

Wanderer' (2 vols. 1813-17), and a poem called 'Bertram.'

From June 1818 Brydges lived entirely abroad till the time of his death, with the sole exception of a visit to England from June 1826 to October 1828. In his 'Recollections of Foreign Travel' (2 vols. 1825) he has given an account of his movements and opinions till about November 1824. He lived principally at Geneva, apparently in greater peace of mind, and was still actively engaged in writing. Among his bibliographical works of this period are his 'Res Literariæ' (3 vols. Naples, Rome, Geneva, 1821-2), his 'Polyanthea Librorum Vetustiorum,' Geneva, 1822, and 'Cimelia,' Geneva, 1823. Later on, in 1831, he published the 'Lake of Geneva,' a blank verse poem in seven books; the 'Anglo-Genevan Critical Journal' for 1831; 'Lex Terræ' (1831), and his book entitled 'The Autobiography, Times, Opinions, and Contemporaries of Sir Egerton Brydges' (2 vols. 1834). He died at Campagne, Gros Jean, near Geneva, on 8 Sept. 1837.

Brydges was twice married: first to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. William Dejonas Byrche, of the Black Friars, Canterbury, by whom he had two sons and three daughters; and secondly to Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Robinson, rector of Burfield, Berkshire, by whom he had several sons and daughters. His eldest son, Thomas Barrett Brydges (of Lee Priory), entered the army, and died before his father, who was succeeded in his title by his second son (by his first wife), John William Egerton Brydges, who served in the Peninsular war, and died 15 Feb. 1858, aged 87. He was unmarried, and his half-brother, F. Hanley Head Brydges, became the third baronet (*Ann. Reg.* 1858, c. 389; *Gent. Mag.* March 1858, p. 342).

[Brydges's Autobiography, 2 vols. 1834 (each vol. contains a portrait of the author); Collins's Peerage of England (ed. Brydges), vi. 704-40; Beltz's A Review of the Chandos Peerage Case (1834); *Gent. Mag.* November 1837. For the titles of Brydges's very numerous writings, several of which are necessarily excluded from this article, see Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual, i. and vi. (Appendix), 218-25, and the *Brit. Mus. Cat.*]  
W. W.

**BRYDON, WILLIAM** (1811-1873), a surgeon in the Bengal army, was descended from a Scotch border family, one member of which had distinguished himself as provost of Dumfries during a siege of that town, while another, who farmed his own land, had horsed a troop of cavalry for the Pretender. He was born in London 9 Oct. 1811, and entered the service of the East India Company as an assistant-surgeon in October 1835. After

serving in India with various regiments, British and native, in the course of which service he was sent on escort duty, first with the commander-in-chief, Sir Henry Fane, and a few months afterwards with the governor-general, Lord Auckland, to the court of Ranjît Singh at Lahore, he was despatched in 1839 in medical charge of a regiment of native infantry to Afghanistan.

On the fatal retreat from Cabul, Brydon, with five other British officers, managed to escape as far as Fattehabad. In the neighbourhood of this place his companions were all slain, and he alone, wounded, and wellnigh exhausted by hunger and fatigue, reached Jellalabad, then held by a British and native force under the command of Sir Robert Sale. He served in the subsequent defence of Jellalabad during its siege by the army of Akhbar Khan, and, returning to Cabul with Sir George Pollock's army of retribution, accompanied it back to India. Fifteen years later the mutiny of the Bengal army found Brydon at Lucknow, where it was his lot again to serve with a beleaguered garrison, and where he was severely wounded in the course of the siege. In a general order issued by Lord Canning on the defence of Lucknow, Brydon was referred to in terms of special laudation. In the following year he was appointed a companion of the Bath, and retired from the Indian service in 1859. The latter years of his life were passed in Scotland, where in 1862 he joined the Highland rifles militia regiment, now called the 3rd battalion Seaforth (Duke of Albany's) Highlanders. He died at Westfield, in the county of Ross, on 20 March 1873, his health having been previously much impaired by the results of the wound received at Lucknow.

[Kaye's History of the War in Afghanistan, 3rd edit. 1874, p. 389; Calcutta Gazette, 8 Dec. 1857; family papers.]  
A. J. A.

