived. "I can never forget the inexpressible luxury and prophaneness, gaming and all dissoluteness, and as it were total forgetfulness of God (it being Sunday evening) which this day se'nnight I was



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I was witness of, the King sitting and toying with his concubines, Portsmouth, Cleaveland, and Mazarine, &c. a French boy singing love songs in that glorious gallery, whilst about 20 of the great courtiers and other dissolute persons were at Basset round a large table, a bank of at least 2000 in gold before them, upon which two gentlemen who were with me made reflexions with astonishment. Six days after was all in the dust."

Evelyn's Diary, Feb. 1684-5.

In the midst of such a general reign of wickedness, it is most refreshing to the wearied spirit to find by closer search some living witnesses for truth and holiness—

fome



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	fome who, through God's Grace, passed at His call their vexed days amongst the orgies of that crew, as untainted by its evils, as is the clear sunbeam by the corruption of a loathsome atmosphere. Such an one was Margaret Godolphin, whom neither the license of those evil days, nor the scandal and detraction with which they abounded, ever touched in spirit or in reputation. Verily she walked in the slames of "the fiery surnace and felt no hurt, neither did the smell of sire pass upon her." In what strength she lived this life the following pages will declare. They will shew that ever by her side, conversing with her spirit through its living faith, there was a fourth form like unto the Son of God. And one thing for our



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our instruction and encouragement may here be fpecially noted: that in that day of reproach she was a true daughter of the Church of England. Puritanism did not contract her foul into moroseness; nor did she go to Rome to learn the habits of devotion. In the training of our own Church she found enough of God's teaching to instruct her foul: in its lessons she found a rule of holy felf-denying obedience; in its prayers a practice of devotion; in its body a fellowship with saints; in its ordinances a true communion with her God and Saviour; which were able to maintain in fimple, unaffected purity her faith at court, in dutiful, active love her married life; which fufficed to crown her hours of bitter anguish and untimely death with a joyful



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	joyful refignation and affured waiting for her crown. Such is the sketch presented in these pages to the reader. May he in a better day learn in secret, for himself, those lessons of heavenly wisdom which adorned the life and glorified the death of Margaret Godolphin.