

without parliamentary sanction. Dorset had previously assured himself that judgment would be for the crown, but he apparently wished the judges to deliver it without stating their reasons (*GARDINER, History*, ii. 6-7). He died suddenly at the council-table at Whitehall on 19 April 1608. His body was taken to Dorset House, Fleet Street, and was thence conveyed in state to Westminster Abbey on 29 May. There a funeral sermon was preached by his chaplain, George Abbot [q. v.], dean of Winchester, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. In accordance with his will he was buried in the Sackville Chapel, adjoining the parish church of Witleham. His tomb was destroyed by lightning on 16 June 1663, but his coffin remains in the vault beneath.

Dorset is credited by Naunton with strong judgment and self-confidence, but in domestic politics he showed little independence. His main object was to stand well with his sovereigns, and in that he succeeded. He was a good speaker, and the numerous letters and statepapers extant in his handwriting exhibit an unusual perspicuity. In private life he was considerate to his tenants. By his will, made on 7 Aug. 1607, a very detailed document, he left to his family as heirlooms rings given him by James I and the king of Spain, and a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, cut in agate and set in gold. This had been left him by his sister Ann, lady Daere. Plate or jewels were bequeathed to his friends, the archbishop of Canterbury, Lord-chancellor Ellesmere, the Karls of Nottingham, Suffolk, Worcester, Northampton, Salisbury, and Dunbar. The Karls of Suffolk and Salisbury were overseers of his will, and his wife and eldest son were joint executors. He left 1,000*l.* for building a public granary at Lewes, 2,000*l.* for stocking it with grain in seasons of scarcity, and 1,000*l.* for building a chapel at Witleham.

He married, in 1554, Cecily, daughter of Sir John Baber of Sissinghurst in Kent; Dorset speaks of her in his will in terms of warm affection and respect. She survived till 1 Oct. 1615. By her he was father of four sons and three daughters: the eldest son was Robert Sackville, second earl of Dorset [q. v.]; William, born about 1588, was knighted in France by Henry IV in October 1589, and was slain fighting against the forces of the league in 1591; Thomas, born on 23 May 1571, distinguished himself in fighting against the Turks in 1595, and died on 28 Aug. 1636. Of the daughters, Anne was wife of Sir Henry Glenham of Glenham in Suffolk (*cf. Cal. State Papers*, pp. 409, 575); Jane was wife of

Anthony Brown, first viscount Montagu [q. v.]; and Mary married Sir Henry Neville, ultimately Lord Abergavenny.

His poetical works, with some letters and the preamble to his will, were collected and edited in 1859, by the Rev. Reginald W. Sackville West, who prefixed a memoir.

There are portraits of the Earl of Dorset at Knole and Buckhurst (by Marcus Gheeraerts the younger [q. v.]); while in the picture gallery at Oxford there is a painting of him in the robes of chancellor, with the blue ribbon, George, and treasurer's staff. This was presented by Lionel, duke of Dorset, in 1735. There are engravings by George Vertue, E. Scriven, and W. J. Alais.

[Cooper's *Athens Cantabr.* ii. 484-92, supplies the most detailed account of his official career. George Abbot's Funeral Sermon, 1608, dedicated to the widowed countess, gives a contemporary estimate of his career (*sup.* pp. 13-16). W. D. Cooper's memoir in Shakespeare Society's edition of Gorbodag and Sackville West's memoir in his *Collected Works*, 1859, are fairly complete. See also Naunton's *Fragmenta Regalia*, ed. Archer, pp. 53-6; Strype's *Annals*; *Correspondance Diplomatique de Fénelon*, iii. iv. v. vii.; Birch's *Queen Elizabeth*; Camden's *Annals*; Doyle's *Official Baronage*; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1571-1608; Warton's *Hist. of English Poetry*; Ritson's *Bibliographia Anglo-Poetica*; Brydges's *Memoirs of the Peers of James I.* S. L.]

SACROBOSCO, CHRISTOPHER (1662-1646), jesuit. [See HOLYWOOD.]

SACRO BOSCO, JOHANNES DE (*cf.* 1230), mathematician. [See HOLYWOOD or HALIFAX, JOHN.]

SADDINGTON, JOHN (1634?-1679), Muggletonian, was born at Arnesby, Leicestershire, about 1634, and was engaged in London in the sugar trade. He was among the earliest adherents to the system of John Reeve (1608-1678) [q. v.] and Lodowicke Muggleton [q. v.], and hence was known as the 'eldest son' of their movement. He was a tall, handsome man, and an intelligent writer; his strenuous support in 1671 was of essential service to Muggleton's cause. He died in London on 11 Sept. 1679. Two only of his pieces have been printed: 1. 'A Prospective Glass for Saints and Sinners,' 1673, 4to; reprinted, Deal, 1833, 8vo. 2. 'The Articles of True Faith,' written in 1675, but not printed till 1830, 8vo. Of his unprinted pieces in the Muggletonian archives, the most important is 'The Wormes Conquest,' a poem of 1677, on the trial of Muggleton, who is the 'worme.'