**BRYDONE, PATRICK** (1741?-1818), traveller and author, was born in Berwickshire about 1741. He 'received an excellent education at one of the universities,' and appears to have been for a short time in the army. The study of electricity, to which the discoveries of Dr. Franklin had recently attracted attention, occupied him as a young man, and he travelled through Switzerland, making experiments in connection with this branch of science. In 1767 or 1768, soon after his return from Switzerland, he went abroad again with Mr. Beckford of Somerly and two others as travelling preceptor. In 1770 he made a tour with these gentlemen through Sicily and Malta, the former island being but little

known to travellers of that time. This tour forms the subject of his book, 'A Tour through Sicily and Malta, in a Series of Letters to William Beckford, Esq., of Somerly in Suffolk,' published in 1773. It was favourably reviewed (*Monthly Review*, xlix.), and so well received by the reading public, that it went through seven or eight editions in England in his lifetime, and was also translated into French and German (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) In Italy, nine years after its publication, Count Borch published a volume of 'Letters to serve as Supplement to the Voyage in Sicily and Malta of Mr. Brydone.' And the writer of his biography in the 'Annual Biography' says: 'It may be fairly doubted, after the lapse of near fifty eventful years, whether there be any publication of a similar kind so deserving of notice as the one now under consideration.' Having returned to England in 1771, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in the end of 1772 or beginning of 1773 (*Phil. Trans.*) He was also a F.R.S. of Edinburgh and a F.S.A. Besides his book, he wrote occasional papers, chiefly on electricity, which were published in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' He held the appointment of comptroller of the stamp office. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement, and he died, on 19 June 1818, at Lennel House, Berwickshire.

[*Annual Biog.* iv. 85-111; *Gent. Mag.* lxxxviii. pt. i. p. 643.] G. V. B.

**BRYDSON, THOMAS** (1806-1855), poet, was born in Glasgow in 1806. After completing courses of study at the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh he became a licentiate of the established church of Scotland. He officiated as assistant successively in the Middle Church, Greenock, in Oban, and in Kilmalcolm, and in 1839 was ordained minister of Lavern Chapel, near Paisley. In 1842 he was presented to the parish of Kilmalcolm, where he remained till his death, which, after some years of impaired health, took place suddenly, 28 Jan. 1855. He was the author of two volumes of verse, the one, under the title of 'Poems,' published in 1829, and the other, entitled 'Pictures of the Past,' in 1832. He also contributed to the 'Edinburgh Literary Journal,' the 'Republic of Letters,' a Glasgow publication, and several of the London annuals. His verses manifest true appreciation of the varied beauties of pastoral scenery, and, though simple and unpretentious, have the charm of sincerity.

[*Greenock Advertiser*, 30 Jan. 1855; *Rogers's Modern Scottish Minstrel*, iv. 172; *Grant-Wilson's Poets and Poetry of Scotland*, ii. 285.]

T. F. H.

**BRYER, HENRY** (*d.* 1799), engraver, was a pupil of William Wynne Ryland, in partnership with whom he for some years carried on an extensive printselling business in Cornhill; but, owing chiefly to Ryland's extravagance, the firm became bankrupt. In 1762 Bryer gained the Society of Arts premium for a large plate representing 'Mars and Venus discovered by Vulcan.' He exhibited at the Society of Artists between 1765 and 1774, and engraved several plates after Angelica Kauffmann. In 1778, when living in St. Martin's Lane, Bryer published 'Aglaia bound by Cupid,' from the original picture by Angelica Kauffmann.

[*Redgrave's Dictionary of Artists* (1878); *MS. notes in British Museum.*] L. F.

**BRYERWOOD, EDWARD.** [See BREREWOOD.]

**BRYGHTWELL** or **BRYTHWELL, THOMAS, D.D.** (*d.* 1390), fellow of Merton College, Oxford, is chiefly known in connection with the proceedings against Wycliffe's followers taken at the council of Blackfriars in London in 1382. He appeared before the council at its second session, 12 June, in company with Rygge, the chancellor of the university, to answer, as it seems, certain charges which were to be brought against Rygge by Peter Stokes, the archbishop's agent at Oxford. The charge in which Brightwell was implicated was one of favouring Repyngdon, a notorious Wycliffite; but his action was in all probability due rather to jealousy of the archbishop's intrusion into academical affairs than to personal sympathy with Repyngdon's opinions. Brightwell gave his assent to the condemnation of Wycliffe's doctrine as declared by the council, and does not appear to have again exposed himself to any similar accusation. Indeed, in this very year (1382) he was appointed dean of the college of Newark at Leicester (*NICHOLS, History of the County of Leicester*, i. 338). In 1386 he was granted the prebend of Holborn in St. Paul's Cathedral (*LE NEVE, Fasti*, ed. Hardy, ii. 392), and perhaps before this date he possessed the prebend of Leicester St. Margaret in Lincoln Cathedral, which he held at the time of his death (*NICHOLS*, i. 561). Nor had he at all relinquished his connection with Oxford; he was elected chancellor of the university in May 1388 (*WOOD, Fasti Oxon.* p. 33; cf. *ANSTEX, Monumenta Academica*, ii. 795) in succession to his old friend Robert Rygge, and retained the office in the following year. He died in 1390.

[*Wood's Hist. and Antiq. of the Univ. of Oxford*, i. 493; *Fasciuli Zizaniorum*, ed. Shirley pp. 288, 297-308.] R. L. P.