[Saddington's printed and manuscript writings; Muggleton's Acts and Letters; Ancient and Modern Muggletonians (Transactions of Liverpool Lit. and Phil. Soc. 4 April 1870); Smith's Bibliotheca Anti-Quakeriana, 1873, pp. 321 sq.] A. G.

SADDLER, JOHN (1813-1892), line engraver, was born on 14 Aug. 1813. He was a pupil of George Cooke (1781-1834) [q. v.], the engraver of Turner's 'Picturesque Views on the Southern Coast of England,' and it is related that on one occasion he was sent to Turner with the trial proof of a plate of which he had himself engraved a considerable portion. Scanning the plate with his eagle eye, Turner asked 'Who did this plate, my boy?' 'Mr. Cooke, sir,' answered Saddler, to which Turner replied, 'Go and tell your master he is bringing you on very nicely, especially in lying.' Later on he engraved the vessels in the plate of Turner's 'Fighting Téméraire,' the sky of which was the joint production of R. Dickens and J. T. Willmore, A.R.A., and he used to say that Turner took a keener interest in the engraving of this than of any others of his works. He assisted Thomas Landseer in several of his engravings from the works of Sir Edwin Landseer, especially 'The Twins,' 'The Children of the Mist,' 'Marmozettes,' and 'Braemar,' and also in the plate of the 'Horse Fair,' after Rosa Bonheur. Among works executed entirely by him are 'The Lady of the Woods,' after John MacWhirter, R.A.; 'The Christening Party,' after A. Bellows, engraved for the 'Art Journal' of 1872; 'Shrimpers' and 'Shrimping,' after H. W. Mesdag, and many book illustrations after Millais, Poynter, Tenniel, Gustave Doré, and others. He also engraved plates of 'Christ Church, Hampshire,' after J. Nash, and 'Durham Cathedral,' after H. Dawson, for the 'Stationers' Almanack,' and some other views and portraits, and at the time of his death was engaged on the portrait of John Walter, from the picture begun by Frank Holl, R.A., and finished by Hubert Herkomer, R.A. He exhibited a few works at the Society of British Artists, and others at the Royal Academy between 1862 and 1883.

Saddler was for many years the treasurer of the Artists' Amicable Fund, and was thus brought into contact with most of the artists of his time, and many and racy were the anecdotes of them which he was wont to tell. In 1882 he left London, and went to reside at Wokingham in Berkshire, where on 29 March 1892 he committed suicide by hanging himself during an attack of temporary insanity.

[Times, 7 April 1892; Reading Mercury, 2 April 1892; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1862-83.] R. E. G.

SADINGTON, SIR ROBERT DE (*f.* 1340), chancellor, was no doubt a native of Sadington in Leicestershire, and perhaps a son of John de Sadington, a valet of Isabella, wife of Edward II, and custos of the hundred of Gertre [Gartree] in that county (*Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* i. 243). He may be the Robert de Sadington who was named by Joan de Multon to seek and receive her dower in chancery in January 1317 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, Edw. II, ii. 451). He appears as an advocate in the year-books from 1329 to 1336. In 1329 he was on a commission to sell the corn from certain manors then in the king's hands. On 18 Feb. 1331 he was on a commission of oyer and terminer to inquire into the oppressions of the ministers of the late king in Rutland and Northamptonshire (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edw. III, ii. 134). In the following years he frequently appears on similar commissions. On 12 Feb. 1332 he was placed on the commission of peace for Leicestershire and Rutland, and on 25 June 1332 was a commissioner for the assessment of the tallage in the counties of Leicester, Warwick, and Worcester (*ib.* ii. 287, 312). Previously to 8 Aug. 1334 he was justice in eyre of the forest of Pickering and of the forests in Lancashire (*ib.* iii. 1, 4, 172, 261). On 31 Dec. 1334 he was appointed on an inquiry into the waterways between Peterborough and Spalding and Lynn, and, on 10 July 1335, on an inquiry into the collection of taxes of Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, and Rutland (*ib.* iii. 70, 202). During 1336 he was a justice of gaol delivery at Lancaster and Warwick (*ib.* iii. 300, 324). On 20 March 1334 he was appointed chief baron of the exchequer (*ib.* iii. 400), and appears to have been the first chief baron who was summoned to parliament by that title. On 25 July 1339 he was acting as lieutenant for the treasurer, William de Zouche, and from 2 May to 21 June 1340 was himself treasurer, but retained his office as chief baron. On 29 Sept. 1343 he was appointed chancellor, being the third layman to hold this position during the reign. He resigned the great seal on 26 Oct. 1345. The reason for his resignation is not given, but the fact that he was reappointed chief baron on 8 Dec. 1345 seems to preclude the suggestion of Lord Campbell, that it was due to inefficiency. He had been a trier of petitions for England in the parliaments of 1341 and 1343, and was a trier of petitions from the clergy in 1347 (*Rolls of Parliament*, ii. 126, 135, 164). In 1346 Sadington was one of the guardians of